Children's

d, Leiter

ASH-AV.

ial attention to a rtation of French WEAR, hand-nd of fine Percale

nbric and Muslin Drawers, Night rset Covers, Toilet rains, Street and

le of Corset Cover rskirt combined,

d Children's Ches

vers, Night Dresses

in sizes from two

Wardrobes a spe-

ds are of a supe-

g and style, and

h lower than ever

e in any market.

PREPARATIONS

AND FACTORY: , 76, 80 & 82 Washington-st., H. I.

BEST SOAP.

shing purposes ever offered

FOILET SOAP.

regetable offs. Unrivaled for b. For use in the Nursery it box, containing three carry

AP POWDER.

autiful and serviceable white ed strength, can be made in use of grease or potash. Trial ipt of 25 cents.

ST POWDER.

cakes, puddings, etc., made eep longer, and are more di-of common and cheap imita-it free on receipt of 75 cents.

SALERATUS.

M TARTAR.

Impurities. The housewife tage sent free on receipt of

POTASH.

I double the strength of ent free on receipt of 25

will give an ounce of impurities found in

all Dealers.

ORE & CO.,

RADE SALE

15, 10 a. m.

ns' Importations.

at 9:30 a. m.

TURE

20 Chamber Sets, 25 Easy Chairs, 50 Rockers, 90 Bedsteads,

Mirrors, Show-cases,

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L CLOTHS,

SALES.

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pward.

dison & Monroe-sts...

Co.

s' and

We are now prepared to exhibit the Passenger Elevator. choicest and most select stock in the West, comprising all the novelties of the season, with many NEW AND ELEGANT DE-SIGNS which have been manufactured to our order, "and confined to us," consequently not obtainable elsewhere.

Prices guaranteed. 121 & 123 State-st.

TO DEALERS

SAMPLE BOOKS

And PRICE LISTS for SPRING TRADE Are now ready, and will be for-

CHUBNS. BANKRUPT STOCK OF

CHURNS, "THE FAIR," Cor. of State and Adams-sts.

Small Western Star Churn, \$1.50, worth \$6 Large Western Star Churn, 2,00, worth 8 These Churns were bought at 20c on the collar, and we will sell the same at the above price on account of room. We must sell them. E. J. LEHMANN, 198 State-st., 61, 63, 65 & 67 Adams-st. HATS AND CAPS.

DUNLAP'S SILK AND FELT HATS. STANDARD-THE HIGHEST.

BREWSTER, N. W. Corner Clark and Madison-sts. HATS

Great Reduction previous to Removal. All the leading Spring Styles at very low prices

Elegant Silk Hat, \$4.50.

All goods sold at Hard-Times prices.

TYLER,
132 Dearborn-st., one door north of Madison.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. Only Direct Line to France

General Transatiantic Company.

Between New York and Havre. Pier 42, N. R., foot of Morton-st.

FRANCE, Trudelle. Wed., March 20, 6:30 a. m., CANADA, Frangeui. Wed. April 3, 6 a. m. PEREIRE, Daure. Wed. April 7, 5 p. m. PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine): 70 HAVRE—First Cabin, \$100; Second Cabin, \$65; mird Cabin, \$55. Steerage. \$26, including wine, bedding, and utensits
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

W. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Agent for Chicago. STATE LINE.

National Line of Steamships. SAILING TWICE A WEEK FROM

New York to Queenstown, Liverpool, and London.

Cabin passage from 250 to \$70 currency. Excursion release as reduced rates. Steerage, \$25. Drafts on Great British and freight information apply to F. E. LARSON, No. 4 South Clark-st.

INMAN LINE.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1878-TWELVE PAGES.

EMBROIDERIES

STATE-ST

In building southeast corner State

Corner Room in Basement. South half second floor. Suites and Offices in Third, Fourth, and Fifth Stories. To be finished to suit tenants.

77, 79 and 81 STATE-ST., Adjoining Burley & Tyrrell.

Store 40x150. Rooms in Second and Fifth Floors.

APPLY TO W. E. HALE

107 LAKE-ST. 107 & 109 Lake-st

40x165; Hale's Water Elevator. Apply to W. J. FABIAN, Agent, Room 43, 116 Washington-st.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

THE

Of all the colorings adapted for the SPRING SEASON, in excellence and variety unsur-

passed, and in quality rarely

TAILORS, 141 Dearborn-st., Tribune Building-

SECOND-HAND PIANOS.

JNO.J.M'GRATH

Steinway, Simpson & Co., and Fischer, \$100 and upward.

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Steinway, McNeil, Weber, Marshall & Wendell, Boardman, Gray & Co., Great Union Co., \$100 and upwards.

Steinway, Schumacker, Hallet, Davis & Co., \$200 and upward.

Several of these Pianos have had but little use, and are practically as good as new. We are prepared to sell them at exceedingly low prices.

LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. April Atlantic.

Now Ready, and For Sale Everywhere CONTENTS.

April Days. Extracts from the Journal of HENRY
D. THOREAU. The Russians on the Bosphorus. An able paper by an American Officer familiar with the East by travel and study. Lincoln's Triumph in 1864. The last contribu-tion to the history of Lincoln's Administration, by the late Hon. GIDEON WELLS. A Persian Poet. By T. B. ALDRICH.

The Lobby: Its Cause and Care. By ARTHUR G. SEDGWICK. The Story of Avis. and Other Novels. A critical review of recent works of fiction. nisms. By RICHARD GRANT WHITE. Saint or Sinner. A powerful story by the author of "The Child of the State." The Adirondacks Verified. A-Hunting of the Deer, by CHAS, DUDLEY WARNER. Italy Revisited. By HENRY JAMES, JR.

Detmoid: A Romance. V. By W. H. BISHOP.

Open Letter from New York, on the Water-Color
Exhibition. Poems by STEDMAN FAWCETT and others.
The Contributors' Club and Recent Literature.
A Capital Number.

15 The Galaxy has been consolidated with the Atlantic.

TERMS: 35 cents a number: \$4.00 a year. The At-bantic portraits of Whittler, Bryant, and Longfellow. \$1.00 each additional. HOUGHTON, OSGOOD & COMPANY, BOSTON.

SCHOOL MUSIC BOOKS High School Choir. Emerson & Til-A standard, useful, and favorite Book.

School Song Book, dozen.

Fine Book for Girls' High and Normal Schools.

Choice Trios, dozen.

Three part songs for Female Colleges, Seminaries, etc. Grammar School Choir. W. S. Tilden. \$6 Excellent collection for High or Grammar

American School Music Readers.
In 3 books, each 35 cents, 50 cents, and 50 cents.
Carefully prepared for Graded Schools.

EUSIC CHARTS. By Dr. Lowell Mason.
Large charts, containing 120 blackboard lessons, plainly visible to all, saving much trouble, easily set up and used, and furnishing a complete course of practice. Sent by express. In two rolls or sets.

LYON & HEALY, Chicago. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

BIRDS Imported CANARIES, Talking Parrots, and other Fancy Birds.
Goldfish & Aquariums. FRED RAEMPFER, 127 Clark-st.
Talidernists' Materials, &c.

Neckwear, &c. Field, Leiter & Co. WABASH-AV.

Between Madison & Monroe-sts., Have placed on sale a choice line of

HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES In Cambric, Jaconet, Nain-

sook, and Swiss Muslin. Russian Embroideries, Pique Edges and Insertions, Colored Embroideries, new and attractive Patterns. Cambric, Guipure, and Dim-

ity Bands, in a variety of new designs.

TIDIES.

Applique, Guipure, Embroidered Antique Nottingham, De Cromo, Toilet Sets, Cushions, &c. Novelties in Terchon, Valen-

ciennes, and French Embroidered Sets. Jabots, Collarettes, and

Ruchings. Elegant line (just opened) of Princess, Russian Point Torchon, Guipure and Embroidered Collars, for Children. Double Crepe Lisse Ruch-

ings, good quality, for 20, 35, and 45 cents per yard. Full assortment Unlaundried French Embroidery for

EXAMINATION SOLICITED.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILBOAD. RAILROAD.

The Quickest and the Best Route

ON AND AFTER MARCH 18th, 1878, Express Pa senger Trains will leave St. Paul at 7:30 a. m., daily

58 HOURS! Direct connection with first-class Passenger and Freight Steamers at Bismarck for Ft. Benton, Helena, the Yellowstone, and all points in Montana.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS On all trains between Fargo and Bismarck.
Freight by this Line through in less time and at as low rates as by any competing line.
H. E. SARGENT, General Manager.
G. G. SANBORN, Gen' Frt. and Titk. Agt. St. Paul,
J. W. MORSE, Agent, No. 54 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

SPRING OVERCOATS. BARGAINS IN SPRING OVERCOATS Why not spend 10 cents for car fare and SAVE 82 TO \$7 in price of your SPRING OVERCOAT by go-ing direct to the factory?

CLEMENT & SAYER, 416, 418, 420, 422 and 424 Milwaukee-a Largest Retail Clothing House in the World.

WATER ELEVATORS. STANDARD

WATER ELEVATORS W.E.HALE&CO.

107 LAKE-ST. OPTICIAN.



Fine spectac es suited to all sights on scientific principles. Opera and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometer, &c.

 ${f MONEY}$ to LOAN By JOSIAH H. REED, No. 20 Nassan-st., N. Y., In amounts as required, on IMPROVED CHICAGO PROPERTY, at BEST RATE. Applications received and promptly attended to H. A. HURLBUT, 75 Randolph-st. PEOPLE'S BUILD'G & LOAN ASSO. Will take up the morrigage on your house or loan you money to build and receive back orincipal and interest in monthly payments no larger than rent.

HARRISON KELLEY, Sec.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BEST AND SAFEST MADE. COLEMAN GAS APPARATUS AND OIL CO., 222 Clark-st., opposite New Post-Office Building.

CLOTHING IS DOWN.

DOMN Read a few prices, then call at 184 and 186 State-st., just opp. Palmer House, and see what is being done. Clothiers are mad, Tailors are in-jured, but we can't help it. We are here to do the leading business, and

PEOPLE ARE BENEFITED

New Spring Overcoals
White Duck Vests.
(Two for \$1.75.)

BEST SHIRTS TO ORDER 819.00 DOZEN.

Lawn Ties.... Colored Shirts (two collars)... or Oil, per bottle dec., &c., &c., &c.

Open Saturday Evenings until 10 o'clock.

NUTTING,

C. O. D. CLOTHIER, 184 & 186 STATE-ST. MILLINERY.

HAGEDON, BOYLE & CO.,

155 Wabash-av., (Second door south Field, Leiter & Co.)

We invite special attention to a large importation of

BLACK HILLS! Millinery Novelties

For the Spring.

DRY GOODS. TIME, ST. PAUL TO DEADWOOD, E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.

> Have opened a complete assortment of their immense New York stock at

SAM'L BOLTON. A. F. HUTCHINGS, Managers.

Walker Boot!

I. P. Farnum, Manufacturer | 240 Madison-st.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL. Scaled bids will be received at the office of THE VES-SEL OWNERS' TOWING COMPANY, 240 South Wa-ter-st, Chicago, Ill., until Monday, April 8, 1878, at noon, for furnishing (5,000) five thousand tons of coal, more or less, during present season of navigation, acreed and delivered on board of tag bosts, night or ay.

Bids must specify location of dock for delivery.

The Company reserves the right to accept or re
many or all bids.

JOHN M. LONG.

New Court-House.

Scaled proposals will be received at the County Clerk's Office in Cambridge, Henry County, Ill., until 1 o'clock b. m., March 27, 1978. Plans and specifications can be seen at the Clerk's Office on and after this date. For urtiber information address F. G. WELTON. County Clerk. T. J. Tolan & Son, Architects, Fort Wayne, Ind. BUSINESS CARDS. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., REAL ESTATE AGENCY, 90 WASHINGTON-ST.

SEWER PIPE, GRATES AND MANTELS. GRATES Plain. Gold and Nickel trimmed, and State Mantels. PROBASCO & RUMNEY 262 STATE-ST.

ents collected, taxes paid, estates managed. Special ntion given to the interests of non-residents. Ac-its rendered monthly.

FOREIGN.

Definite Arrangements Yet Concerning the Congress.

Russia Objects to the Admission of a Representative from

But May Possibly Allow One with Only Consultative Privileges.

Other English War Vessels Allowed to Pass Through the Dardanelles.

The English Admiralty Boasts of Its Complete Readiness for War.

It Has Force Enough to Man Every Vessel Fit for Service.

France Said to Oppose Radical Changes of Territorial Lines. Unparalleled Barbarities Committed by the Turks

HITCHES AND DELAYS. THE BUSSIAN INVESTMENT OF CONSTANTINOPIA

in Epirus.

[By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.] London, March 16-5 a. m.-England's ntention of reinforcing her fleet at Gallipoli has caused the movement of Russian troops nearer to Constantinople and the forts on the Bosphorus. This fact, taken in connection with Russia's opposition to the admis sion of Greece to the Congress, occasions much bitter feeling here, and there are indications that a demand will be made by England for the withdrawal of the Russian troops from their present position commanding Constantinople to the lines of Buyuk Tcheckemedje, which will then be occupied by Turkish troops. If such demand should be made as a necessary preliminary to a meeting of the Congress, it s probable that Russia would prefer to sacrifice the Congress. It is of course possible that some satisfactory compromise will be reached, but present tendencies are that the Congress will hardly accomplish much to-

wards securing a lasting peace.

THE CONGRESS. ATHENS, March 15.—The official journal announces that Russia has rejected the proposal for the admission of Greece to the Congress. Public feeling is consequently much excited

THE PRENCH POLICY. VIENNA, March 15.—The Political Correspond ence publishes a letter from a diplomatic source in Paris, which asserts that France at the Con-gress will endeavor to bring about a compromise, and will refuse to take part in or sanction any partition or radical change of territory.

ANOTHER REPORT.

LONDON, March 16-5 a. m.—The Post states in an official form that Russia has neither accepted nor rejected the proposition for the admission of Greece to the Congress. She is dis-posed to agree to the admission of the Greek delegate with merely a consultative voice.

A Berlin special says the Powers have agreed that they shall each have two representatives in

AFPREHENSIONS. LONDON, March 16-5 a. m.-A special from St. Petersburg says the official world here again entertains grave apprehensions of serious complications. Men who have considerable intheore in causing or averting the events which they profess to foresee say it is by no means certain that the Congress will meet, and, if it does meet, it is not likely to succeed in consequence of Austrian and English jealousy of Russia's success.

VERY INDEPINITE. London, March 16—5 a. m.—A dispatch from St. Stefano states that the Russian Guards have been ordered to embark for home as soon as the treaty is ratified. It is uncertain whether this refers to the ratification by the Czar or the

THE TREATY. A Vienna correspondent says Russia has notified the Powers that the treaty will be sent to them immediately after the ratification, Russia having no reason to conceal anything. This seems intended to assure England that

there is no secret understanding. WILL CONSENT. London, March 16-5 a. m.-A Vienna cor-respondent is informed that England will consent to be represented in the Congress under reserves. The Conference will be assembled immediately after the treaty is communicated to the Powers. The proceedings will last ten days or a fortnight. Only a few points are likely to cause serious debate. Austria opposes Russia's assuming protection of the entire Greek Church.

AN OFFSET.

The Pesther Lioyd says England and Austria have agreed to demand the annexation of Thessaly, Epirus, and Macedonia to Greece if Russia persists in the extension of Bulgaria. ENGLAND.

ANOTHER WAR ORDER.

LONDON, March 15.—Officers of the Royal Engineers first on the list for foreign service have been ordered to provide themselves with field equipment, and be ready for immediate service. The London Time of this morning says:

"The Russians are making further advances towards the Bosphorus. Our Government must have satisfied themselves that the virtual com-

have satisfied themserves that the virtual com-mand of Constantinople gave Russia no insu-perable advantage, and we may, therefore, view with comparative indifference the movements which are in no way more alarming than those m which we have acquiesced."

PEEL ATTACKS LORD LYONS. The Times deprecates Sir Robert Peel's attack, in the House of Commons last night, on Lord Lyons. Sir Robert objected to Lord Lyons representing England in the Congress because his opinions were opposed to those of Layard and Sir Henry Elbon. Sir Stafford Northcote replied that the Government, and not Lord Lyons, was responsible for England's course at the Congress. The Times savs: "The arrange-

ments for entering the Congress must be left entirely in the hands of the Government, and, in respect to the two points on which they have declared their determination to insist, they will be fully supported by the country. The pros-pect at present is not very hopeful, but the course adopted by Sir Robert Peel is the very last which would tend to better it."

NAVY ESTIMATES.

LONDON, March 15.—In the House of Comnons to-night, Mr. Smith, First Lord of the mons to-night, Mr. Smith, First Lord of the Admiralty, introduced the navy estimates. He stated that the present force was ample to man every ship that could be commissioned. He had come to the conclusion that it was not his duty in time of peace, and he hoped of continued peace, to ask for a considerable increas of the estimates. The House then passed all the estimates except those for dockyards and stores, consideration of which was postponed.

ANOTHER IRON-CLAD. LONDON, March 16-5 a. m.-It is stated that the Admiralty have purchased or are about to purchase a large Japanese iron-clad, built on the Thames.

INCIDENTAL.

VIENNA, March 15.—It is announced semi officially from St. Petersburg that Prince Bat tenberg, the Czarina's nephew, has been definitely proposed for the throne of Bulgaria

DEMANDS A SETTLEMENT. LONDON, March 15.-The Paris correspondence LONDON, March 18.—The Faris correspondent telegraphs that Roumania is pressing Russia for the money due to the Telegraph and Postal Departments, and to private persons for damage from the bombardment to the Bucharest & Giurgevo Railway Company, and to land-owners for lands taken for the Bender & Galatz and Fratesti & Simnitza Railways.

TURKISH BARBARITIES. ATHENS, March 15.-The Comman Chief of the Greek army has notified the Minis ter of War that the Turks have committed up aralleled cruelties on the Christians in Epirus. A large number of destitute fugitives have

DENIAL. CONSTANTINOPLE, March 15 .- It is untrue that the Porte has given orders to prevent any more British men-of-war from passing the Dardanelles. Mr. Layard has recently obtained a irman permitting the passage of the Hotspur and Condor, which vessels are expected in the Gulf of Ismid shortly. Mr. Layard has also repermission to send the Rapid to the lbanian coast to embark refugees.

Ragusa, March 15 .- The Turks have strength vorking day and night in the intrenchme he neighborhood of Krupa, Gabella, and Mos

VIENNA, March 15.—The Budget Committee of the Austrian Delegation adopted, by a vote of 11 to 9, a resolution to the effect that, in the event of Eastern affairs rendering a display of nilitary force unavoidable for the protection of ssential interests, the common Government is empowered to incur, with the assent of the Austrian and Hungarian Ministries, an expenditure not exceeding 60,000,000 florins. The mi-nority has given notice of a counter resolution. EUSSIAN ARMY MOVEMENT. LONDON, March 16—5 a. m.—A special from Pera reports that a Russian division has left Adrianople for Bulair.

Adrianople for Bulair.

MORE REPORTS.

A Constantinople special says it is asserted that Northern Syria has revolted and proclaimed itself separate from the Sultan.

It is reported that the Kurds in the Province of Diarbekir have revolted.

WILL INISION.

A correspondent at Vienna asserts that Count Andrassy has informed the Austrian Delegations that he will resign if the credit is refused.

PERA.

EXCITEMENT IN THE POREIGN QUARTER OF CONSTANTINOPLE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The Constantinople correspondent of the New York Times writes: "On the morning of Feb. 13 the following placard was found posted on the walls of the

placard was found posted on the walls of the British Embassy in Pera:
Lost—A fleet of iron-clads somewhere between Besika Bay and the Dardanelles. A saitable reward will be paid to the finder. Apply to the porter of the English palace.
"This insult was pulled down, but not until it had been read by crowds of the inhabitants. The arrival of the fleet had been announced positively four times, and the Sunday newspaper acknowledged as the semi-official organ of the British Embassy made a small fortune by

the British Embassy made a small fortune by its supplements containing authoritative statements of the fleet's coming. Feb. 10 the streets and hilltops were crowded with spectators vainly watching for sails. Next day

WATCHMEN WENT FROM DOOR TO DOOR, notifying the people that, in a few hours, the thunder of artillery would be heard, but there would be no cause for alarm, as it was simply the salute of England to Islam. The fleet never came. The correspondent says the most accredited version of the strange manouvres is that Mr. Layard had been informed of the existence of a formidable conspiracy alming at the overthrow of the Sultan and massacre of the Christians by the Tcherkesses, who were to be loose in the streets of Pera, and the names of Suleiman Pasha and his staff were mentioned as ringleaders of the sedition. In this event six vessels in the Bosphorus would not have been too much for our protection."

BRITISH INDIA.

CALCUTTA, March 15.—The Council for the Governor-General resterday passed a bill for the better regulation of the native Indian press, enabling the Government to promptly suppress all seditions writing, extortion, and intimidaall seditious writing, extortion, and tion by the vernacular press. Lord Lytton, Governor-General, in remarks supporting the Governor-General, in remarks supporting the measure, said that, while his associations and convictions were on the side of the free utterance of thought, it was his deliberate judgment that this measure was imperatively demanded by the supreme law of the safety of the State. No Government could tolerate the circulation among its ignorant masses of such seditious and disloyal language as was constantly uttered by the vernacular press. The article against extortion and intimidation was intended to protect native magistrates, chiefs, and officials, who were constantly in fear of attacks by native newspapers.

MISCELLANEOUS. SILVER PURCHASE.

LONDON, March 15.—The Daily Telegraph

says: "Yesterday's silver rise was in conse quence of the purchase of \$750,000 for ship The first cargo of grain from the Black Sea, since the raising of the blockade, has arrived at

Falmouth, Eng. COLLEGE RACE. London, March 15 .- The Oxford crew arrived at Eton to-day for practice on the Thames, pre-paratory to a race with the Cambridge crew.

paratory to a race with the Cambridge crew.

A STRIKE ENDRIG.

The masons' strike ended last night, the men accepting the masters' terms.

SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, March 15.—Advices from Cape Town to Feb. 35 says there has been no serious fighting stone last reports. The Insurgent Kaffirs have broken intosmail parties, which are endeavoring to force their way through the patrols and reach the settlement for piunder. The work of preventing them from carrying out their object is excessively tedious.

DEAD.

their object is excessively tedious.

PARIS, March 15.—M. Descloziers, member of the Chamber of Deputies, is dead.

GERMAN INFERIAL RAILWAY SCHEME.

BEBLIN, March 15.—The Minister of Commerce stated in the Reichstag to-day Prussia would probably shortly submit a proposal for an Imperial Railway act to the Federal Council.

BAZ AN EXILE.

HAVANA, March 15.—The mail steamer from St. Thomas, March 10, has arrived. News has been received at St. Thomas that President Baz, of San Domingo, with his family, arrived

PRICE FIVE CENTS. at Mayaguez, in the Island of Porto Rico, March 5. The fact of his arrival is all that was known in St. Thomas when the steemer land

5. The fact of his arrival is all that was known in St. Thomas when the steamer left.

GLADSTONE'S POPULARITY.

LONDON, March 16—5 a. m.—The Liberal Association of Leeds have passed a resolution binding itself to support Gladstone at the next election. It does not expect him, if returned, to perform any local duties. Six candidates whose names were before the Association have withdrawn in his favor.

THE FRENCH STATE OF SIEGH BILL.

LONDON, March 16—5 a. m.—A Paris dispatch says the Senate has passed the first two clauses of the bill concerning the state of siege oy votes of 162 to 100 and 140 to 103 respectively. This constitutes a signal triumph for the Government. The clauses comprise the vital principle of the bill, which provides that a state of siege can only be declared in the event of war or fusurrection, and with the assent of the Chambers.

FINANCIAL.

THE BOSTON PANIC.

Special Disputed to The Tribune.

Boston, Mass., March 15.—The run on the Five-Cent Savings Bank assumed serious proportions to-day. The crowd about the bank building was so less thank the bank building was so less thank the bank building was so less thank building was so uilding was so large that for a time School street was seriously impeded. The bank probably has about as many other savings institutions in the city combi and the amount of money drawn out, in small sums, was large in the aggregate. The bank is pronounced by the officials and by the Bank Commissioner to be entirely solvent, with a good surplus of about \$400,000, but the people are panic-stricken, and will believe no official statement of the most authoritative character, so deep is the feeling of distrust. Advantage has not yet been taken of the law allowing the requirement of sixty days' notice from depositors who wish to withdraw, and the books are cashed as fast as presented. The Franklin Savings Bank, on Boylston street, has decided to require the sixty days' notice and limited the amount to be paid on demand without it to \$25. There have been, within a few days, unusually large drafts upon the Provident Institution of Savings and the Suffoik Bank, but both these institutions are perfect. sound. There are only three banks in the city

which are now paying in full on demand.

The State Senate passed to-day the bill which went through the House yesterday, to give the State Savings-Bank Commissioners authority to issue an order to any banks which, in their judgment, may require it, to limit and regulate the to depositors in time and amount as the benefit of all the depositors may require. Its avowed object is to stop the runs on the savings banks. Any person aggriered of the order is given right of appeal to the Supreme Court, which shall give equitable judgment. The act is limited to three years. It was debated strenuously in the Senate, on grounds of constitutionality, as being a breach of contract, but a large majority regarded it as constitutional, especially as it was drawn by the Attorney General, and it was hastened through all its stages under a suspension of the rules. Several amendments were all rejected. As the House will not be in session tomorrow, and the bill must return to it to be enacted, it cannot receive the Governor's signature before Monday afternoon. object is to stop the runs on the savings banks

the Common Pleas Court, gave an order to-day directing Selah Chamberlain to show cause why Francis Saltonstall should not be admitted as fendant in the suit against Warren E. Greenleaf, the surviving partner of Greenleaf, Norris & Co., why the appointment of Chamberlain as Receiver should not be vacated and a new Receiver appointed. The order was granted on the application of Saltonstail and affidavits of petitioner's course. affidavits of petitioner's counsel. A temporary erion tion was also granted restraining Cham-beriain from parting with any of the assets which came into his hands as Receiver.
Petitioner charges Camberlain with having procured his appointment as Receiver to obtain out
of the assets of the firm the preference of his debt over and above the amount he was entitle to by law, and for the purpose of exel from the administration of the affairs of the concern any other creditor or party interested. Petitioner says W. E. Greenleaf, the surriving partner, now wishes Chamber lain's appointment revoked. Petitioner also states that Chamberlain is not a proper person to be Receiver, being interested in the matter, and that his appointment was obtained by fraud on the Court; that Chamberlain is a resident of Cleveland, is a railroad contractor, and has had no experience to enable him to be a Receiver. Petitioner asks to be admitted as a party on behalf of self and Chicago customers; that judgment in the case be set aside; that Chamberlain's appointment as Receiver be vacated, and a new Receiver appointed. The supporting affidavits to petition are made by a number of Chicago customers of the firm. from the administration of the affairs of the

PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, March 15 .- Furness, Ash & Co., the oldest dry goods and auction and commission house in this city, suspended to-day. The suspension was brought about by general depression in business. The liabilities will reach between \$100,000 and \$150,000. The principal losers are banks who hold the firm's paper. It is expected they will be able to settle in full.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Special Dispaich to The Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 15.—Eaton &
Christenson, wholesale and retail bakers here, made an assignment to-day, naming R. P. Sin-clair as Assignee. No figure of debts and assets is given, but they are believed to be quite large. Joseph Frickfer, a grocer, made an assign-ment, naming A. D. Plumb as Assignee. No statement is yet made of figures.

YONKERS, N. Y.

New York, March 15.—Baldwin & Flazg, hat
manufacturers of Yonkers, this State, have
again failed. Liabilities are large. At the
previous failure last fail their liabilities were about \$45,000. They procured an extension from their creditors, but not being able to meet the first payments, which became due a few days ago, the firm accordingly made an assign-

CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI, O., March 15.—The examiners appointed by Judge Burnet to investigate the affairs of the Cincinnati Savings Bank report today that the assets are \$480,000; liabilities, \$437,000. The examiners déclare the affairs of the bank to have been prudently managed, and that the security on hand for the payment of obligations is more than ample.

MINNESOTA.

The Grasshopper Relief-Judge Page-The

The Grasshopper Relief.—Judge Page.—The Timber Suits.

Snecial Disputes to The Tribuns.

St. Paul. Minn., March 15.—In the matter of supplying seed grain to sufferers by the grasshopper raids, the Governor has received 6,011 applications from thirty-two counties, representing a need of seed for 222,349 acres prepared for grain. The State expressition heirs but for grain. The State appropriation being but \$150,000, the shortage is equivalent to about 100,000 bushels of wheat. Counties and towns will probably make up enough to fully seed the

ground.

J. Q. Farmer has declined the sppointment of Judge ad interim, the Attorney-General having ruled that there is no vacancy, and that all that can be done is to detail some other Judge to try cases in the Tenth District while Page is suspended, pending his impeachment trial. Meantime no processes can issue in the district which require to be tested in the name of the Judge of the district.

Thirteen more suits for trespass on Government timber lands have been commenced in the United States Court here, all but one against Minneapolis lumbermen. The amount of fine lumber involved in these suits is 2,887,000 feet. The total of damages claimed is \$9,872, being an average of \$1.14 per 1,000 feet.

ERS & CO., RDAY SALE, hold Goods, Sets, Merchandise. 16. at 9:30 o'elock, at ph-st. t CO., Auctioneers.

RE DEALER, **If Rardware** ION, 16, at 10 e'clock, at n Open Lots.

SALE.

WASHINGTON.

The House Committee Decrees the Dismissal of Doorkeeper Polk,

For Violation of Law and General Loose Management of His Office.

Text of the Bill Authorizing the Issue of Silver Bullion Certificates.

Instructions to Our Ministers Abroad with Reference to the Money Conference.

The New Postal Bill as Agreed upon by the House Committee

Sudden Death of Representative J. Leonard at Havana.

The District Temperance Society Tenders a Red Ribbon to the Erring Donglas.

THE DOORKEEPER'S DOOM.

POLK WILL HAVE NOTICE TO QUIT.

Special Disposch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.—Carter Ha rison's Civil-Service Committee to-day voted to dismiss Polk, the Democratic Doorkeeper. The vote stood 7 to 3. Harrison himself was in favor of voting to abolish the office as well as the Doorkeeper, but he was overruled by the Committee. The report of the Committee will contain some very damaging disclosures as to the methods of conducting the Doorkeeper's department. Under this reform Congress Carter Harrison certainly deserves credit for having taken the initiative step in a movement

to expose the abuses in his own party. The come up for next week, and the Doorkeeper, of course, will be removed. There is already an army of ap-plicants for the place. R. E. Goodell, of Chi-cago, who is here, will be a candidate if pre-sented by the Illinois delegation, as he doubt-less will be. Goodell will certainly secure a

DISMISSAL RECOMMENDED.
To the Western Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.—The House Committee on Reform in the Civil Service investigating the affairs of Col. Polk, Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, have agreed upon a report, by a vote of 7 against 3, charging him with violations of law and loose management of his office in the matter of appointments, and they recommend his removal; that the subordinates of the House be placed under the charge of the Sergeant-at-Arms until the House shall determine upon the election of another Doorkeeper. It was shown before the Committee that many of the appointments were made on the importunity of some members of the House, who promised appropriations of money to cover all deficiencies occurring from such appointments, and, further, that the troubles which attended the Doorkeeper resulted in part from the fault of the present system of dispensing patronage. Nothing appeared in evidence before the Committee, showing that the Doorkeeper intentionally did wrong in the premises.

SILVER CERTIFICATES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15 .- The Bank ing and Currency Committee has agreed to a bill providing for an issue of silver bullion certificates. The bill is a compilation from several propositions submitted to the Committee. It provides for the issue of certificates in denomiof 412% grains. The certificates are to be pay-able, less expense for coinage and transportation, in silver coin or bars of fine silver, at the option of the Government. The certificates are to be issued at New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Denver, San Francisco, Carson City, and Boise City, or at all places where there decuable at San Francisco for all points west of the Rocky Mountains, and at New York for all points east of Denver. The votes against the bill were Hardenbergh, Eames, and Chitten-

THE COMMITTEE'S ACTION.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.—The Committee on Banking and Currency this morning agreed upon a bill providing for the issuing of silver-bullion certificates. The bullion is to be counted at its equivalent in coin, less the mint charges and the cost of transportation. The certificates are to be issued by any silver-colning mint or assay office, and to be redeemable at the assay office in New York and at the mint in San Francisco. The certificates are to be a legal tender in payment for all Government dues. The vote was as follows: In favor of reporting it for passage, Buckner, Ewing, Hartzell, Bell, Yates, and Phillips, 6; and against it, Hardenbergh, Eames, and Chittenden, 3. Mr. Hart was absent, and Mr. Fort did not yote.

Following is the text of the bill:

Beit enacted, etc., That coin certificates of the

Following is the text of the bill:

Lie it enacted, etc., That coin certificates of the demoninations of \$10, and multiples thereof up to \$1,000, may, in the mode provised, be exchanged by the several mints and assay offices at San Francisco, Denver, Boise City, Carson City, Philadelphia, New York, and New Orleans for the net value of silver builton doposited thereat, and the bullion so received mexchange for the same coin certificates shall at all times be held and kept on hand for the redemption of said coin certificates in silver; the effect thus deposited shall be computed in said exchange at the coining value at the rate of \$12% grains standard silver to the dollar, leas the usual and lawful min tharges, and charges for transportation from the several assay offices to the mint for coinage, and from the latter to the Assistant Treasuries respectively at which coin certificates shall be payable.

Sec. 2. That for the builton deposited at the mints of San Francisco and Carson, the coin certificates provided for in this act shall be redeemed on demand at the office of the Assistant Treasurer at San Francisco, and for the builton deposited at Philadelphia, New York, Denver, Blose City, and New Orleans mints and assay offices, the certificates shall be redeemed at the office of the Assistant Treasurer at New York, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause the coin and mint bars to be transferred after said bars are stamped as provided in the first section to the Assistant Treasurer at New York or San Francisco for the redeemption of the Coin certificates aforesaid, and said coin certificates shall be receivable without finit for all dues to the United States.

Sec. 3. That the coin certificates to be issued under this act shall be redeemed on presentation enther insulver bars or silver dollars at the option and convenience of the Treasury.

Sec. 4. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause said certificates authorized by this act to be prepared and delivered to the units and assay o

BULLING SILVER.

Special Dispatch to 2 the Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The Herald's Washington special says silver buillion is now held at a nigher price in San Francisco than in London. It looks as though the mine owners, who are few in number and who control the supply in California and Nevada, are putting up the price on the Government, now that the Silver bill has forced the Treasury to be a regular purchaser of a fixed amount. The Secretary, it is understood, has not yet had occasion to buy in the San Francisco market, and he will doubtless buy in the cheapest market, wherever that may be, but if the country sees that the Nevada mine-owners mean to use the Silver act to make a corner on silver, it will not be inclined patiently to submit to this. BULLING SILVER.

J. EDWARDS LEONARD.

HIS SUDDEN DEATH AT HAVANA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

HINGTON, U. C., March 15.—The debate WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.—The debate on the Dean-Field case was interrupted by the Speaker to announce the death at Havana, Cuba, this morning of J. E. Leonard, Representative from Louisiana, and in respect to his memory the House immediately adjourned. Judge Leonard started some three weeks since for Cuba, ostensibly as a confidential agent of the Government to ascertain whether a trade in negroes was being secretly conducted between the

United States and Cuba. The real purpose of Judge Leonard's visit was to marry a Cuban lady, to whom he had long been affianced.

Judge Leonard was one of the youngest and ablest members of the House. His death will be a severe blow to the Republicans in Louisiana. The cause of his death will call attention to the fact that the medical officers of the Government and of the marriage ports and a page of the page and of the maritime ports near here

ARE APPREHENSIVE that, owing to the unexceptionally open winter and almost complete absence of frost in many sections, there is great danger of the prevalence of yellow-fever the coming season. The most stringent measures to prevent this will speedily be urged upon Congress. Representatives of Southern Boards of Health are now here to call the attention of Congress to this subject. It is proposed to give the United States Marine Hospital Service more general con-

Marine Hospital Service more general control of the quarantine regulations. The Government is officially advised of the prevalence of yellow fever at Havana and at Rio Janetro. On Monday of this week a ship arrived at a Baltimore wharf having passed the quarantine station in the night, a number of seamen upon which had been SICK FROM YELLOW FRYER.

The quarantine officer immediately sent the ship to quarantine. The spread of the disease is not anticipated from the arrival of that ship, but the Government officers think the fact of the existence of the fever there should be a sufficient warning. There also was a report of one case in New York last week, and another ship arrived there yesterday with yellow fever patients.

To the Western Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.—Secre
Evarts this afternoon telegraphed from
State Department the following, addressed
the Hon. Samuel J. Randall, Speaker of
House of Representatives: ANNOUNCEMENT IN THE HOUSE.

the Hon. Samuel J. Randall, Speaker of the House of Representatives:

A telegraphic communication has just been received from the United States Consul-General at Havana, stating that the Hon. John Edwards Leonard, Representative from Louisiana, died this morning of yellow fever. The Consul-General states that he had ordered his remains to be embalmed, and requests the family or friends of deceased to be informed. He also requests instructions. (Signed) WILLIAM M. EVARTS,

Secretary of State.

Speaker Randall immediately telegraphed the Secretary requesting him to ask the Consudence of the decrease of the decrease of the remains, and forward them to New Orleans, and the House of Representatives would cover all the necessary expenses.

The intelligence of the death of Mr. Leonard came suddenly on the members of the House, and caused general sorrow. He had been absent from Washington only about three weeks.

THE POSTAL BILL.

RATES ON NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS. Post-Office Committee to-day finished considera-tion of the bill for the classification of mail matter and ordered it reported to the flouse. In the main the Committee adopted the bill prepared by the Boston publishers, but in the mportant matter of rates the two and three cent discrimination in pound-rates between newspapers and periodicals printed at greate tervals than one week was retained registration feature was adopted and so extend ed that registered documents may be sent either from the office of publication or from news agency to subscribers. The registration feature is to take effect two months after the passage of the act, instead of three, as proposed, and the words of registration are to be PRINTED ON EACH ISSUE.

Advertising sheets are excluded from the privilege of registration. The Committee re stored the clause providing that newspapers may circulate free within the counties where publications must be registered in order to be sent at pound rates, and these rates apply equally to sample copies or those to regula subscribers. The annual fee for registration is \$1. Foreign newspapers and periodicals of the same general character as those registered in the United States may be registered and pass through the mails at the same pound rates as if published in the United States.

through the mails at the same pound rates as it published in the United States.

The Committee ADDED THREE SECTIONS to the bill which, it adopted, will introduce a sweeping change in the present methods of distributing large dailies, weeklies, and magazines. These sections give the Government the monopoly of carrying all newspapers and other periodicals, and make it a criminal offense to send them by express or any other way outside of the mails. This is recognized as the most radical change proposed in the postal arrangements for a long time. There were only eight members of the Committee present. Of those absent one will speak against retaining the disabsent one will speak against retaining the dis

THE MONEY CONFERENCE. THE POSTAL BILL.

THE MONEY CONFERENCE. INSTRUCTIONS TO OUR MINISTERS ABROAD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.—The Secre-

to our Ministers abroad:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.—Sine: I inclose herewith a copy of the act of Congress authorizing the coinage of the stiver dollar and restoring its legal-tender. You are requested to bring this enactment to the notice of the Government to which you are accredited, and, in accordance with the provisions contained in the second section, to invite said Government in the name of the Government of the United States to join the United States in a conference to adopt a common ratio between gold and silver for the purpose of establishing internationally the use of bi-metallic money, and securing a fluty of relative value between those metals, such conference to be held at such place in Europe or the United States at such time within six months as may be mutually agreed upon by the Executives of the Governments joining in the same, whenever the Governments so invited or any three of them shall have signified their willingness to unite in the same. to our Ministers abroad:

Governments so invited or any three of them shall have signified their willingness to unite in the same.

As the President in his annual message to Congress distinctly expressed his opinion in favor of maintaining silver as one of the two precious metals which furnish the coinage of the world, and keeping up to as full a measure as possible the volume of the two precious metals as our intrinsic money, and as the act of Congress to which your attention is now called was passed by very great majorities of both Houses, the policy of this country in support of a loi-metallic currency may be considered as decided. The position of the country commercially, from its relation to the Western and Eastern nations of the other hemisphere, gives to it a paramount interest in the proper adjustment of the two precious metals in their common service of furnishing the intrinsic and universal money of foreign trace, and besides, as the principal producer of silver, this country has a just disposition to promote one of the important uses of that precious metals as a constituent part of the money of the world. You will, therefore, promptly attract the attention of the Government to which you are accredited to the great interest which this Government feels in the measure now proposed for conforming the coinage and proportions of the two precious metals in the systems of countries invited to participate therein, to the common advantage of the commerce of the world. You will observe that an early adhesion of at least three of the European nations to this project of conference is of the first importance. This being secured, it will be in the power of the President to appoint the Commissioners provided for in such case by the act of Congress. You will communicate to me the wishes or preferences of the Government addressed on this subject through you as to the time and place of the proposed conference, that a concurrence in these points may not be necessarily delayed; and, if necessary, you may use the telegraph for this purpose. I am,

ELECTION CASE.

originally by the convictions of Chandler, of Georgia, Democratic member of the Elections Committee, who believes that the law of the case favors Field, and by a number of the best Democratic lawyers in the House, who are convinced that

PIELD SHOULD RETAIN SERAT.

The Democratis do not even assume that Field did not receive a majority of the votes. Dean's hopes lie only in technical quibbles, and in the confidence which the Democrats naturally place in their own party discipline. There were two strong Democratic speeches made to-day in favor of Field, one by Chandler, of Georgia, the other by Potter, of New York. Chandler made a resume of the case in the statement that if the Democrats were to act as voters to decide whom they preferred as Representative they might vote for Dean, but if as judges they were to declare whom the people of Massachusetts chose as they Representative for this district, they could only vote for Field. It is anticipated that Ben Butler may speak against Field, and in defense of the United States Supervisors' law, of which little Johnnie Davenport and Butler are the authors.

GREENBACKS.

WILLIAM M. SPRINGER FAVORS THE REPRAL OF THE RESUMPTION ACT; WANTS LEGAL-TEN ERS RECEIVABLE FOR DUTIES AND THINKS THAT, WHEN THAT IS DONE, GOLD, SILVER AND GREENBACKS WILL OCCUPY THE SAMI

From Our Own Corre WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.—The Hon. William M. Springer, of Illinois, is a positive greenback man. He refuses to yield anything course of an interview, Mr. Springer spoke as

"I would say that there are more ways for keeping Government paper at par with coin than promising to pay coin for it on demand. Government bonds are now (March 9, 1878) worth in London in gold a premium as follows: New 4½ per cent bonds, 104½; consuls of 1867, 107½; ten-forty bonds, 105½; fives of 1881, 104½. The bonds are not payable on demand, but at the pleasure of the Government after a stated time in the future. Yet such promises ommand a premium over gold in London, and and in all the money-markets of the world. If and in all the money-markets of the world. It the Government, will make legal-tender notes receivable for duties on imports, and all taxes due the Government, and also receivable for bonds of the United States bearing 5 per cent interest, or less, if practicable, and will reissue such notes in the purchase of bonds bearing 5 and 6 per cent interest, the legal-tenders would float at par with gold and silver coin, and perform all the functions of a sound currency in the hands of the people. If the Resumption act is not repealed, we will reach the time fixed for resumption with not exceeding \$150,000,000 of coin in the country as the basis of a paper circulation of at least \$500,000,000. The mere statement of the possibility of maintaining resumption under such circumstances would convict the person making it of Innacy in any other civilized Government on earth except this. The repeal of the Resumption act must be followed by other acts,—among them one making greenbacks receivable for duties on imports, and for 4 per cent bonds; and there will then be no premium on coin. In other words, if the Government will fully remonetize greenbacks, they will no longer be below par in coin. They were partially demonetized when the Government refused to receive them for duties on imports and for United States bonds."

"But where Mr. Springer, are you to get the the Government will make legal-tender notes

States bonds."

"But where, Mr. Springer, are you to get the gold to pay the interest and principal on the public debt? That must be paid in coin. There is no provision allowing that to be paid in creenhacks."

greenbacks."
Why, if legal-tenders are made receivable for custom-dues, silver, and gold, and greenbacks will all be on an equal level. You can buy gold with greenbacks at par any time. The banks will keep the three kinds of funds, and a

buy gold with greenbacks at par any time. The banks will keep the three kinds of funds, and a cheek may be payable in either at pleasure. The Government will receive from customs as much of the one kind of the three different classes of money as it will of the other."

"But will not the Secretary of the Treasury have to go into open market to buy gold if customs are payable in legal-tender; and will he not have to come in competition with the importers and brokers, whose interest it will then be to bull gold and bear greenbacks, as of late years it has been to their interest to bear gold and bull greenbacks?"

"Not at all. Gold will be a drug in the market. Nobody will want any of it. They cannot use it all for the purposes of jewelry, and a legal-tender note will buy its equivalent in gold at par at any time, even if the Treasury needed to buy it. But another effect will be, thas, it there should not be coin enough coming into the Treasury from ordinary sources, the Government would coin enough silver to meet all the demands upon it for coin. That coinage would not be necessary after a sufficient amount of silver has been put to civiletien." the demands upon it for coin. That coinage would not be necessary after a sufficient amount of silver has been put in circulation." É. B. W.

A DRUNKEN CONGRESSMAN. OUGLAS, OF VIRGINIA, IN A STATE OF INTOXICATION, DEFYING THE CHAIRMAN, THE SERGEANT-AT-ABMS, AND THE WHOLE HOUSE.

Dispatch to New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—While the House was considering the Consular and Diplomatic bill to-day, in Committee of the Whole, Beverly Douglas, Representative of the First Virginia District, succeeded in creating an excitement both novel and disgraceful. Mr. Douglas is in the habit of induiging too freely in the flowing bowl. To-day he was in his normal condition, and, being moved by the spirits to define his position, undertook to answer some aruments made against Southern claims by injecting questions into a speech with which Mr. Conger was entertaining the Democratic side of the House, Mr. Cox, of New York, was in the chair, and fearing that Mr. Douglas would get ahead of him in the exhibition business, interfered to protect Mr. Conger, and to prevent Mr. Douglas from giving the official reporters an excuse for interlarding the published report of the day's proceeding Conger, and to prevent Mr. Douglas from giving the official reporters an excuse for interlarding the published report of the day's proceeding with "laughter" and "uproarious laughter." The Chairman vigorously pounded the desk with his gavel, and called the gentleman from Virginia was oblivious to the gavel and everything else, and persisted in talking at Mr. Conger, who stood quietly in his place, waiting for the fun on the Democratic side to hass over. Finding he could not make himself heard above the terrible din of the gavel, Mr. Douglas turned to the Chairman and exclaimed: "Oh, you needn't rap. I'm not going to be knocked down before I ask my question." This sailly, delivered with a facial expression that Mr. Cox himself in his most funny vein could not surpass, added to the general hilarity, and, in order to prevent the House from going into convulsions, the Chairman requested the Sergeant-at-Arms to assist him in preserving proper decorum. In times of great excitement in the House, the Sergeant-at-Arms will shoulder his mace of office and overawe disorderly persons. But this symbol of authority cannot be used while the House is in Committee of the Whole, and the Sergeant-at-Arms, therefore, carefully approached Mr. Douglas, who was still standing in his place addressing Mr. Conger, and, laying a hand upon his shoulder, requested him to be seated. This irristated Douglas, and he could be heard defying the Sergeant-at-Arms, and insisting upon his right to be heard. Weavying at last with the buildozing of the Chairman, who continued to ply the gavel, and the importunities of the Sergeant-at-Arms, Douglas struck at that official several times, but fortunately did not reach him, by reason of the interposition of members in the immediate vicinity of the melee. Some of the more dagnified members on both sides thinking this by-play had gone far enough, added to the excitement and disorder by screaming at the Chairman in chorus, "I rise to a point of order," each insisting upon recognition. But the Chairman in ch

esting remarks upon Southern claims until Mr. Luttrell, of California, fearing, doubtless, that Mr. Douglas, might again become inquisitorially inclined, raised the point of order that it was not proper to discuss Southern claims pending the consideration of the diplomatic appropriation, which point was sustained by the Chairman, and Conger was retired about the same time that Mr. Douglas was led off in triumph to a small room used as a library, where he was closely guarded for a couple of hours when he finally emerged from the library Mr. Douglas directed his unsteady steps to the room of the Sergeant-at-Arms to demand satisfaction, and was only quieted when a friend assured him that he would force Mr. Thompson to fight or apologize for the indignity offered to a Virginia gentleman. It was, perhaps, fortunate that this disgraceful proceeding occurred in Committee of the Whole, where the Sergeant-at-Arms has not full power to act. Mr. Douglas, it is said, always carries deadly weapons, and, had the Sergeant-at-Arms attempted to forcibly eject him, there would have been a serious time. Before the exhibition on the floor

above described, Mr. Douglas made a visit to the reporters' gallery in search of a correspond-ent who had descr'bed his usual condition in one of the dispatches, and whom he threatened to kill. Fortunately the uffending correspond-elt was not in the allows.

NOTES AND NEWS.

NOTES AND REWS.

A NOMINATION WHICH CREATES SOME OFFOSITION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.—Reynolds, of Alabama, nominated for First Auditor of the Treasury, in place of D. W. Mahon, of Pennsylvania, who was forced to resign, stands an admirable chance of being rejected by the Senate. Both Senators from Pennsylvania will oppose the confirmation, Wallace looking out for the Democrats, and Don Cameron for the Republic-Democrats, and Don Cameron for the Republicans. Both Senators from Alabama, Spencer an Morgan, are also opposed to Reynolds. The Pennsylvanians are very much incensed, as Mahon is a good officer, and has been in th

Mahon is a good officer, and has been in the Department for thirty years.

THE THEASURY INVESTIGATION.

George F. Taibot, of Maine, ex-Solicitor of the Treasury, was summoned here very secretly as a witness before Glover's Treasury Department Investigating Committee. Taibot left this morning, making no sign as to the nature of his testimony, and declining even to state by what Committee he was examined. Members of the Committee, upon being approached tonight, say that the examination was a confidential one. It is generally understood, however, that Talbot was summoned in the expecever, that Talbot was summoned in the expectation that he could be used as drag-net to discover manifold abuse in the Department. The circumstance connected with his removal from office i connected with his removal from office it was anticipated might make him a willing and valuable witness. As near as can be ascertained, nothing was developed by Taibot's testimony which, in any event, could injure exsecretary Bristow, to whom the Democrats seem to be endeavoring to pay some attention.

Another investigation.

The Senate Committee on Territories is about to enter upon an extended investigation of the charges of pribery and malleasance in connectanges.

to enter upon an extended investigation of the charges of bribery and malfeasance in connection with affairs of the Indian Territory. The charge is that certain railroad companies have issued bonds upon lands which belong to the Indians in the Indian Territory; also that delegates from that Territory have been sent to Washington to defeat the bull for a Territorial Government, and are paid out of the school funds. A list of 200 witnesses has been presented. The investigation will commence next week. Permission will be asked to send a subcommittee to the Indian Territory during the summer.

THE LIVE-STOCK RING.

The article in THE TRIBUND predicting that disclosures in the ring of live stock eveners would show that some of the money found its way into the greedy pockets of railroad officials, foreshadowed undoubtedly the testimony to be given before the House Committee on Agriculture next week. The railroad men have requested to be heard by counsel, and will put in a denial of the charges in reply. Rusling will simply reaffirm his statements already published in THE TRIBUNE, and will furnish the names of persons supposed to have received the money; thereupon, the Committee will be very likely to summons these persons and demand the production of the books. It is probable that Rusling will be able to indicate the books of the corporations or individuals which show those transactions.

THE CHICAGO I ENSION AGENCY.

The commission of Ada C. Sweet, Pension THE LIVE-STOCK RING.

THE CHICAGO IENSION AGENCY.

The commission of Ada U. Sweet, Pension Agent at Chicago, expires by limitation Sunday next. It will be necessary to nominate a new Agent on Monday. Nothing definite can be said as to the President's decision. Chicago members say they expect the renomination of Miss Sweet. Mrs. Mulligan has not abandoned all hope.

Assistant Postmaster-General Tyner and Mr. Blackfan, who are to represent the United States in the Postal Congress at Parls, will sail April 13. Some of the members of the House Post-Oiliee Committee who propose to investigate the affairs of the Department intimate that Mr. Tyner will have all he wants to do to take care of himself and his record by that time.

Even the Mrs. R. B. Hayes Temperance Society does not approve of the recent conduct of Congressman Beverley Douglas, of Virginia. A special meeting was held last night, and resolutions were adopted protesting against the scene which transpired in the House of Representatives on Wedness, when a member from Virginia disgraced himself, his constituents, and his country by appearing on the floor of the House in an intoxicated condition, and calling upon the the Speaker to see that the rules of upon the the Speaker to see that the rules the House were not so flagrantly violated in the future. The resolutions are to be transmitted to Speaker Randall. This is the severest rebuke

to Speaker Randall. This is the severest rebuke poor Douglass has had. The report that he would resign in consequence is denied.

SMALL BUSINESS.

There is an attempt being made to defeat the small appropriation asked for by Secretary Schurz to enable him to continue the investigations of the transactions of timber-thieves, and to prepare the cases of those already caught for trial. The House has passed the appropriation, and it comes up before the Senate Committee to-day. Both Blaine and Sargent are members of this Committee, and if the item is defeated it will be through their efforts.

The Deficiency Rills.

of this Committee, and if the item is defeated it will be through their efforts.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

TO the Westers Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13.—The Deficiency bill recently reported appropriates \$75,000 for the construction, repairing, and enlarging and renting vaults and safes for the use of the Treasurer and Assistant Treasurers of the United States: for the repairs and preservation of public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department, \$25,000; Custom-House and Sub-Treasury, Chicago, \$100,000; Custom-House and Post-Office, Cincinnati, \$100,000; Custom-House and Post-Office, Cincinnati, \$100,000; Custom-House, Court-House, and Post-Office, Nashville, Tenn., \$40,000; Court-House and Post-Office, Parkersburg, W. Va., \$6,000; for the transportation of the army, etc., \$1,200,000; being the deficiency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877. The total sum recommended by the bill is \$2,300,005.

recommended by the bill is \$2,300,065.

The following honorary Commissioners to the Paris Exposition were commissioned by the President to-day: G. W. Childs and W. W. H. Davis, Pennsylvanna; I. M. Safford, Tennessee; James H. Smart, Indiana; Edwin Cowles, Ohio; B. E. Gallup, Illinoi; S. T. Merrill, Wisconsin. The President to-day appointed Sylvester Waterhouse, of St. Louis, Assistant Commissioner to the Paris Exposition.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA BRIGAND.

GOV. Hampton telegraphs that he has offered a reward of \$200 for the arrest of Redmond, the noted illicit-whisky brigand.

THE RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.—In the House, Mr. Robbins, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a substitute for the bill to promote the deposit of savings in the Treasury and the refunding of the national debt, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole. The bill provides that, for the purpose of refunding the outstanding 6 per cept bonds into bonds bearing a lower rate of interest, any person may deposit at any postal money-order office lawful money of the United States in sums of not less than \$1, and shall be entitled to receive therefor a postal money-order on the Treasury, and that when such money-orders as shall be presented to the Treasury at Washington they shall be entered to the credit of the depositor, and when such deposits amount to \$50 they shall, at the option of the depositor,

\$50 they shall, at the option of the depositor, be convertible into 4 per cent bonds.

On motion of Mr. Springer, to-morrow's session was set apart for private business.

The contested-election case of Dean vs. Field, from the Third District of Massachusetts, was then considered.

After some discussion, the Speaker said: "The Chair believes it his duty, though it is a very painful one, to lay a communication before the House." He then handed to the Clerk and had read a telegram from the Secretary of State announcing the death, in Havana, of yellow fever, of the Hon. J. E. Leonard, of Louisiana.

low fever, of the Hon. J. E. Leonard, of Louisiana.

Mr. Ellis—1 am sure the announcement just made will carry sincere regret to every heart that beats here, and, to those who knew Judge Leonard well, who had opportunities to meet him socially, this announcement will carry very great sadness. It is not my purpose now to enter into any detailed account of his life or public services, nor to eulogize those shining virtues which bound him to those who knew him well. At another and more fitting occasion it will be my duty to pay a proper tribute to my late colleague. I therefore move that, in respect to the memory of Judge Leonard, the House do now adjourn."

The motion prevailed, and the House adjourned.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

New York, March 15.—A bill has been introduced in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives which makes the cremation of a human body a misdemeanor, and provides for a fine of

not less than \$600 nor more than \$1,000, the imprisonment, and makes it the duty of Constables, Sheriffs, and other officers to enforce the act under penalty of prosecution.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 15.—The Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania graduated to-day 127 students, and conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on John Welsh, United States Minister to England.

NEW OBLEANS, March 15.—The Commencement exercises of the Medical Department of the University of Louisiana took place to-day. The salutatory address was delivered by Prof. John B. Elliott, M. D., and the valedictory by T. Jeff Woolf, M. D., of Alabama. There were fifty-six graduates as doctors of medicine and ten graduates in pharmacy.

NEW YORK, March 15.—De Luna received letters from Cuba yesterday stating that Vocente

New York, march is—De Luha received let-ters from Cubs yesterday stating that Vocente Garcia has proclaimed himself Dictator, and has assumed the government of the revolution, and has marched to the relief of Maceo in the Eastern Department, in the company of Beltsa-ric Peralta.

CASUALTIES.

AN ODIOUS CHAPTER. Special Disputch to The Tribune.
Sr. Louis, March 15.—Coroner Auler held an inquest this morning on the body of Henrietta Matton, the girl who was shot accidentally, as it is supposed, by her step-brother, Oscar Mar-shall, while fooling with a pistol last night at their residence, No. 102 Channing avenue. Mrs. Matton testifies that, on hearing the report of the revolver, she ran into the room, which was on the second floor, and found the girl and Os-car lying on the floor. Blood was oozing from a wound on the right side of Henrietta's head, behind the ear. Oscar said that he was fooling with his sister, and thought that he would scape her, as he had often done before. Not knowing that the pistol was loaded, he cocked it and held it towards his sister, when it went off. The two had always behaved towards each other loving-ly, and, ten minutes before, Oscar was playing around the girl, who was studying her lesso From the testimony of Edward Gordon, a boy who was in the room at the time of the accudent, it appeared that the pistol went off just as Henrietta rose from the table, where she had been studying, to go to bed. she had been studying, to go to bed. The girl died instantly, without speaking a word. Gordon testified that, some three weeks ago, he had loaded the pistol with powder and shot, that he might take it out some Sunday outside the city and fire it off. He put a cap on it at the time and put it back in the closet. He never told anybody he loaded it, and forgot all about it himself. Oscar Marshall, who did the shooting, testified that he found the pistol in a closet in the room in which his sister was studying, and took it out. Thinking to frighten her, he went about two steps toward her, holding the pistol about two steps from her, looked at her, and snapped the cock, when the pistol went off, and she fall to the floor dead. He had not loaded the pistol since the 4th of July, and did not know it was charged. A verdict was returned of accidental death, in accordance with the above-facts.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

St. Louis, March 15.—A terrible accident oc curred at Fred Graebner's ice-house, on Bremen avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, at about 10 o'clock this morning, which serious y imperiled the life of four men, and resulte in fatal injuries to two of the number. The house is a one-story, slant-roof, brick building, and the upper portion of it, just under the roof was filled with sawdust, which, it appears, absorbed the moisture from the ice which was packed down-stairs. The joists that support the sawdust also became impregnated with moisture, and, through weakness engendered by this and the weight of wet sawdust above, by this and the weight of wet sawdust above, the joists gave way and the flooring feil, carrying with it the north wall of the building and four men. Joseph Florry, Casper Castroff, Joseph Myers, Jr., and Hermann Yuedon were engaged at the time in packing ice on the ground floor, and were consequently caught under the falling brick and timber. Everybody supposed that they were all killed, and citizens ran immediately to the spot to remove the debris. The men of the Veto Engine No. 8 were called out, and hurried to the aid of the nnfortunate men, whom they succeeded in Mo. 5 were called out, and nurried to the an of the unfortunate men, whom they succeeded in extracting in a very short time, when it was discovered that, although all suffered considerable injury, only two, Florry and Castroff, were burt fatally, their internal injuries being such that death was inevitable.

FROZEN TO DEATH. CHEYENNE, March 15.-The remains of Mc-Cann, who went with the hunting party from near the place where the bodies of his comrades

PISHERMEN LOST. GLOUCESTER, Mass., March 15.-The schoone Carrie P. Morton and crew of fourteen men have not been heard from since Jan. 3, and they are believed to be lost.

SELF-SLAUGHTER.

Record of the Unfortunates Who Yesterday Sought the Bubble Forgetfulness at the Mouth of the Canon of the Almighty. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna. PITTEBURG, Pa., March 15 .- The

Joseph Walker, a widower about 60 years of age, was found early this morning suspended to bed-post in his home at Mansfield, in this county. About a year ago he purchased a little farm from Col. Glenn, upon which he erected a small dwelling-house, where he lived alone, his children having grown up, married, and scat-tered. In an evil hour he placed \$18,000 of his money in the hands of S. B. W. Gill, the ab-sconding lawyer. The loss of this sum did not, however, reduce him to poverty, as it is said he had still some \$30,000 left to keep him comortable in his old age. Yesterday, it seems, he visited this city, and, on his return home, stopped at the residence of Col. Gleun, on the adjoining farm, and left word for that gentleman to call at his house this morning. In compliance with the request, Col. Gleun called and knocked for admittance. Receiving no answer, he pushed the door open, and was horrified to see the body of Mr. Walker hanging from the bed-post. On a table in the room were a revolver with two empty chambers, a penknife, a Bible, and a pair of spectacles. An examination of the body of deceased revealed a minute hole in his forehead. A trail of blood was found on the floor, and the supposition is that the deceased had first shot himself or plunged the blade of the penknife into his forehead, and afterward, to make a sure thing of it, had placed a rope around his neck and hung himself. The deceased left a note, but its contents have not been divalged. Mr. Walker was a man of the highest respectability. One of his children, a son, lives in Michigan.

**LEAVENNORTH, Kan., March 15.—John W. Griffin, a well-known and popular book agent of this city, shot himself in the head this evening at the corner of Main and Delaware streets. He has been drinking hard for a month at Topeka, and came home this noon. About 3 this evening he came to the Post-Office, dropped a letter in the box, went down to the corner, turned towards the river, walked a little way, came back to the corner, remarked to some one standing by that it was a pleasant evening, and, putting the pistol to his head, discharged it. He is dying now. He was a remarkably brilliant young fellow, graduated at the head of his class at Dartmouth, and was elected to the New Hampshire Legislature when only 21.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Grand Rapids. Here husband went to Fort Wayne vesterday, and she left a letter to him full of the most ardent affection, but plainly indicating her purpose, and that she was taboring with the hallucination that he was dead, or would be killed, and that she must die to meet him. She is not dead ye visited this city, and, on his return home, stopped at the residence of Col. Gleun, on the ad-joining farm, and left word for that gentleman

FORT WAYNE, Ind., March 15.—James Sterect, a German farmer living in Root Township, Adams County, hanged himself Wednesday from a joist in his stable. He leaves a wife and

ive children. The cause of the suicide is unnown,
Dermort, Mich., March IS.—Mrs. Newall, wile
f a commercial traveler of Grand Rapids, shot
erself in the head last night. She is still inchasible, and can scarcely recover. The proba-

STATE AFFAIRS. WISCONSIN.

MADISON, Wis., March 15.—In the Senate today the Local Option bill was killed.
Bills were concurred in relative to the regulation and maintenance of sisughter-bouses;
changing the name of the Norwegian Lutheran
Synod to the Synod of the Norwegian Church
of America; amending laws relative to the organization of bodies politic; relating to town
insurance companies; anthorizing Henry Jewganization of bodies points; relating to town insurance companies; authorizing Henry Jewett, Jr., and Eric McArthur to construct a dam across the south fork of the Flambeau River; relative to the conveyance and redemption of lands sold for unpaid taxes; authorizing William Nutter et al. to erect and maintain a dam across Mordean Creek, in Taylor County; amending laws creating the Wisconsin Odd-Fellows' Mutual Life-insurance Company; rela-tive to sidewalks in villages and towns; pro-viding for the improvement of Bruney River

tive to sidewalks in villages and towns; providing for the improvement of Bruney River for log-driving purposes.

A communication from his Excellency the Governor was received returning without his signature the Senate vill to incorporate the City of Ahnapee. The question being on the passage of the bill notwithstanding the Governor's objections, all the Senators voted no.

Bills passed authorizing the construction of a dam across Yellow River, Barron County; authorizing W. L. Sadler to erect and maintain a dam across Pucker Branch, Polk County, for log-driving purposes; relating to loans and loan offices; relative to steam ferries; authorizing R. R. Kempster et al. to establish a ferry across the Mississippi River at Alma, Buffalo County; authorizing Albert Wendoff to build a dam across Little Rib River, in Marathon County; to authorize the construction of a dam across Quarter's Creek, Barron County.

Assemblyman Coe's memorial to Congress asking for the protection of wool-growers came up on concurrence.

Senator Price offered an amendment to include lumber. The Senator advocated his amendment at some length, at the close of which it was adopted, together with the memorial as amended.

In the Assembly a resolution came in from the Senate referring the question of a revision of the laws for the assessment and collection of taxes—a subject that has occupied a good share of attention at this session—to the Committee on Revision, to be reported to an adjourned session. An animated discussion arose on the question of concurrence in the resolution, and the Assembly refused so to concur, by a decided vote.

vote.

Assembly bills passed to legalize the official acts of Ira B. Bradford, a Notary-Public of Rast Claire; to legalize the acts of the Common Council of the City of Chippewa Falls, Chief-Clerk Bross, of the Senate, was to-day onici-Clerk Bross, of the Senate, was to-day sented with a \$75 gold watch chain by his as

MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., March 15.—Goy, Croswell to day appointed the following Board of Trustees to have charge of the new State Insane Asylum to have charge of the new State Insane Asylum at Pontiae: Henry P. Baldwin, of Wayne County; George Hannabs, of Van Buren (to serve until Jan. 1, 1883); Willard M. McConnell and Michael E. Crofoot, of Oakland County (until Jan. 1, 1881); Samuel G. Ives, of Washtenaw; Warren G. Vinton, of Wayne (until Jan. 1, 1879). The Board are expected to have the institution organized and ready for patients May 1. After that date, by act of the last Legislature, it becomes illegal for county officers to care for insane persons, the State taking charge of its unfortunate wards, thus remedying what has long been a crying evil in connection with County Poor-Houses.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., March 15.—In the Senate, bills were introduced to forbid the sale of mineral oils for illuminating purposes of less fire-test than 130 degrees; to forbid persons taking charge of steam-boilers who are without certifcharge of steam-botters who are without certificates as to their competency, and to authorize associations of engineers to lesue such certificates; to give local option in the matter of liquor traffic to villages; to authorize/incinnation issue \$3,000,000 of bonds to complete the outhern Railroad.
In the House, a bill was introduced to redis-

trict the State for Congressional purposes.
COLUMBUS, O., March 18.—In the Senate, bills were introduced to change the Common Pleas Districts of the State, and to authorize the ingame and for the arrest of horse-thieves.

In the House, the Senate bill to make it a misdemeanor to sell pools on elections was

CANADA.

The Hair-Factory Fiend-A Big Time Expected at the Battle of the Beyne in Mon-treal—Other Affairs.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LONDON, Ont., March 15.—The hair-factory

cruelty case was continued to-day. The fore-woman of the factory, Margaret Donnelly, was tried as an accomplice of Hargraves, and bound over in the sum of \$2,000 to appear. Anne Sparks gave further testimony, which, if anything, showed her treatment to have been of a more dastardly character than at first reported. A boy named McGrey testified that, tor a trifling disobedience, he was beaten with a leather thong, hung up in the dark room, gagged, and suspended in the air for hours at a ime. Popular interest in the case is unaba and Hargraves and his partners in guilt are the

and Hargraves and his partners in guilt, are the subject of general execration.

Special Disputes to The Tribuna.

Ottawa, March 15.—A deputation of the Grand Orange Lodge has had an interview with the Governor-General, with the object of inducing the Government to afford protection to the Orange body on the 12th of July next, when it will assert the right to march in Montreal. It was explained to the delegation that the Dominion Government has no power to act in the oremises. The extent of the Dominion Government's action would be to facilitate, as far as possible, the attendance of any portion of the permanent Dominion force or the militia. If more troops are needed than the district 'to be protected would supply. The responsibility of providing protection rests with the magistrates of Montreal. Orangemen say that if protection is not afforded, they can throw 10,000 armed men into the city to resist attack.

The report of the Sub-Committee appointed to consider the bill for reorganizing the capital of the Merchants' Bank was adopted after a

ed, they can throw 10,000 armed men into the civ to resist attack.

The report of the Sub-Committee appointed to consider the bill for reorganizing the capital of the Merchants' Bank was adopted after a discussion in the Committee on Banking and Commerce. The Minister of Finance was present at all the sittings, to assist the Committe with his advice. The original proposition was to reduce the stock to 75 cents on the dollar; but, after rull consideration, the Committee came to the conclusion to recommend a reduction to 66%, leaving a subscribed capital of \$6,000,000 as the future basis of the undertaking. This, the Committee believe, will provide for all contingencies, secure a sufficient reserve, and enable the bank to pay on the 1st of July a dividend on the past year's operations—the payment of the dividend declared in January having been deferred—of the ordinary amount, probably 7 per cent. The bill provides that the sanction of a special meeting of the stockholders shall be necessary to confirm this arrangement. Very general satisfaction is expressed here at the result of the Committee's operations, and confidence that the result will prove beneficial to the bank and the public.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

TORONTO, March 15.—Mr. D. S. Keith, an extensive brass-founder of this city, and owner of the steamer Southern Belle, publishes a card through the press, stating that his two sons, aged 10 and 12, have been abducted from their guardians in Newcastle, Ont., and driven off in a closed carriars, the intention being, it is supposed, to take them to some Catholic institution in the States or Lower Canada. Mr. Keith cautions any one against harboring them, and authorizes any person to detain them, as they are wards in chancery. The trouble arises, it is believed, out of religious differences,—Mr. K. himself being a Protestant, and his wife, from whom he has separated, a Catholic.

Another claimant to the Mercer estate has cropped up in the person of the Hon. Mr. Scott, an English Judge, who claims to be

DIXON, Ill., March 15 .- The sad inte has just been received here of the death of Maj. William W. Graham, at Phillipsburg, Montana. Maj. Graham was the son of the late Capt. Happolypes Graham, who is a consideration with Humphrey Graham, who, in connection Gov. Alexander Charters, settled near

place on the banks of Rock River over forty years ago, and who were noted far and near for their hospitality, both always keeping open house. Maj. Graham was one of the most note characters of the early days of this region, and his death will recall not only the hardships, but the mirth and frolies incident to border life. One of his sisters was the first wife of Chief. Justice Ryan, of Wisconsin; another married Carlton Bayley, brother of the late Archbishop of Baltimore. Capt. Graham's old honestead is now the property of the Hon. I. N. Arnold, of Chicago.

THE WEST

An Era of Retren

The Old Officers Tur

Lipe and Park Policem

Messrs. McCrea, Wooda

was greatly increased years was the day for the regular

ing, and will go down as graceful that has ever bee

good sense of such gentlem Cres, John Brenock, Willard

Bennett. The other four

things at any cost, no

gured. The meeting was Before that hour there

the Commissioners present.

Lipe, Adolph Muus, Alder Lipe, Adolph Muus, Alden Brenock, S. H. McCrea, Wi Col. J. B. Bennett. As spi present a number of gentles Peterson, ex-Gov. Beverid.

offman, ex-Commissione

bookkeeper, McChesney, others. There were good ;

time. The very air seem the battle that was to come.

previous to the meeting, sh

representative the law cre

Board, and from its wor that they were appoint ever and a day. The that the term of office, of was limited at best to seve claimed there was an omiss that the Supreme Court wo by what the law implied bu State. The discussion was further, for at precisely 4 o't took his place and called posing the Board to order. Mr. Brenock's counsei, also moment later Mr. Brenock down by himself in a corner going on.

going on Secretary Willard read the mual meeting—the famous to three. Somehow, his we and he acted nervously, at trouble. Beside him sat unrivaled Hold-on. Every the minutes had been read, said: "If there are no obwill stand adopted as read."

Commissioner Woodard

Commissioner Woodard
the yeas and navs be called
Clark Lipe—The minute
there are no objections.
Commissioner Woodard
nays called
Clark Lipe—The minut

there are no objections. T Commissioner Woodard-President Lipe—Then st Mr. Woodard then went

Mr. Woodard then went desired the yeas and nay wanted to see and know wh adoption of these minutes sent the commission of had duly qualified and filed missioner of the West Par place of C. C. P. Holden. had expired on the 1st of b. C. C. P. Holden—This is Col. Bennett moved for ing of the minutes in reg. Secretary, the vote on wifailed to record. It schanged.

changed.
Mr. Woodard's motion

hold-on four not unde that they were playing

The call of the yeas an

of the minutes was the Bennett voted in the affi

Mr. Woodard objected.

Mr. Woodard objected.

"that he is not a membe term expired on the 1s Brenock has been appoint fided as a member of this I desire to say, and to say we came here for the pu John Brenock in his place.

Board.
C. C. P. Holden—I corder. There is no mother to talk that Commissioner McCrea-

Commissioner McCreato outsiders taking part has Board.

Mr. Woodard was abou C. C. P. Holden—I caprier, he is making an would like to know what The Chair—I shall have price. This is all uncalles Commissioner Woodard Chair to decide that he re

order. This is all uncalle Commissioner Woodard Chair to decide that he re Mr. Holden's name and vote by the Secretary as if The Chair—I shall have assuredly. Commissioner McCrealobject to outsiders takin or interfering in our procent the Chair—Call the rollatter did as requested, were seven ayes. Commissioner Bennett cording of Mr. Holden's phatically object.

cording of Mr. Holden, phatically object.
Commissioner McCressurfair rulings. If this is in this way, without the ness or law, I say that I to do with it. I cannot unlawful proceedings, a test now, and withdraw more suice disgraceful pr

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THE FIRST

Chicago.

HARTFORD, Coun., March 15.—Maj. James Goodwin, President of the Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company, died suddenly the evening in a horse-car.

FIRES.

AT HOT SPRINGS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 15.—A special from Hot Springs reports another fire there this moraling. Four wooden buildings on the east side of Valley street, adjoining the recent great fire, were destroyed. Loss, \$10,000 or \$15,000. Among the sufferers are A. R. Cartwright and Patsy Duran, general stores. Patsy Dugan, general stores.

Little Rock, March 15.—A special to the Evening Star from Hot Springs gives the following particulars of another fire at that place this morning: This forenoon an alarm of fire was again sounded, and in a very short time the smoke was discovered in the south end of the valley. The fire broke out in the building formerly occupied by P. J. Dugan as a variety-theatre. Dugan loses on the building, stock of liquors, and household furniture about \$900. The second stories of four large frame buildings were destroyed. Edward McConnoht, on building and household goods, will lose \$500. The rear part of the Allen building is a total wreck. Loss, \$1,500. Lewis Stone, merchant, will lose \$500 by moving and lose of goods. A. R. Cartwright, dealer in general merchandise, had a very large stock, and will lose about \$2,000 by water and damage in moving. Mr. Shelton, on LITTLE ROCK, March 15 -A special to the a very large stock, and will lose abous \$2,000 by
water and damage in moving. Mr. Shetton, on
furniture, household goods, etc., will lose \$00.
Col. E. W. Reutor and C. T. Thower, who had
since the fire moved their offices into the AllenBuilding, will lose a considerable pronortion of
their libraries. Several other parties doing
business in the same square lost from \$50 to
\$1,500 each.

A public meeting was to be held at Hot Springsto-day to remoustrate against the passage of the to day to remonstrate against the cassage of the Senate bill extending the time of the Commis-sioners and authorizing the Superintendent to lease the water to the Hot Springs Mountain Water Company.

IN CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box \$23 at 6:05 yesterday morning was caused by the burning of a smoke-house in the rear of No. 651 Halsted street, owned by Jacob Decker. Damage, \$100. Cause, a ham falling into the fire, and thus communicating the flames to the wood-work.

IN CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI, O., March 15.—Rumbach's bake
re and Mrs. Holland's residence, corner of Lock
and Sight streets, were barned this morning.
Loss, \$3,000; insured, \$1,100 in the Firemen's.

EQUAL TO A FOX-HUNT.

Poor Bear Sips His Chain, Gets or a Roof, and Seares All Consolidated Phila-delphia—Nervousness of the Police Squad

PHHADELWHIA, March 15.—The rare special of a bear-hunt in the streets of Philadelphia was witnessed last night with no little trepid tion and excitement by several thousand people. Some time ago Henry Rudbart, a tavera-keeper, purchased a half-grown black bear and domer, purchased a half-grown black bear and doniciled it in his back yard, intending it as an attraction to the saloon. Rudbardt imagined that he was an amateur animal-tamer, but developments proved the contrary. Bruin farel royally, and became so sayage that the neignbors were alarmed lest he should escape and harm some person. Rudhardt assured them that there was no danger—he had him tamed. The neighbors were pacified, and everythis was quiet until last evening, when Bruin sipped his collar, climbed the fence, and took a position on a shed in the next yard. Instantly the neighborhood was in an urroar. Mothers grasped their little one, rushed into their houses, and double-bolted and locked doors and windows. Street gamina scampered home, and even grown mea accelerated their speed in a direction opposite to where the fear was. Meanwhile Bruin was contentedly holding the fort, having stretched his coll for a fer a new The rootice were selled. out amid great uproas, and, urged by the si of the gathering crowd, advanced upon enemy. A Sergeant fired seven shota with effect. Bruin slept on placidly, as if una

effect. Bruin slept on placidit, as if unaware of the attempt at his life. The nervousness of the Sergeant had spoiled his, aim although he was within five feet of the bear. "You can't shoot! Let me try," said Officer Dean. His revolves, a seven-shooter, was emptied, the two fast shots taking effect. Bruin got up, growled, and shook his shagey cost, while Dean clambered upon the fence, ready to drop in the alley and run. The wounds only angered the bear, who began a promenade on the roof of the shed. One officer after another them advanced in rapid succession and emptied their revolvers, and others would have fired had not the bear growled and made them run. The police were advised to get a mortar or a cumon and send for the Sixth Regiment, the heroes of the Pittsburg round-house. A volunteer then let off his double-burseled shot-gun, and the firing from all points of the commas became general. Just as the brute yielded up his life, another quad of twenty-five policemen came on the scene at a double-quick. The carcass was then cut up and borne away, the officer in charge of the municipal forces remarking, "I wasn't afraid, but I'd sooner tackle men any time than fool with one of them critters."

THE ST. LOUIS OFFICERS.

Considerable Anxiety Pett Regarding the
Soundness of Their Bonds.
Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.
Sr. Louis, Mo., March 15.—Defalcations among the municipal and county officers of St.
Louis have become so alarmingly numerous of late that Mayor Overstolz determined, a few days ago, to make a scarching investigation into the golyaners and present standing of all persons the solvency and present standing of all persons whose names are attached to the bonds of pubwhose names are attached to the points of the officials in the city. The list was completed to-day, and the indications are that several of our most important officers now have bondsmen who are insolvent, and from certain indications, there will be more defalcations announced at an early day. In some cases men once rich, but now known to be insolvent are on bonds to the extent of \$100.000, and cases men once rich, but now known to be insolvent, are on bonds to the extent of \$100,000, and in at least a dozon cases, it is certain that, in the event of official default or maileasance, the city would be the loser to the extent of the bonds. Notice has been served upon one officer, the Recorder of Doeds, that he will be required to file a new and satisfactory bond at once, and similar notices will be served on other officials within a few days.

THE WEATHER. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICES, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16—1 a. m.—Indicaions For the Upper Lake region, falling, followed by rising barometer, warm southerly winds veering to colder, brisk, and high north-westerly, partly cloudy weather and rain areas, partly turning into snow in the northern pur-LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. LONDON, March 15.—Steamships Baltic, from New York, Euphrates, from Philadelphia, and Dominion, from Portland, have arrived out. New York, March 15.—Arrived, Steamships Ethiopia, from Glasgow; Suavia, from Ham-burg; Daniel Steinmann, from Antwerp; Elysia You might as well rule order.
Commissioner Muus move to adjourn.
This was seconded t yeas and pays were ca Lipe, Muus, Holden, an affirmative, and the Bennett, McCres, and tive. The Chair declar and here is where the r THE INT eald that he would no

the gentlemen to on dent of this Board. Messrs. Woodard, Brenock had gathere Clark Lipe approx and you will have to omy paid no heed to

Clark Lipe now won't do," said he. This was said to h quietly, "It has got to pounds weight to pun Clark Lipe—Gentle you must get out. AND HERE IS WHE

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Commissioner Mun
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rolics incident to border life,
rs was the first wife of Chiefwisconsin; another married

March 15.—Maj. James at of the Connecticut Mutual apany, diel suddenly this MIRES.

MOT SPRINGS.

D., March 15.—A special from ports another fire there this wooden buildings on the east cet, adjoining the recent great yed. Loss, \$10,000 or \$15,000.

cet, adjoining the recent great yed. Loss, \$10,000 or \$15,000, ters are A. R. Cartwright and meral stores.

March 15.—A special to the a Hot Springs gives the follow-fance and in a very short time the word of the broke out in the building of by P. J. Dugan as a variety-lose on the building, stock of schold furniture about \$500. tes of four large frame building of the Allen building is a total 500. Lewis Stone, merchant, moving and loss of goods. A. R. er in general merchandise, had k, and will lose about \$2,000 by re in moving. Mr. Shelton, on hold goods, etc., will lose \$300. or and C. T. Thower, who had wed their offices into the Allen building same square lost from \$50 to a was to be held at Hot Springs strate against the passage of the dding the time of the Commistorizing the Superintendent to to the Hot Springs Mountain

CHICAGO on Box 323 at 6:05 yesterday med by the burning of a sinoker of No. 851 Halsted street, Decker. Damage, \$100. Cause, the fire, and thus communito the wood-work.

CINCINNATI.

A. March 15.—Rumbach's bake-land's residence, corner of Lock ets, were burned this morning. ared, 81,100 in the Firemen's. TO A FOX-HUNT.

Slips His Chain, Gets on a ares 'All Consolidated Phila-rousness of the Police Squad

Dispatch to The Tribune.

A. March 15.—The rare spectate in the streets of Philadelphia at in the streets of Philadelphia at night with no little trepidatent by several thousand peopletienry Rudhart, a tayers keep all grown black bear and domback yard, intending it as the saloon. Rudbardt imagan amateur animal-tamer, but over the contrary. Broin fared me so savage that the neighed lest he should escape and son. Rudhardt assured them adanger—he had him tamed were pacified, and everything at evening when Bruin slipped the fence, and took a positin the next yard. In ighborhood was in an ungrasped their little ones, and tooks a positin the next yard. In ighborhood was in an ungrasped their little ones, and doubled doors and windows. Street a home, and even grown men speed in a direction oppositer was. Meanwhile Bruin was ing the fort, having stretched hap. The police were called prom, and urged by the shoutar crowd, advanced upon the

ept on placidly, as if unaware at his life. The nervousness ant had spoiled his aim,

was within five feet of You can't shoot! Let filter Dean. His revolver, a semptled, the two fast shoot ungot up, growled, and shook hile Dean clambered upon the op in the alley and run. The red the bear, who began a roof of the shed. One officer advanced in rapid succession revolvers, and others would not the bear growled and a. The police were admorter or a cannon and Regiment, the heroes of the louse. A volunteer them let eled shotgun, and the firing the compass became general, yielded up his life, another way, the officer in charge of rees remarking, "I wasn't her tackle men any time than hem critters."

OUIS OFFICERS.

dety Felt Regarding the of Their Bonds.

patch to The Tribuna.

, March 15.—Defalcations at and county officers of St. so alarmingly numerous of ferstolz determined, a few rearching investigation into ceent standing of all persons tached to the bonds of publy. The list was completed a indications are that most important officers en who are insolvent, and, ions, there will be more ded at an early day. In some but now known to be insolvent, and, ions, there will be more ded at an early day. In some but now known to be insolvent and active of \$100,000, and asses, it is certain that, in default or maifeasance, the loser to the extent of the been served upon one offineers are days.

CHIRP SIGNAL OFFICER, March 16-1 a. m.-Indica-Lake region, falling, for-rometer, warm southerly er, brisk, and high northly weather and rain areas, low in the northern por-

O S. W. 11 1.8 Hy rain

J. S. W. 11 1.8 Hy rain

J. S. W. 11 1.8 Hy rain

J. S. W. 15 1.5 Midnight

J. W. 15 1.5 M

THE WEST PARKS.

An Era of Retrenchment and Economy Begun.

The Old Officers Turned Out and Good Men Put In.

Lipe and Park Policeman on the Ramp-

age-Holden's Wrath. Messrs. McCrea, Woodard, Etc., Decline to Be Bluffed Off.

THE FIRST ACT.

THE WEST PARK BOARD MUDDLE greatly increased yesterday afternoon. It the day for the regular semi-monthly meetms, and will go down as one of the most disno blows struck was wholly due to the god sense of such gentlemen as Treasurer Mc-cres, John Brenock, Willard Woodard, and Col. penett. The other four were bound to force ared. The meeting was called for 4 o'clock.

the Commissioners present. C. C. P. Holden had one early. There were also present Clark line, Adolph Muus, Alden C. Millard, John penock, S. H. McCrea, Willard Woodard, and Col. J. B. Bennett. As spectators there were col. J. B. Bennett. As spectators there were greent a number of gentlemen, including P. S. Peterson, ex-Gov. Beveridge, Collector John Boffman, ex-Commissioner Wood, the expert bookkeeper, McChesney, and a number of others. There were good prospects of a lively time. The very air seemed impregnated with the battle that was to come. Secretary Millard, erious to the meeting, showed THE TRIBUNE'S perious to the meeting, showed The Tribun's representative the law creating the West Park Board, and from its wording he concluded that they were appointed to office for ever and a day. The reporter showed that the term of office of the Commissioners was limited at best to seven years, but Millard chained there was an omission in the law, and that the Supreme Court would not be governed by what the law implied but did not explicitly State. The discussion was not carried on any further, for at precisely 4 o'clock President Lipe took his place and called the gentiemen composing the Board to order. Gen. George Smith, Mr. Brenock's counsel, also took a seat, and a moment later Mr. Brenock walked in. He sat down by himself in a corner, watching what was soing on Secretary Willard read the record of the annual meeting—the famous proceedings of four to three. Somehow, his voice seemed shaky, and he acted nervously, as if he anticipated trouble. Beside him sat C. C. P. Holden, the univaled Hold-on. Everything went well until the minutes had been read, when President Lipe shid: "If there are no objections, the minutes will stand adopted as read." sentative the law creating the West Park

The Chair—I shall have to decide so, most assuredly.

Commissioner McCrea—This is all wrong, and I object to outsiders taking part in our meeting or interfering in our proceedings.

The Chair—Call the roll, Mr. Secretary. The latter did as requested, and stated that there were seven ayes.

Commissioner Bennett—I object to the recording of Mr. Holden's vote. I most emphatically object.

Commissioner McCrea—I protest against such unfair rulings. If this Board is to be governed in this way, without the least regard for fairness or law, I say that I will have nothing more to do with it. I cannot lend my name to such unlawful proceedings, and I shall enter my protest now, and withdraw from this body, if any more such disgraceful proceedings are tolerated. You might as well rule any other outsider as in order.

Commissioner Muus (rather excitedly)—I

You might as wen rule any order.
Commissioner Muus (rather excitedly)—I move to adjourn.
This was seconded by Mr. Holden, and the yeas and nays were called, which resulted in Lipe, Muus, Holden, and Millard voting in the affirmative, and the other three gentlemen, Bennett, McCrea, and Woodard in the negative. The Chair declared the motion carried, and here is where the real trouble began.

and, rapping on the reporter's table, he called the gentiemen to order. He moved that Will-ard Woodard be appointed temporary President of this Board.
Messrs. Woodard, McCrea, Bennett, and

Brenock had gathered about the table. Clark Lipe approached them and said: "This cannot be tolerated. The Board has adjourned, and you will have to get out of here."

emy paid no heed to the request.

Mr. McCrea moved that Robert McChesney
be appointed Temporary Secretary of this
Board.

Clark Lipe now got fairly excited. "This won't do," said he. "You have got to disperse and get out of here."

and get out of here."

This was said to Mr. McCrea, and he said very quietly, "It has got to be a man of about 200 pounds weight to put me out."

Clark Lipe—Gentlemen, we can't have this; you must get out.

AND HERE IS WHERE THE HEAL FUN COMMENCED.

AND HERE IS WHERE THE REAL PUN COMMENCED.

Commissioner Muns said: "We shan't have
this nonsense; you've got to get out."

Just then Clark Lipe ordered Mr. Brenockout,
and he would not go.

"See here," said he to Mr. McCrea, "you
have got to get out of here pretty quick, I tell
you."

"Not much," responded the gentleman,
"you know better than that, and you can't put
me out. I am here by rights and by law."

"By — this won't do," said Lipe, "you
have all got to get out of this. I am boss here,
and we will not tolerate this. You can't meet
here. The Board has adjourned, and you have
no business here."

To Mr. Brenock—"You get out of here —
quick."

Mr. Brenock—"Not much, if I know myself."

quick."

Mr. Brenock—"Not much, if I know myself."

Then Clark Lipe douned his war-paint. He put it on thick and heavy, and shortly after he came in with a fool of an officer in citizen?

enock-I won't go, sir, I am here by

right.
The officer—You won't come, hey?
Mr. Brenock—No, str. show your warrant for

Mr. Brenock—No, sir; show ney?

Mr. Brenock—No, sir; show your warrant for my arrest!

Then that "brave" officer put his hand into his hip-pocket to draw his revolver,—to draw it upon a peaceable citizen who was present to discharge his duty to the public.

Several persous saw the fellow attempt to draw his weapon, and the result was a general uproar in the office. Even Mr. Lipe could not tolerate such action, and the excitement of the others at the attempted dastardly outrage excited him also. He couldn't restrain himself, and the officer, seeing that he was the only one who had attempted a violation of the law, sat down, protesting that he was not going to draw his revolver, but going to get his come-alongs. This expianation was so bad that no one heeded it.

This expianation was so bad that no one heeded it.

By this time there was an immense deal of loud talking, and there was a crowd of several hundred persons on the sidewalk. Wagons stopped in the atreet, and it seemed as though a riot might be in progress, which there was not, since it was only a chin-music matince.

Lipe sent for a whole possee of officers. One came into the room in uniform to arrest the four who were organizing the new meeting, but he was a great deal wiser than the man who had preceded him, and declined to interfere. The result was that Mr. Lipe could not expel the four Commissioners.

Mr. McCrea again called the meeting to order. Clark Lipe.—There can't be any business done. I have got something to say.

Mr. McCrea.—The gentlemen will come to order.

order.
Clark Lipe—Not much.
Mr. McCrea—We are going to transact some

business.

Clark Lipe—I shall have something to say about that. You have no business here, and you shan't do anything.

This thing was kept up until Mr. Lipe tired out, when he sank into a chair. In the meantime Secretary Millard locked the safe and vaults and took pains to have all the books and records upon the inside of them. He then departed.

THE SECOND ACT.

Mr. McCrea again put the previous motions and they were adopted. Mr. McChesney, the new Secretary, called the roll, but Muus, Millard, and Lipe studiously refused to answer to their names. Mr. Muus sat quietly by looking on, as did Mr. Lipe now, and Holden was in the front room.

Peace having been now restored, and a poss of police officers being in the front room, Col. Bennett offered a resolution, "That this Board do now proceed to the election of a permaner President, Secretary, and Auditor." The motion prevailed by a manimous vote of the four the others remaining exquisitely silent.

Co. Bennett then offered the following:

series of the content watching what was reding on Secretary Willard reach the record of the an anal meeting—the famous proceedings of four the series of the content of the sected nervously, as if he anticloated trouble. Beside him said C. C. F. Holden, the unraided Hold-on. Everything went well until the minutes had been read, when President Lipe shift, "If there are no the design of the section of the waster and the passes will stand along the passes will stand along the passes."

Commissioner Woodard arose and asked that the yeas and nays be called.

Chark Lipe—The minutes stand adopted it there are no objections. They are—Commissioner Woodard—I want the yeas and nays called because he wanted to see and know who was voting on the adoption of these minutes. He desired to personal the passes and nays called because he wanted to see and know who was voting on the adoption of these minutes. He desired to personal the passes of the West Pars Board, to filt the place of C. C. P. Holden—This all though the place of C. C. P. Holden—This all though the place of C. C. P. Holden—This hall have the containing of the minutes in regard the election of Secretary, the vote on which Mr. Millard had failed to record. It was ordered to be changed.

The call of the yeas and nays on the adoption of the West Pars Board, to filt the place of C. C. P. Holden—Tribs in the passes, the belief of the year and the place of C. C. P. Holden—West Board, and the place of C. C. P. Holden—West Board, and the place of C. C. P. Holden—West Board, and the place of C. C. P. Holden—West Board, and the place of C. C. P. Holden—West Board, and the place of C. C. P. Holden—West Board, and the place of C. C. P. Holden—West Board, and the place of C. C. P. Holden—West Board, and the place of C. C. P. Holden—West Board, the place of C. C. P. Holden—West

heed the request.

ECONOMY.

The following was next adopted:

dent of the west Chicago Park Board after Sarch 15, 1878.

The salary of the new Secretary was fixed at \$1,200 per annum for the present.

The Secretary was also instructed to notify all the West Park employes of the new deal, and to govern themselves accordingly.

Col. Bennet: offered the following resolution, which was also adopted by the four members:

Resolved, That all parties having any business transactions with the Board of West Chicago Park Commissioners are hereby notified that this Board will repudiate any and all acts of Clark Lipe as President, A. C. Miliard as Secretary, and A. Muus as Auditor of this Board, from and after this 15th day of March, A. D. 1878.

BONNEY BOUNDED.

Muss as Auditor of this Board.

The following in regard to Attorney Bonney was then adopted:

Resolved, That the services of C. C. Bonney, Esq., as counsel for this Board, be dispensed with from this date, and that all action of this Board in relation to the employment of the said Bonney, as said counsel in the future, be, and the same is hereby, repealled.

And that the Secretary of this Board, Robert McChesney, be directed to inform the said C. C. Bonney of the action of this Board in this regard. And also direct the said Bonney to turn over all books and papers belonging to this Board to the said Secretary.

The Secretary was then instructed to commence his lations at once, and to take possession of the office, with all that that implies. He will attempt to do so at 10 o'clock this morning.

of the office, with all that that implies the will attempt to do so at 10 o'clock this morning.

The new organization was an actual and accomplished fact, and the old members looked on in grave astonishment. Here, at one fell swoop, the taxpayers are saved nearly \$6,000 a year, if the new organization is only sustained.

At the conclusion of the bouncing process, Mr. McCrea suggested that as ex-Gov. Beveridge was present that he should state his claims to the Board. It will be remembered that the West Park Board is supposed to be indebted to the gentleman to the extent of \$9,000 or \$10,000 for land taken from him for park purposes. Col. Bennett thought action might be deferred until next meeting.

Mr. McCrea wanted Mr. Beveridge to briefly state his case to the new members, since that could not possibly prejudice his claim.

Mr. Beveridge had no objection, since he was ready to state his claim to any one.

Col. Bennett, considering the excitement that they had just passed through, thought it best to defer action. The meeting then quietly adjourned until the last Friday in the month at 4 p. m.

THE EPILOGUE.

WILLARD WOODARD.

A reporter called last evening on the Hon.
Willard Woodard, President of the Board, to
ask what programme the Board had laid out, if
any, against the other party. A question to the
above effect elicited from Mr. Woodard the came in with a fool of an officer in citizen' dress, and attempted to perpetrate

Lipe was flanked by his friends in the Board.

Each be to the officer: "Take this man."

The officer, who wanted to play the bully, the board and had a perfect of the right to sit in its meetings. At yesterday's meeting their names were called in every vote, and that they were not present was nobody's

fault but their own.

The policy of the Board, said Mr. Woodard, was to be one of economy; they did not propose to carry on much, if any, improvements in the parks the coming year. There were debts, and what was collected would go toward naving them. off. There was not if seemed. paying them off. There was not, it seemed to them, any public demand that the park im-provements should be prosecuted in the present state of affairs, and the Board would be doing its duty if it kept up the parks as they now were. Carrying out the same idea, the Board had declared that the President (and that was himself) should have no salary, and the Secretary only \$1,300. That action saved \$5,300 at

himself) should have no salary, and the Secretary only \$1,200. That action saved \$5,300 at one cut.

Being asked whether there was any idea that the officers who had control of the money would pay over any of it to the Holden party, Mr. Woodard expressed no anxiety on that point. He was sure that Mr. McCrea, the County Treasurer, would respect the orders of the regularly-constituted Board, and he had no apprehensions that Mr. Loewenthal, the Treasurer of the Board, would render himself and his bondamen liable by paying over any money to any one else than the lawful Board.

Mr. Woodard did not think it worth while to discuss the idea of Holden's having a claim on the office. The law that said that no term should be longer than seven years seemed to settle the case. Holden began his last term March 1, 1871, and, if the law was worth anything, that term ended March 1, 1873.

Mr. Woodard gave an interesting account of the proceedings at the office yesterday afternoon, differing in no essential degree from The Tribung reporter's narrative above. What specially astonished him, he said, was the sudden development of fighting talent on his side of the house. Neither Mr. McCrea nor Mr. Brenock were to be daunted by either Lipe or his park policeman, who tried to draw a revolver, and they held their ground, with the aid of the

were to be daunted by either Lipe or his park policeman, who tried to draw a revolver, and they held their ground, with the aid of the rooster, without loss or damage.

The upshot of Mr. Woodard's view is that he and his friends are entirely in the right legally, and that if there is to be any fight it must come from Holden.

and that it there is to be any light it must come from Holden.

C. C. P. HOLDEN.

Last evening a Tribuns reporter called upon Commissioner Holden, whose official seat seems to be the bone of contention, and asked him what he proposed to do about it.

"Do about what? Ain't I here yet?"

"I presume you will give up your seat in favor of Mr. Brenock?"

"I think not. As I have been advised by counsel, my tenure of office has no limit except that conditioned upon good behavior."

"What lawver says so?"

"My counsel does, and so do Gen. Smith and Milton Hay, who were counsel for the Governor and the ousted Commissioners. Why, Schultze couldn't have been ejected had he concluded to stay."

"Then you are simply going to continue the exercise of the functions of your office?"
"Certainly. No demand has ever been made on me to give up my seat, and if such had been madelf would have declined."
"Then the office must be worth something,—

"Then the office must be worth something,—how much?"
"I have been in it for nine years and never got a cent."
"Don't you and the other three members of the majority pool earnings!"
"No, sit. What makes you ask that question?"
"Such is the rumor around town."
"There is no truth whatever in the story."
"Did you draw a pistol this afternoon!"
"No. There was no pistol drawn. When Officer McGrath was called in to put a stop to

"No. There was no pistol drawn. When Officer McGrath was called in to put a stop to Brenock's rioting, he tried to get his 'comealongs,' and in so doing displayed the butt of a revolver, but none was drawn."

"Is Officer McGrath a city policeman?"

"No. He is one of the park policemen."

"So, then, you set the job up to have one of your policemen there to eject any men who should, by virtue of the Governor's commission, demand his seat?"

sion, demand his seat?"

"O no. He was there accidentally. Had we supposed there was going to be a row, we would have had more policemen there."

"Well, what are you going to do about it?"

"I don't propose to let anybody buildoze me."

"I don't propose to let anybody bulldoze me."

"Ain't you bulldozing the Governor?"

"Yes, you may call it so. I have possession, and intend to keep it. If Mr. Brenock wants my place, he must establish his claim through the courts. I have nothing to do but act on the defensive."

"Suppose Mr. McCrea, who is one of the Commissioners, as County Treasurer, refuses to pay over the park tax to your Treasurer, what are you going to do about it?"

"He will have to turn it over to the Treasurer."

"Can he ao so without an order from your Board?"

Board?"
"I don't know; but if he should refuse to

"Do you think you are honestly and legally entitled to the office?" entitled to the office?"

"I never knew anything about it until Gen. Smith and Milton Hay, the counsel for the Governor and ousted Commissioners, agreed at the trial of the quo warranto case that the tenure of office had no limit except that of good behavior. If that be so I propose to hold on. I have possession, and if anybody wants it I must be dispossessed by law. It does not devolve on me to prove the affirmative. The other side must establish the fact that I am out by reason of expiration of term."

"What will be the outcome of the racket today?"

HOW THEY MADE ROADS IN JAVA.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
BERTHOLY HOME, near Dwight, Ill., March 15. -Language cannot sufficiently express the just indignation which the traveler must feel when he has had a bitter practical experience of the condition of our public roads all over our State. If this be true of the "traveler" what might be told of those who for nearly seven months have been obliged to lead a life of isolation, and almost want for daily food in a land flowing with milk and corn! Yet we almost despair of a change for the better until some compulsory measures are adopted which shall compel those who have charge of our public roads to mend their ways. Dr. Field, in his book entitled "From Java to Egypt," tells us that the superb roads of Java are due to the Dutch wisdom in governing, and the following legend tells how strong the Dutch held control of the island:

The Supervisor has no record of the receipt or disbursement of any sum.

Sec. 109, same page of laws of 1874, provide that if any Supervisor shall refuse or willfully neglect to keep a just and true account of receipts, etc., he shall forfelt to the town \$50, and be disqualified to act as the Supervisor of said town.

Mr. Haskamp has been Supervisor of New Trier eight years, and is a candidate for re-election.

As the liver is easily disordered, and a great deal of bilious distress apt to prevail during the spring. Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills are of seasonable efficacy, as they restore the liver to healthy action, and remove all biliousness.

CONDIT'S CASE.

It Looks as if the Prosecution Had Begun Before They Were Ready.

Part of the Complaints Dismissed on a Technicality.

The office of Justice Foote was packed veste day morning with a crowd from the Town of Lake, who had come to listen to the preliminary examination of George Muirhead, Assessor; A. . Condit, Supervisor; and Peter Murphy. Col lector of that town, on charges of taking illegal fees. Mr. W. H. Harvey appeared for the prosecution, Mr. Charles H. Reed defended Murphy, W. W. O'Brien appeared for Condit, and Gen. Stiles for Muirhead. The office was stacked two feet high with books and papers, all of which it was announced would be needed in the case. Mr. Reed opened the ball by claiming that all the complaints were fatally defective, in that no one of them contained any date on which the alleged offenses were committed. The defense did not propose to make a point on this, but demanded to know on what day the alleged crime was committed. Mr. Harvey said that the month and year was

given, and that was enough. He further stated that he was not ready to proceed until he had examined a mass of documents. Mesers. Reed and O'Brien wanted the case to

proceed at once, if at ali. The parties had been arrested on a warrant backed by affidavits, and unless there was evidence to back un these allegations the arrests were outrageous. After some further talk, Mr. Harvey was granted time n which to look over the papers. The ten min ntes asked for swelled into an hour, and Mr. O'Brien rose at last to ask if this kind of thing was to be continued indefinitely.

Mr. Harvey said the papers were all mixed

up, and it would take a considerable time to sort them out.

Mr. Condit said that the prosecution had had the papers in their possession for a week, and had mixed them up themselves.

Mr. Harvey said that a request was made of Mr. Carson, the bookkeeper appointed by the Board of Trustees, that the papers might be examined. Carson refused to allow the examination without an order from Mr. Condit and the Town Clerk. It was necessary for the prosecution to have all the vouchers, and when a demand was made upon Carson for these papers

mand was made upon Carson for these papers he put on his coat and started for home. The speaker tried to get hold of the books, which he had a right to see as representative of a committee of taxpayers. But Carson.

BEFUSED TO LET THE BOOKS BE SERN, and Condit also objected. This happened on Wednesday and Thursday of last week. Condit said that he had to leave, and, although a book keeper was employed especially to keep Condit's books and was paid out of the town funds for doing so, it was alleged that the books could not be seen except in Condit's presence. Every obstacle had been thrown in the way of the investigation, but enough had been established to

obstacle had been thrown in the way of the investigation, but enough had been established to demonstrate that Condit had been guilty of taking illegal fees. Now the papers were produced, but all mixed up, and it would take a couple of hours to sort them out.

Mr. Condit was about to explain, but the Court said that he wanted an agreement reached about when they were going to begin.

Mr. Harvey then asked an adjournment until 2 p. m. In the meantime, he would ascertain whether the Town Clerk had obeyed the subperna and brought in all the papers.

Mr. Reed said he was informed that the object of the prosecution was to defeat the re-

Mr. Reed said he was informed that the object of the prosecution was to defeat the relection of the gentlemen who had been arrested. The election came off two weeks from Tuesday, and it would probably suit the prosecution very well if they could get an adjournment over election-day.

Mr. Harvey denied that there was any political object at the bottom of the prosecution. The Town of Lake had been robbed, and the taxpayers had gone into the case in order to protect their rights. He would not promise to be ready by 2 p. m.

Mr. O'Brien asked the Court to dismiss the case or order that it be proceeded with legally. An adjournment was then taken till 2 o'clock sharp.

harp.
On reassembling, the Court called the cases On reassembling, the Court called the cases against Condit, and Mr. Harvey, with whom was associated Mr. Schuyler, said they were ready to proceed with the charge against that person of taking illegal bay. He offered in evidence the charter of the Town of Lake.

Rudolph Brester, resking at No. 330 Swan

Rudolph Brester, residing at No. 330 Swan street, was sworn. He was Town Clerk of the Town of Lake. On March 18, 1876, the compensation of the Town Treasurer was fixed at 2 per cent of the amount which should be paid over to him by the Collector.

Mr. George W. Carson said he was Account ant of the Town of Lake, having been appointed to that position in 1875 by the Board of Trustees. He was familiar with the books and accounts of the Treasurer. He identified a paper produced, which showed that a commission of \$600 was paid to some person, to him unknown, for

for OBTAINING A LOAN OF \$30,000 from the Commercial National Bank on Oct. 21, 1878. Could not testify in regard to a bill for interest and commission on another loan of \$14,000 in November, 1878. Did not know to whom the commission was paid, and would not \$14,000 in November, 1876. Did not know to whom the commission was paid, and would not swear whether the town books showed anything about it. Got his information generally from Mr. Condit, and could not swear as to what Condit may have said to him when the bill was handed in. Identified another bill for commission on procuring an extension of time on \$40,000 worth of bonds. The voucher did not state to whom the money was paid, and witness did not know anything about it "more than anybody else." The bill was brought in and said to be for commissions. Witness unde out the voucher, but could not say by whose direction. The voucher was paid by order of the Board.

Mr. Reed contended that the law making the asking, demanding, or taking extra "pay" in excess of that allowed by law, a misdemeanor, did not go into force until July, 1877. The alleged offense was committed, if it were committed at all, a year prior to this time, but the complaint had been laid under the law of 1877. No man could be condemied under an ex post facto law, and the word "pay" was explicitly used.

Mr. Herray owned that there was some doubt

Justice Foote refused to entertain the motion for a continuance.

The examination of Mr. Carson was then resumed, but the wincess said that he had not the vouchers for 1877. Mr. Harvey then an nounced that they abandoned the charge of taking illegal fees, and proposed to take up that of embezziement.

Mr. Reed moved to dismiss the charge against Mr. Murphy, which was governed by the same rules as that of Condit. Gen. Stiles made a similar motion in that of Mnirhead, for taking illegal fees, in August, 1877. The prosecution, finding themselves beaten on every point, agreed to dismiss both cases. Then they got back

again to the Condit embezzlement case, and Mr. Reed moved to QUASH THE COMPLAINT, on the ground that the date of the alleged crime

on the ground that the date of the alleged crime was not given.

Mr. Harvey contended that so long as the time did not come within the statute of limitations, the exact date made no difference.

A wearying discussion followed, each side sticking to its opinion with a persistence worthy of a better cause. Mr. Reed claimed that there was no date whatever in the complaint, inamuch as "the year of our Lord" or the initials "A. D." do not precede the figures "1878."

Then there was a weary wait while somebody went to fetch a law-book, on which both sides relied. When this was produced Mr. O'Brien read from it [1st Wharton's Criminal Law] to show that the date was material in every case, and that the month as well as the year must be given.

Mr. Harvey took up the complaint and filled.

and that the month as well as the year must be given.

Mr. Harvey took up the complaint and filled in the date, "Jan. 1, 1878."

Mr. Reed moved to quash the complaint on the ground that it had not been sworn to. The Court had seen that the attorneys had filled in the items, and had seen also that the amended complaint was not supported by oath.

This completely upset the prosecution, and Mr. Schuyler improved the opportunity by addressing some intemperate remarks to Gen. Stiles.

The Court ruled that the complaint was void.

The Court ruled that the complaint was void. The Court ruled that the complaint was void. Mr. Henry C. Aidis, who swore to the original, then made afflicati to the amended one. The next point raised was that no warrant had been issued on the amended complaint, but this was waived by the defense. A postponement was then taken until Monday morning at 9 o'clock sharp, the Muirhead case to be taken up at the same hour on Tuesday, provided the Condit case is disposed of by that time.

DE LUNATICO.

The Twelfth Day Will Close the Van Deusen

Trouble at Kalamazoo.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., March 15.—The eleventh day of the trial of the Asylum case has proved to be of intense interest. Never has there been a case on trial in this circuit that has called out a larger audience than the one assembled to-day to listen to the remaining testimony of the plaintiff and the arguments of counsel to the

Court opened half an hour earlier than usual this morning, in order to insure a conclusion of the case to-day.

The daily records of the Asylum from Oct. 17

to Dec. 17 were read as evidence of the condi-tion and surroundings of the plaintiff while she was within its walls. It was thought that this much of the records would serve as a fair sam-ple of those during her ten months' confine-

Miss Jennie Bixby, a former attendant, was then sworn, and testided to contradict the state-ments of other attendants for the defense in reference to certain bad practices at the Asylum. Mrs. Basset, of Toledo, was also sworn for the same purpose of contradiction in reference to the condition of the plaintiff at Toledo.

Miss McNiel, a witness for the defense, then took the oath, and stated that the testimony of Miss Bixby was all wrong.

The last witness in this trial was the first.— Mrs. Newcomer,—and she deuied briefly, in answer to questions from both sides, many of the statements and circumstances sworn to by the witnesses for the defense. An enumeration of them is unnecessary, but her testimony at this time was to the effect that all of the acts sworn

to as evidence of insanity were untrue. At half-past 10 Thomas R. Sherwood, of this place, began the argument in favor of the plaintiff to the jury. He contended, in an emphatic and telling style, that it was the duty of the jury to award the plaintiff a generous verdict of damages for false imprisonment,—false because she was perfectly sane; false because no authority for her imprisonment had in any way been

At the opening of the court after dinner Henry F. Severens, of Kalamazoo, consumed the two hours alloted him in impressing the jury that the evidence in the case went to show beyond the evidence in the case went to show beyond all controversy that the plaintiff, previous to her confinement, was insane and dangerous to society and herself; that the character of the witnesses for the defense was in itself strong proof of the merits of the case; that the treatment of the plaintiff at the Asylum was most kind and skillful; and that the interest of society demanded that a verdict of no cause of action should be rendered, in order that no precedent should be established for other speculative lunatics to follow in the future.

Darwin D. Hughes, of Grand Rapids, followed in a logical argument for the defense. He cited twenty acts of insantix that he claimed were

plative lunatics to follow in the future.
Darwin D. Hughes, of Grand Rapids, followed in a logical argument for the defense. He cited twenty acts of insanity that he claimed were fully established in evidence, which left no doubt of the mental aberration of the piantiff. He claimed that the trial was, from the beginning to the end, a species of sensation which could not, even by the assistance of the most able legal talent, disparage the integrity of so honored an official as Dr. E. H. Van Deusen, nor deprecate the character of the conduct of the Michigan Insane Asylum, whose superior is not found in this country.

In the presence of an immense sudience in the evening, J. Logan Chapman, of Detroit, closed the case for the plaintiff with a most brilliant and forcible speech to the jury. He dwelt upon the sufferings of the plantifff thus far, and demanded of the jury a substantial verdict to compensate her for her mental and physical suffering caused thereby. The authority for her confinement was wantung, and the law prescribed a method. If such suffering could be inflicted unon a citizen of this country without redress at the hands of a jury, no liberty was possible for one who had enemies. This speech had a most telling effect. Hundreds of people were gathered in the stairways leading to the court-room, and hundreds were obliged to return without gaining sufficient proximity to hear the speaker.

The Judge charges the jury at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

RICHMOND, Va., March 15.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day, Judge Hughes endered a decision in the Arlington case, sustaining the plaintiff's demurrer to the Attorney General's suggestion that, because the United States was indirectly defendant to the suit, the States was indirectly detendant to the suit, the Court had no jurisdiction to try it. The ruling is that, if a sovereign power intervenes in a suit in which it is not defendant on record, with the objection that it cannot be sued, the Court will look into the ground of its right to intervene, and that accordingly the Government in this suit must stand on the strength of its title, and not upon its exemption from suit.

IN OILDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS I patrons throughout the city we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where accertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock, p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays: on Saturdays:
C. H. WILCOX, Bookseller and Stationer, 170
Twenty-second-st., near Wabash-av.
S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009
West Madison-st. near Western-av.
ROBERT THRUMSTON. West-Side News Depot, 1
Biue island-av., corner of Haisted-st.
H. C. HERRICK, Jewier, News-Dealer, and Fancy
Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

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A ORBATLY REDUCED PRICES!
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These are new organs, fully equal to any made by us, differing only in that the cases are not of the latest designs.

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CITY REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT MARBLE-FISONT residence, No. 815 West Washington-st. This is one of the best built and conveniently arranged house on the street; has 12 rooms; also brick barn. We are authorized to offer ft at much below its real value, and it will pay parties willing to accure a first-class home to investigates it. MEAD & COE, 185 LaSalie-st. POB SALE—THE TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, SEE West Congress st., 7 rooms, besides laundry in base ment; 10c 20x125; price, 83,500; terms to suit. MEAD & COE, 155 Laballe-st. FOR SALE—TWO FINE RESIDENCES ON SOUTE
Side; will be sold very cheep; \$15,000 and \$5,000.

J. M. FESTANA, 123 Dearborn st.
FOR SALE—CHEAP—Saxies (UNIMPROVED) CON
Fures-st. near Morgan, two fronts. Also 2-story
house and lot, very dealrable, adjoining the above.
Terms to sait. Apply at 100 West Mource-st.

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WANTED-SUBURBAN RESIDENCE. WILL EX-change well built frame house and fifty feet for good suburban residence with large grounds. Address A 85. Tribune office, giving location, price, and de-

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FOR SALE OR RENT-GENEVA BUTTER AND I Cheese Factory, Geneva. Kane County, Ill. This factory is now getting 5,000 pounds of milk per day, and can be increased easily to 10,000 pounds, under a responsible party. The building is of stone, 40770, two stories high, and has in it the best spring of pure, cold water in the whole county,—a spring that how continually a pipe 8 inches in diameter full of cold water. The factory is in the business part of the village, and only one-third of a mile from depot. To a responsible party this is a rare chance. Address for further particulars W. D. TUI. NER, Geneva, Ill.

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THE OLDEST AND LARGEST GROCKET HOUSE
for sale in a growing and wealthy town of 8,000 inhabitants in Western New York, on four lines of railway, the terminus of two of them, besides two new
roads under way, making five counties tributary to it.
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This offers a rare chance to boild up a permanent and
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DISSOLUTION OF PARTNEISHIP - CHICAGO, March 11, 1878. The partnership of Herrmann Rucckheim and Henry Linde has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Henry Linde will not be responsible for any liability hereafter contracted in the name or said drm. Henry Linde, late Rucckheim & Linde. H. Linde. DENSLOW IS MAKING THE FINEST CARD PHO tographs in Chicago; only \$2 per dozen, formerly \$3. Call and see them. 184 East Mailson-st.

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HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A UCTION SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF HORSES.
A carriages, and harnesses, at WEEN & CO.'S, 196
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M. Alarge stockion hand at private sale.

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top and open buggies, top delivery warons, and express warous; in fact, all kinds of wagons, harness,
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will be sold at a great sacrifice. Horses to let by the
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Repairing and painting. All work warranted. C. J.
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TO EXCHANGE—THREE NEW FIRST-CLASS brick residences, near the park, with all modern improvements, for good property in thriving town. House and lot, clear, on South Side.

Farm of 80 acres in Michigan, clear, for good residence in city.

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Sincle rooms, with loand, from \$5 to \$7 per weak:
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Palmer House—Well furnished rooms, with
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olph street, between Clark and LaSail ment of Miss Fanny Davenport. Afternoon, "Evening," As you Like It,"

New Chicago Theatre. street, opposite Sherman House. Engage Haverly's Minstreis. Afternoon and evening Haverly's Theatre. street, corner of Dearborn. fternoon and eyening. "Uncle Tom'

Coliseum Novelty Theatre SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1878.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Ex

change yesterday closed at 98%.

Consent to the consecration of the Rev. GEORGE F. SEYMOUR, D. D., Bishop-elect of the new Diocese of Springfield, Ill., has been given by all the Bishops and a majority of the Standing Committees.

The Honest-Money League of the Northwest was organized in Chicago yesterday, and an address adopted briefly setting forth the principles governing the association. Its object is to oppose and demonstrate the injurious consequences of the doctrines of the inflationists who aim at an unlimited issue of irredeemable paper currency.

everywhere experienced at the knowledge that retributive justice has at last overtake the fiendish murderer and ravisher La PAIGE. whose horrible butchery and mutilation of JOSTE LANGMATD while on her way to school at Pembroke, N. H., in October, 1875, is vet red. La Paige was hanged at Concord yesterday, having first made full conon of this awful atrocity, as well as of the murder, the year previous, under similar circumstances, of Miss Barr, a school-teacher at St. Albans, Vt.

In accordance with that section of the Silver bill providing for the creation of an Innal Monetary Conference, Secretary EVARTS has addressed to the various Ministers of the United States at European Courts a letter requesting that the subject be at once which they are respectively accredited, with a view to the appointment of Commissioners to the Conference. Mr. Evants in his letter refers to the "very great majorities" by which the act remonetizing silver was passed in both Houses of Congress as conclusive evidence that the policy of the United States in support of a bi-metallic currency may be idered as decided.

The taxpayers who furnish the money carry on the West Park system will very generally approve of the vigorous action taken yesterday by Commissioners WOODARD, McCrea, Branett, and Brenock in reorganizing the Board by the removal of the old officers and the election of new men. The fact that the first step of the reorganized Board was to cut off about \$6,000 a year of expenses will go far to convince people that merits of the case are with Board. There ought to be no serious diffi-culty in maintaining the firm attitude taken. Mr. Holden's term having expired by legal limitation March 1, and the Governor having appointed Mr. BRENOCE to fill the vacancy, working majority in favor of close retrench ment is secured. Evidently Holden mus step down and out. There is an end to all things—even to the ability of Holden to hold office. A hot contest in the courts is expected to follow, and for once it is to be hoped that the law may be found on the side of the suffering and over-burdened texpayers

The mission to Oubs of the Hon. John E. LEONARD, Representative in Congress from the Fifth Louisiana District, has had a sudden and melaneholy termination, a telegram having been received yesterday at the State Department conveying information of death of yellow-fever at Havana. Judge death of yellow-fever at the species LEGNARD had been selected as the special abject of negro kidnapping alleged to have een carried on between Southern and Cuban ports, and it is said he was also about to marry a lady residing in Havana. The an-nouncement of his death produced a shock the House, where Judge LEONARD was highly esteemed, both on account of highly ability and social qualities. He was a native of Chester County, Pa., and a graduate of Harvard College in 1867, settling the safter siana, where, after a suc as a lawyer, he was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, and in November, 1876, he was elected to Congress, being

Mr. Jons W. Pork, who has served the Mr. John W. Polx, who has served the National House of Representatives in the capacity of Doorkeeper for a year or more, is about to come to great grief. A Committee of the House has been sitting upon his case for several weeks, and the dispenser of fat things to the impecunious has been found wanting, not only in a proper discrimination in the lavishing of his favors, but in unlawfully multiplying those favors at the behest of Democratic members who tickled the ears of the Doorkeeper with promises that the great Democracy would see that the money was appropriated to meet all the bills. Polk may not be a "biger" man than Freehood. may not be a "biger" man than Firzhous, whose official stature was blazoned to the world from the Doorkeeper's desk in the days of Gen. Granz, but he has certainly ized. The causes of this decrease was a supersymmetric that nearly all of the American was may not be a "biger" man than Firzhous, gaged in the coastwise traffic, foreign vessels are excluded, the of our merchant marine will be days of Gen. Granz, but he has certainly ized. The causes of this decrease.

fallen in with the style of economy which has been in vogue since the Democracy took possession of the Lower House of Congress, and for his aptness as a student in the school ent and reform he is to be cas out upon the cold world with all his great schemes for the good of the party unactilished.

of public confidence if the city authorities should fail to take an appeal from the Land mmissioner to the Secretary of the Interior within the sixty days allowed by law, in the matter of the VALENTINE scrip. We presume the Law Department is preparing the necessary papers, and will file them in ample time, and we mention the matter because the absence of an appeal has been noticed in Washington, and the fact noted in our dispatches that the time has nearly lapsed. Of course the owners of the VALENTINE scrip are watching to take every possible advantage of neglect or technical error, and the opportunity. There is reason to believe that a proper presentation of the case to the Sec-retary of the Interior will secure a reversal of the Land Commissioner's decision.

The reinforcement of the British fleet in the Sea of Marmora by the passage of two large iron-clads through the Dardanelles has given rise to a general feeling of un-easiness regarding the prospect of a peaceful solution of the complications by the Berlin Congress. The fact that Minister Layarp asked and obtained of the Porte a firman permitting the passage of the two additional ships through the straits is regarded as an evidence of a disposition on the part of the Porte to cultivate friendly ons with England, and it is said that still closer investment of Constantinople from the north and west has been ordered by the Grand Duke. The Russians are apparently too well located with reference to the complete command of the water-defense to suit England, and the latter is reported to have demanded the withdrawal of the troops to a safe distance as a condition pre edent to her participation in the Congress If such a demand has been made it will loubtless be refused. Russia is not likely to relinquish any advantageous position at

nuddle, and the Common Council is at oggerheads with the Mayor, it does not follow that Councilmen need act without either reason or sense. The resolution passed at the last meeting requiring the Corporation Counsel to report at the next meeting whether the city authorities are obliged to extend police and fire protection to those who refuse to pay their taxes was unworthy of a body of men supposed to ossess common sense, and will not occasion the Corporation Counsel any great loss of time in making a reply. The resolution is absurd on its face, because, even if such discrimination were legal, it would be impossible to make it. To give the matter a home application, suppose that Ald. Cul-LERTON'S next-door neighbor was a taxfighter, and that the latter's house should take fire, would the Alderman compel the Fire Department to let the burning building alone, and thereby endanger his own property, merely because his neighbor refus pay taxes? The resolution is silly and puerile, and shows that our Councilmen in their holy indignation at tax-fighters are losing what little sense they have left.

Because the municipal corporation is in

The New York Herald, which has constituted itself the champion of the Government as against the exorbitant Fisheries cussion. It discovers, from a study of the treaty, that our Government is on record as not admitting that compensation is really due for fisheries privilege. The twenty-second article begins in these words: "Inasmuch as it is asserted by the Government of her Britannic Majesty that the privileges accorded to citizens of the United States under Article XVIII. of this treaty are of greater value than those secorded by Articles XIX, and XXI, of this treaty to the subjects of her Britannic Majesty, and this assertion is not admitted by the Government of the United States, it is further agreed that Commissioners shall be appointed to determine," etc. The conse of the British Commissioners to the inser-tion of the words printed in italics shows that, in their opinion, the compensation, if any, ought to be moderate. The Halifax Commission was not, like that at Geneva, appointed to estimate an admitted damage, but to ascertain whether there had been any damage. Another point is that the Northwest-Boundary question was referred to the Emperor of Germany as arbitrator, and his decision was final. If it had been intended that the decision of the Hali-fax Commission should also be binding by a majority vote, there would have been no reason for departing from the precedent set in the Boundaries dispute. One arbitrator would have been sufficient. This view gains strength from the fact that the article relating to the Geneva Commission expressly stipulated that a majority vote of that body should be binding. The Herald well remarks that we have a year given us to consider whether we will pay the award or not. and there is no harm in considering this im-

portant question. The Washington dispatches report a strong opposition to the clause of the Wood Tariff bill which provides for free ships. This is probably the most important and valuable item of the bill. The remainder of it, in deed, is a villainous compromise with the high-tariff people, and made up more in the interests of special classes than of any con-sistent revenue reform. But free ships are so necessary to our commercial development and prosperity that the single article provid-ing for them would almost justify the passage of the bill. The effect of our barbarous navigation laws may be perceived in the following table, just compiled by the Bureau of Statistics for periods of five years, and reproduced by the New York Post:

Amount carried in foreign tessels 14, 354, 235 15, 173, 202 14, 447, 940 42, 165, 283 40, 802, 856 42, 520, 247 90, 764, 954 131, 139, 904 255, 040, 793 424, 600, 350 638, 927, 282, 884, 788, 517 813, 345, 987 859, 920, 536 Amount

gages during the five years of general finan-These figures show what has be the carrying trade. When it is understood gaged in the coastwise traffic, from which foreign vessels are excluded, the decadence of our merchant marine will be fully real-

been often stated. They are not the want of subsidies, but the result of too many subsi-dies. Subsidies in the shape of taxes on labor and on all the material used in ship building, except that which can be imported under the drawback system : subsidies to the ship-builder, which the shipowner and buyer is compelled to pay; and subsidies to foreign vessel-owners in freight patronage given to the cheapest bidder. The way to cure these evils is not to grant more subsidies. The American merchant marine will revive when American merchants are permitted to buy ships where they can get them cheapest. It ill not revive till then. If Congress considers the feeble shipbuilding industry more important than the carrying trade, it will continue the present system of tariff spolia-tion; if it thinks otherwise, it will remove the restrictions now resting upon American citizens, and grant a registry to ships owned by them, wherever bought.

NEW ENGLAND AND THE WEST.

A Boston paper,—the Gazette,—represent-ing the culture and intelligence for which New England is so characteristic, comes to us with an appeal in behalf of a better and closer union between the West and New England. After referring to the part that New England took in the War, the numbe and bravery of the troops, her capital, and specially "those ideas that were at the asis of the War," it is admitted that the West was loval to New England. Until lately it was deemed impossible to detach the West from New England, because the inflution. And this is explained that, while "it was not the most numerous in all the Western States, but in intellectual power and in moral purpose it was so superior to those with whom it associated, it obtained it weight among them beyond what its numpers warranted." This gratifying era, in which the West would be no more disp to desert New England than "a grateful and sympathetic child would be to repudiate its wn mother," continued until the recent difference based on the "heresy" favoring the restoration of silver coinage. The evil which is foreshadowed is that the West and the South may unite. How to prevent such union is the purpose for which the Gazette makes it appeal. By way of preliminary it

The West is poor and in debt. Despite its recen blessings in abundant crops, it feels the hard time more severely than do the older sections of the country. This makes its people uneasy. Met who are unfortunate and unhappy do not readily pause to reason. They accept a plausible panacet for their ills, without estimating carefully it effect in all its bearings. The West has been misled on this point. It looks to Government for relief that it is out of the power of Government for fulfilling the company that are positively permicious. The South is ready to take advantage of its want of appreciation and of foresight in this respect to impair its confidence in New England, and to suppiant our section in its favor. The West is poor and in debt. Despite it

It will be seen that the assumption which the whole article is based is, that the people of the West are poor, and ignorant, and in debt; that they are suffering dread fully from the hard times; that, being unhappy and naturally uninformed, they do not reason; that they look to the Government for relief; that in their ignorance they adopt the most pernicious doctrines,-heresies: and that the South, knowing better, but naliciously disposed towards New England, is trying to divert the West from its ancien alliance with those who have superior "intellectual power and moral purpose."

It is proper to say that this article in this Boston paper is not a burlesque, nor is it an attempt at humor, but is a grave and seriou appeal to New England and the West ntain their old relations, and that, whil New England cannot for an instant tolerate or sanction such loose morality as the Silver bill, still New England should speak and kindly to those at West who are poorly informed on questions of political economy, and should, by superior "intellectual power and moral force," endeavor to educate the inhabitants of the log-cabins (all writers in New England assume that the people of the West live in log-cabins), and assure them that in spite of their poverty, indebtedness, and starvation, New England will still stand by them. It has not been very long since learned Professor from a New England col lege visited this city to enlighten the rustics on the silver question. Speaking the general sentiment of his people, he began his address by informing his audience that, however much those present knew, they could not pretend to know as much on the silve question as he did. The result was that the entleman got credit for far more pretension than intelligence, and even those who agree with him on the silver question expressed a thorough contempt for his arrogance It is about time that that kind of cant should erminate, an I when New England proposes that the West shall place its interests keeping of the superior "intellectual power and moral force" of New England, then the protectorate may be considered as ready to e dissolved. The recent action of the country in remonetizing silver must be recognized, sooner or later, as an emphatic decle tion of independence from any further control and government on questions of national, and especially financial, politics by New England and that school of political conomists. They have had their days of bsolute rule, and that rule is now broken finally and forever. If the restoration of silver was a political heresy which New England can never tolerate, even though the Western people are poor and perniciously ignorant, the West proposes to adhere to its heresy, and brave the fires and the tortures which may be in store as the appropriate penalty. In the first place, the West is not "poor" in the sense of poverty. As a whole, and outside of the unemployed in large cities, the Western people are as well to do as the same number of people are in any part of the world. They are producers, all of them. They produce all that is needed for their own support and have large surplus of their own products to sell. They are, as a whole, of this world, and are large readers of political as well as moral philosophy. Enjoying larger and better surroundings, they have long since discarded the cant of New England, and have a thorough contempt for the claim of "superior intellectual power and moral force" so persistently put forth by and for the New England people. The Western people are in debt; but not more so proportionately than the people of other parts of the country. Their municipal indebtedness has reached its maximum, and is steadily on the decline, and will in due time be paid in full. Not a dollar has been lost on farm mort-

cial distress, and any Western Legislature that would intervene to prohibit any bank, cor-

oration, or individual paying his debts on

the plea that it would embarrass him to do

The silver "heresy," however, is not the

only one which promises to be troublesome.

The Gazette advises kindness rather than

so, would be dissolved by popular tumult.

saying "our strength is a much now in our intelligence and independence as ever." It then proceeds to sound the alarm: then proceeds to sound the alarm:

The West is our natural ally. Our interests are really identical with her own. Her people are the producers from the soit. We are the manufacturing and the commercial agents with whom they interchange products, and who act as their factors in their relations with the Old World. Nature has put us in this attitude toward each other, and a natural harmony of thought and of sentiment has done much to make closer the connection. It ought not to be dissolved. It will not be if we are mindful of our obligations and our interests. We cannot afford to change union into antagonism here. Our duty to the nation and to ourselves forbids it. If we sacrifice our present advantages, and turn our best friends and allies over to a Southern connection, we commit a suicidal act, and the wrong by no means ends with its effects upon our-seives.

All of which means that the East mus

ot provoke the West into a repeal of the

ariff. On the same principle that induced the South Carolina carpet-baggers to decline leaving the State because there was still an other year's stealing left, so this Boston organ objects to quarreling with the West so long as the tariff affords its wholesale robbery and scandalous frauds upon the West. The theory that the products of the soil need any factors to have them sold abroad is absurd, as is the policy that the producers of the soil shall pay 40 per cent more for their cotton and woolen goods, their leather and liner goods, their women and children's dress oods, and 60 per cent more for each piec of ribbon, or necktie, or bonnet-string, o silk dress that they may buy; or 40 per cent more for every article made of iron or steel, for their knives and forks, for their carpets, for their glass and earther ware, and for every article pertaining to the comfort and convenience of their lives. The so-called agency of New England in behalf of the producers of the soil takes 40 bushels of grain out of every 100, 40 head of cattle out of every 100, 40 barrels of flour out of every 100, 40 barrels of pork out of every 100, 40 pounds of butter and cheese out of every 100,-which is pretty good plunder,without the slightest consideration. No wonder this Boston organ claims that the West is a natural ally, and that the interests of the robbed are identical with those of the robbers. So long as the ignorant people of the West are willing to be thus plundered by New England, the interests of the latter should be to cultivate friendly relations and give to the West the benefit of superior 'intellectual power and moral force." Instead of Nature having placed the producers from the soil in this vassalage to New England, the relation is most unnatural. The West is independent. It asks no bounty or subsidy. It depends on no soup-house devices to encourage American industry. It protests, and in due time its protest will be effectual, against the continuance of that system which levies a tax of 40 per cent on the products of the soil to maintain a system of pauperism and genteel robbery which is disgraceful to civilization and a reproach to

A MINT FOR CHICAGO.

the intellectual power and moral force of the

Dr. LINDERMAN, the Director of the Mint. testified before a Congressional Committee the one at New Orleans, would be required to double the present capacity for the coinage of the silver dollars. There are now in operation mints at Philadelphi San Francisco, and Carson City. These have a combined capacity of 2,500,000 or 3,000,000 silver dollars per month. The New Orleans mint can be put in working orler for \$50,000 to \$75,000. Its capacity \$1,000,000 per month. This, added to the coinage of the other mints, would make \$42,000,000 to \$48,000,000 per year. Six or eight years would be required, at this rate to coin all the silver dollars that are needed. money are not equal to the demand. A new mint, with a capacity of 2,000,000 silver dollars per month, would pay for itself in the relief it would afford the people in two years. It would, moreover, supply a constant and ever-increasing want if it were placed somewhere in the Northwest, which at present is unprovided with a mint The freight charges annually incurred shipping bullion through the Northwest and bringing it back in the shape of coin are a serious expense. These charges for the territory between Omaha and Pittsburg and north of Mason and Dixon's line would pay the running expenses of a mint; and the building and fixtures, as a permanent invest ment, would be at least as valuable as thos

already in operation. Suppose that a mint is to be established somewhere in the Northwest. There are various good reasons why it should be established in Chicago. This city is as near as possible to the centre of wealth and population of the territory to be benefited. It is itself by far the most important money centre in the territory, having thirteen Nationa Banks as compared with six in St. Louis and six in Cincinnati. It is the most important railroad centre, reaching by direct lines Milwaukee and St. Paul on the North; Memphis, St. Louis, and Cairo on the South : Denver and Omaha on the West; and Pittsburg, Cleveland, Detroit, and Cincinnati on the East. It is about equi-distant in time from the principal points within the described territory, and is, for all practical purposes, its geographical centre. Apart from its favorable position, Chicago has economic advantages which recommend it for the location of the new mint. It has three smelting-works of considerable value, employing capital of \$170,000 and thirty-six labor ers. It also has commercial and manufac turing industries of more than double th value of those in any other Western city. Its produce trade last year reached an aggregate of \$212,000,000; wholesale trade, 276,500,000; manufactures, \$204,000,000. In the manufacturing industries alone there were employed \$78,000,000 of capital and 63,200 laborers. The hog products for four months of the present year exceeded in value those of Milwaukee, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Louisville combined. We quote these figures not in a spirit of boastfulness, but to show that Chicago is, in reality, the metropolis of the Northwest, and, in consequence of its manufacturing ndustries, able to supply labor for the new nint at lower rates than any of its compet-

All the arguments that have been advanced ere in favor of the choice of Chicago for the location of the new mint are simple statements of facts which members of Congress ought not to be ignorant of. There would not be any danger, under ordinary cir-cumstances, that the Committee would overook the obvious advantages of Chicago in this respect; but it appears a number of other cities anxious to have the mint are represented in Congress by powerful delegaions, and no one has yet spoken a word in favor of this city. It is to be hoped that our representatives in Congress will not neglect

cago are properly urged, and only the best interests of the country are consid-new mint will certainly come here.

REINFORCEMENTS ARE COMING!

In a Washington special telegram to the Cincinnati Commercial, in relation to tariff discriminations against interior ports of endiscriminations against interior ports of entry, reprinted in The Tribune of Wednesday, occurs the following paragraph:

By the ruling of the Appraiser at New York, higher rates of duty are imposed upon certain imported goods than are required by the rulings of the Appraiser at Chicago. It has happened that these and similar differences of construction apon the tariff laws were upon goods which are extensively, and in fact almost exclusively, used in the interior, and, as a result, the importers of the interior have arrived at the belief that intentional discriminations are made against them.

The italies are our own. The first branch of the paragraph conflicts with the last. The word "higher" in the first line of the paragraph should evidently be "lower." This reading harmonizes the paragraph. It thus becomes a charge of discrimination by the Appraiser at New York against all the interior ports,-a charge that that official passes merchandise at less than legal rates. The same telegram states that the merchants of Cincinnati and St. Louis are disposed to join the merchants of Chicago in the against New York Custom-House frauds insugurated by the customs officials here, and rosecuted during the past two months by THE TRIBUNE. This is as it should be. nterest of one city of the West is the inrest of all, and the evil of customs-frauds t New York is so strongly intrenched that will require the combined exertions of the ntire press and all the importing merchants and all the public men of the West to tear it up by the roots and cast it out as an unclear

The same telegram also states that some erchants blame Secretary SHERMAN beause he has not already crushed out the evil of which they justly complain; that they exected much of him, not only on account of his experience in public affairs and high character, but because he is a Western man ; and that they are becoming disheartene his failure to afford relief from the effects of gross abuse. We beg all such to reme er that Rome was not built in a day. To he sure these abuses are not as old as Rome but they are nearly half as old as the Constitution of the country. As the Journal of Wednesday well remarked, in substance, the prosecution of the Whisky Ring was mere child's play to labor of prosecuting the Customs Ring of New York City. The distillers attacked Secretary Bristow were as a class without reputation either social or otherwise. They were always suspected, and the communities in which they lived were ardent in support of their prosecution from the first. On the other hand, the Customs Ring combines in its membership merchants of enorm wealth and social standing of the first order It is the keystone of the political arch in the State of New York, and has its representatives in the National Congress. It will not do to underestimate the power of this Ring. Whoever commits this blunder taking a step in advance lequate preparation will be shattered in eces. If Secretary Sherman moves slowly, t is doubtless because he fully appreciates the power of the Ring with which he is about to grapple. He cannot afford to fail, be cause if he should fail the Ring would pursue him to his political death. nost careful preparation is absolutely essen

him have ample time to forge his thunde SILVER IN POLITICS

to crush out customs frauds at New York

City we firmly believe. We say, then, let

tial. That Secretary SHERMAN is dete

We are advised that the Democratic man rs throughout the claiming the passage of the law remonetiz-ing the silver dollar as a Democratic triumph in order to make capital for the spring and fall elections. This is a preposterous claim A fair statement of the agitation and discus sion which preceded the passage of the law would leave the honors pretty evenly divided, since neither party in Congress could have passed the law over the President's veto without material help from the other. The Senate has a Republican majority of only three or four in a membership of seventysix, and the House a Democratic majority of only thirteen in a membership of 293. If the Silver bill had been a strictly partisan measure, it would have failed originally in one House or the other. As a matter of fact, it was conceded from the outset that there was no party politics in the question. It was more a sectional than a partisan matter. though the final result demonstrated that the section which opposed the passage of the bill was a very small portion of the Union. It is well known that there was a disposition on the part of some of the Democratic politicians to retard the final adoption of the bill which passed, for the p urpose of keeping the question open for the next Congres elections, in order to throw the reponsibility for the defeat upon the Republican party under the cover of the President's veto. The force of public opinion deterred the Demo cratic schemers from carrying out this vicious programme, as there was danger that it would react upon the Democratic party. The present effort to make it appear that the success of the measure was due to the Democrats will be equally futile.

More Democrats voted for the bill in the House than Republicans, partly because the Democrats are a majority in the House, and partly because their majority is made up mainly from the West and South, where the measure found almost unanimous support from both parties. There are sixteen Demo cratic members of Congress from New York, and twelve of these voted against the passage of the bill; it would be as fair, then, for the Republicans to allege that, because two thirds of the Democratic delegation from New York voted against silver remonetize tion, the Democratic party is entitled to no credit for the triumph. In the Senate, twenty-one Republicans voted for the bill over the President's veto, four others were paired in behalf of the bill, and two were absent; among the Democrats, twenty-four voted for the bill, two were paired in favor of it, and none were absent. This is about as close a division as could well be made between the two parties, and shows how ridiclous it is to claim any Democratic prestige

on account of the result. In any dispute as to the relative party credit for the remonetization of silver which the Democrats may choose to force, during any campaign, for party purposes, it will not be difficult to show that Republican influences carried more weight than Democratic influences. The father of the movement may be said to have been Senator Joxes, of Nevada, whose work was the most indefatigable, whose researches were the most exhaustive, and whose speeches and reports were by all odds the ablest that were made. The bill originally reported in the House

was an ingenious compromi framed by Mr. Allison, Senator from Iowa. We believe universally admitted that the most efficient outside influence in favor of remonetization was exerted by THE CHICAG TRIBUNE and the Cincinnati Commercial, both Republican newspapers. We mention these circumstances not for the purpose of gaining for the Republican party any more credit than it is entitled to for the restoration of the silver dollar, but merely to show how preposterous any Democratic claim is to exclusive or even to superior credit for the passage of the law. The only fair and intelligent view of the matter is that there was no party politics in the question. It was a struggle of the people against money monopoly, and the people won the fight. Any person who seeks to gain mere party advantage out of the result will not fail acquire the reputation of a demagogue, and, if the Democrats have no other means than

nowhere be larger than usual. THE PRESIDENT AND THE SILVER RILL The Albany Journal, which complained that President Haves did not use his power in the way of patronage to defeat the Silver bill, takes it unkindly that we suggested that this meant the use of patronage to buy votes, which, however consistent with the code of morals recognized at Albany, would have been denounced by the whole country. It says it did not mean that; but how the sident could have controlled votes without the use of paironage it does not explain It says:

this for increasing their party vote, it will

President Haves should have asserted himself President HAYES should have asserted hims not merely as the Chief Magistrate of the natic but as the head of the Republican party. Should have made his Administration a position political force. He should have been in frient relations with the recognized Republican repsentatives, as Lincoln and Grant were. Had observed these ordinary dictates of political a administrative wisdom, he might have guided a molded the silver movement in its earliest atom.

molded the silver movement in it without a single dishonorable step. All the gentlemen-" the recognized Republican leaders "-who have refused to support the Administration vigorously opposed the Silver bill, but they were very weak, notwithstanding they had the support of the Administration. Conkling, BLAINE, and SARGENT, and HAMLIN, -the rec ognized Republican leaders,—proved to be a oad rather than a help to the anti-silver faction. The mistake of the President was in not making the remonetization of silver an Administration measure, and in so doing he would have rallied to his support four fifths of the Republicans who voted for him The idea that he should have made opposition to the Silver bill a test of Republi might have controlled a few officeholder. but would not have changed the vote of any man in either House of Congress who had the slightest respect for the wishes of his constituents. Senators and Representat outside of New York and New England, represent States and people, and not Custom-Houses alone. He could not, if he had tried, have made opposition to the Silver bill a Republican measure, and, had he tried to do so, then the party would have repudiated that policy as promptly as they did he veto. The Albany paper, after some pious observations concerning men who propose to cheat creditors out of 10 per ent and palm off 90 cents' worth for a dol. lar," "national dishonor," and other whol some and doubtless refreshing objurgations advises THE TRIBUNE to set up for a Dici TURPIN. Turpinism has ceased in New York, there being better stealing in the New York Custom-House, which is under the special patronage and protection of some of the "recognized Republican" statesmen who have not been called to the Cabinet

Annerst, N. H., March 11.-Why is it that AMHERST, N. H., March 11.

large quantities of small denominations of Government 4 per cent bonds are taken by Western parties, when your bankers are advertising to secure money to loan on improved farms so as to net lenders from 8 to 10 per cent? If this plan is safe beyond a doubt, I cannot understand why your lenders are content with only 4 per cent interest.

H. C. D.

counsels of the President.

H. C. D.

The answer is a plain one. The time has gon by when farmers ask for loans at 10 per cent Money is too abundant and the security too Money is too abundant and the security and good to justify raying 10 per cent interest. Many farmers in Illinois have been accumulating their means to meet outstanding mortgages in whole or in part at maturity. The man who has \$100 saved up to pay interest, or has \$300, or \$500, or \$1,000 put away to meet a maturing mo gage, can find no wiser or safer disposition of it than to put it into national bonds at par-There is another convenience for money inves ed in bonds. The city population, pretty wel plucked by so-called savings banks, can purchase they have no occasion to spend the money, convenient form and always available. If no be, the bonds can be used as collateral for loans. Our correspondent must also disabuse himself of the too common ides in New England that the people of the Western States have no money and no capital of their own, and that they would be all living in log-houses if the Eastern people had not so generously loaned them money at 10 per cent. This is all a missecumulations of labor and of industry in all parts f the West,-and the population of the rural districts live not only comfortably, but in all that pertains to cultivated taste have more general prosperity than is known in New En-gland. The time is rapidly approaching when the municipal indebtedness of the West, which has long since reached its maximum, will be held in the West in the communities who owe the money. When the reverend and other apos tles who preached the crusade against silv speak of the "ignorance" of the denizens log-cabins, and of the dishonesty of the men who produce all they need and have a surplus to sell, they simply exhibit the malice which too
often is called upon to take the place of argu-

Chicaoo, March 14.—(1) is it the purpose of the Government to call in, as soon as possible, all of the \$1 and \$2 bills? (2) Is it true that there will be no more \$1 or \$2 bills issued by the United States or by the National Banks? (3) Was the Silver bill passed for the express purpose of doing away with all greenbacks under \$5? By answering the above questions you will oblige one who believes in the efficacy of the GREENBACK. sumption of specie payments no National Bank notes smallen than \$5 shall be issued. The Secretary of the Treasury has recently demed that he has been withdrawing the \$1 and \$2 legal-tender notes from circulation. deemable in silver dollars as well as in gold dollars, but not to take the place of greenbacks of small denominations.

Mississippi editor to the members of the Legis-lature, the negro legislators "were scattered among the whites without any attempt at dis rimmation." When one reflects upon the la-t that under a pre-existing condition of things the white members might have been shooting the hon'ble gemmen of color tuil of to.es in-stead of asking them to pass that man pickles, one cannot but acknowledge that the .'res.uegt's Southern policy has not been altogramer

Tribune to ask the origin of the phrase, "Cardates back to the Elizabethan age. The a legthe interests of their constituents in this important competition. If the claims of Chidren by Mr. Fort. a Republican member

with a coarse oath that was unfortur keeping with the age, "Carry the noose; MARY." The Attorney-General, however, represented to the Queen that the prisoner, as not being of plebelan birth, had a right to be beheaded, and this accounts for the hapless Many having her head blocked while she waited.

The Governor of Ohio is senior partner in grocery firm of Cincinnati, and it is reported that he is using the facilities of his office to advance the interests of his business. Our dispatches nonchalantly relate that "friends of Gov. Bishor, who have him in training for the Presidency, are indignant at this attack upon ms honor." We do not know which to admire the most, the picture of the State Executive peddling his own groceries to the State institu-tions, or the cold cheek of Ohio men training an Dhio man for the Presidency. The probabilit s that neither of these wicked all

There has been republished in an old-fory New York newspaper the once celebrated "Description of JESUS by PUBLIUS LENTULUS, President of Judea in the reign of TIBERIUS C.ESAR." Many years ago this literary forgery went the rounds of the press, exciting a vast deal of wonder and comment, until some learned antiquary stepped in and showed that there never had been such an officer as the President of Judea, and that the letter had undoubtedly been written by some Latin writer of the fif-teenth century. In the face of these facts there is no particular credit in revamping the story as an actual truth.

The New York Sun is very much disguste and surprised at the result of the New Hamp-shire election, and saith: "What might have Democratic side, it is useless to con Precisely, but, as—it being expected that there would be a light vote—the Democrats brought ut more voters than ever, it is not so clear how "a more vigorous canvass"

SAMIVEL COX on HAYES' Civil-Service Rejust twelve short months ago Samivel Cox was trying to get Mr. Haves to appoint George H. BUTLER, the Hoodlum of Egypt, to office, we-in short; our feelings overpower us. And still again we say, "Samivel, our boy, bevare

HORATIO SEYMOUR has declined to have a street in Albany named after him. He always declines; but if the Street Commissioners had stood on the benches, and pounded the floor, and tossed up their hats, and yelled "'Rah for SEYMOUR!" he'd have reconsidered his decision. A deeply-interested public waits to hear from

Pope Samurl's Camerlingo, Cardinal Black what is to be the next step towards ousting Mr. Hayes. Cardinal Black and Mr. Dana should get some one to help them let go of the bear. So great is the interest taken in the celebra tion of St. Patrick's Day this year that all the banks and public offices will be closed, and serv-ices will even be held in all the Orthodor

From the New York Sun of last week: "The only question now in New Hampshire is as to to the size of the Democratic majority."

Vha' did ye so-oy! Mr. LLOYD PHENIX, of New York, has just

case of the PHENIX rising from his hatches. The result of the New Hampshire election has been disastrous to Mr. WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, who will now retire to a noble obscurity.

EUROPEAN NOTES.

A London correspondent notes that among the passengers on board a steamer recently, bound from Liverpool to New York, were "The Hon. EDWARDS PIERREPONT and valet." Ou English cousins were also apprised of this an ouncement, and have been digging each other in the ribs and making numerous sly remarks about Republican simplicity, and all that fort of thing, you know.

Between VICTOR EMMANUEL and the Counter MIRAPIORI there was no civil marriage, and the Italian law does not recognize religious ceremi nies; hence the morganatic wife of the late King is dependent upon what his successor may choose to give her. A London correspondent says that to such an extent is she des the Court and the nation that her son is scarcely recognized in any society, and is black-balled any club he tries to enter.

grounds for fearing that there are secret arrangements between Russia and Turkey. It may be remembered that there were secret pro-visions in the famous treaty of Tilsit between the open treaty it was agreed to restore the Danubian principalities to Turkey, but the secret treaty entered into at the same time pro-vided that Russia should take the whole of Wal-lachia and Moldavia, and that the British Amdor should be expetted from Constant ple. It was not until the Conference of Jass' m the following year, 1809, that England learn ed ail the facts in the case. It is this precedent undoubtedly that the British Cabinet now has in mind in demanding that every article of the treaty shall be submitted to the Congress.

PERSONAL.

William Lloyd Garrison will, on the 13th of October next, celebrate the anniversary of his apprenticeship to the art preservative at Newburg-port, by setting up some type.

Horatio Seymour has in his library Daniel
Webster's old office-chair; also, a chair which belonged to Bishop White, and was used in the first
Continental Congress; also, an old deed signed by
Peter Stuyvesant, and the sword of George Clinton, first Governor of New York State. Lopez, the precious adventurer who in-duced a weak-minded New York girl to marry him so that he could extort money from her relatives, when sent to the Tombe for perjury, said, in repty

to the usual question, "Are you married or sin-gle?" "Single, -my marriage has just been and The price of a kiss in Virginia appears a be dependent upon the demand for vegetables. A wife in Harrison County recently, being in want of cabbages for dinner, went into a neighbor's garden and traded three kisses for three heads of cabbage, and her brute of a husband is now suing for affirmers.

Harper's Weekly takes the trouble mys riously to affirm that "Miss Consuelo Yangs not 'Irene Marilicaddy," the author of the "Tender Recollections" in Blackwood. It is at all important, but Harper's Weekly might a well have gone on and said that Mr. Lawrens Oliphant is the author of that brockure.

Tweed took a ten-years' endowment policy Tweed took a sen-year in April, 1868, in the Knickerbocker Life-Insur-ance Company, and now his daughters have to see the Company for the \$10,000, which the Company refuses to pay on the ground that the instricted all his rights by going on that mem trip to Vigo, Spain, in 1876, without notify

an enthusiastic Washington correspondent as just lovely, with a very pure complexion faintly restinied, just enough of the Evarts nose to give cuaracter to her face, and inxiriant, satiny blonds hair, orushed smoothly back and done up in a Greek knot, fastened with a tortoise-shell comb. C, we forgot: She moves with willowy grace, and has an undisturbed quiet in her starry eyes.

Mr. Poweit Tucker, of New York, is dein giant setters on all the obelisks, and temples, and pyramids, and things, "Powell Tucker, New Yors, 1876." If the Shedive can catch him, Mr. up to dry on the squant of the Pyramid of Ghi

CILPRITS

The Practice Murderers Vogu

Execution of La the Most Atro Ever Kr

The Unspeakable Cr Committed at and St. A Hanging at Na

Desperado w Victin The Roster of M nounced to St

Perpetration of a D Murder, with

the "Pas

An Aged Couple Money, and T Fire

The Persistent Ho St. Louis Fo Craz LA PA

HIS EXECUTION
Special Dispatch to
BOSTON, March 15.—J wretch who outraged Langmaid, a young school on the 4th day of October, that crime in the prison-morning. Yesterday afte the deed of which he wa that be murdered and Ball, a St. Albans, Vt. latter part of July, 1875. this crime at the time, an evidence was not sufficien

THE MURDER OF was committed on the n October, 1875. On that maid, who was at that of being 18 years old, lef attend school. The roa way was skirted upon eit here the murder was o headless corpse was dis-of bushes close by th of bushes close by the ground and leaves for were saturated with bush was torn into shreds, an asturated with blood, he mutilated. She was outra Paige was arrested and co the first degree. The extendance, and the second same verdict.

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THE MURDER OF
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DOUBLE A HORRIGI Special Disputed to Krokuk, Ia., March 15 this city to-day that a sh was committed last night son Township, in this were an aged German con Margaret Graser, the for 67 years of age, who live

of years of age, who live night a brother, wawoke and discove to be on fire. Proproceeded to the spot a Mr. and Mrs. Graser lyh the aid of a forked pole the flames, but in a hor hadly burned as to be by the state of the species of presented the appear His left arm was burn

der, both legs nearly to badly scorehed and bli padly scorened and blist Graser was in about the examination two holes side. The house, with ly consumed. A revol-charged and the hamm another shot was four fastenings on the doc been unlocked and th thing tends to show th

and the bouse fired to not known what amou but, as Graser is kno largely, it is thought t estimate can be made been collecting their matter patton of a trip to quest was held, and effect that the decease loniously, and by the persons unknown. will take place to-

tense excitement in the ail day. Hundreds of ed there, and a determ perpetrators. As yet but several persons at being closely watched were found leading fr well as away from it. the man was making A HORRIBLE APPAIR FORT MADISON, IS Henry Grazer, living i was burned last nis neighbors, seeing the but too late to get until their bodies we all evidence they had was the verdict of the and wife lived alone and was thought to and wife lived alone and was thought to the house. A revolverty of Mr. Grazer with one barrel disraised. The outside was unlocked when raised. The outside was unlocked, which locked in. Also ever was found with keys plainly that everythefore or after the There is no clew, but has to the murderer.

OTHER

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on HAYES' Civil-Service Remonths ago Samivel Cox was
Hayes to appoint George H.
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ags overpower us. And still
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our has declined to have a named after him. He always be Street Commissioners had thes, and pounded the floor, ir hats, and yelled "Rah for have reconsidered his decision. sted public waits to hear from

Camerlingo, Cardinal BLACK, next step towards ousting Mr. l'BLACK and Mr. DANA should selp them let go of the bear.

c's Day this year that all the offices will be closed, and serve held in all the Orthodox es on Sunday. York Sun of last week: "The w in New Hampshire is as to

the Democratic majority.

NIX, of New York, has just new yacht. This will be a x rising from his hatches. New Hampshire election has Mr. WILLIAM E. CHANDLER,

e to a noble obscurity. EAN NOTES.

espondent notes that among a board a steamer recently, pool to New York, were "The IERREPONT and valet." Our are also apprised of this annual and the steamer also apprised of the aking numerous sly remarks simplicity, and all that fort of

EMMANUEL and the Co as no civil marriage, and the as no civil marriage, and the trecognize religious ceremotorganatic wife of the late apon what his successor may A London correspondent is extent is she despised by ation that her son is scarcely beiety, and is black-balled in enter.

ted that England has some that there are secret ar-n Russia and Turkey. It n Russia and Turkey. It that there were secret prois treaty of Tilsit between IDER, and the Sultan. By was agreed to restore the ties to Turkey, but the into at the same time prould take the whole of Waland that the British Amiversities from Construction. expetied from Constantino I the Conference of Jassy, 1809, that England learncase. It is this precedent British Cabinet now has that every article of the ted to the Congress.

SONAL.

rison will, on the 13th ate the anniversary of his t preservative at Newburyas in his library Daniel dr; also, a chair which be, and was used in the first lso, an old deed signed by he sword of George Climar York State.

us adventurer who in-

w York girl to marry him noney from her relatives, for perjury, said. in reply 'Are you married or sin-arriage has just been an-

in Virginia appears to mand for vegetables. A recently, being in want ent into a neighbor's gar-es for three heads of cab-uisband is now suing for

lies Consuelo Yrnaga is
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es the trouble myste

irs' endowment policy ickerbocker Life-Insur-is daughters have to sue 00, which the Company al that the insurer for-ing on that memorable 6, without notifying the

molexion faintly rose-e Evarts nose to give examinate, satiny blonde set and done up in a

a tortoise-shell comb. rith willowy grace, and her starry eyes.

New York, is de-lonkey of the age. He ed with him a pot of with which he daubed oochsks, and temples. rowell Tucker, New ive can eatch him, Mr. be impaled, and stuck the Pyramid of GhiCULPRITS COFFINED.

The Practice of Hanging Murderers Again in Vogue.

Execution of La Paige, One of the Most Atrocious Men Ever Known.

The Unspeakable Crimes which He Committed at Pembroke and St. Albans.

Hanging at Nashville of a Desperado with Four Victims.

The Roster of Manslayers Announced to Shortly Dance the "Pas Aerien."

Perpetration of a Diabolical Double Murder, with Arson, in lowa.

an Aged Couple Killed for Their Money, and Their House Fired.

The Persistent House-Burner at St. Louis Found to Be Crazy.

LA PAIGE.

HIS EXECUTION YESTERDAY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

Boston, March 15.—Joseph La Paige, the tretch who outraged and murdered Josie Langmaid, a young school-girl, at Pembroke, on the 4th day of October, 1875, was hanged for that crime in the prison-yard at Concord this morning. Yesterday afternoon he confessed the dead of which he was convicted, and also that be murdered and outraged Miss Marietta Ball, a St. Albans, Vt., school-teacher, in the latter part of July, 1874. He was suspected of this crime at the time, and was arrested, but the evidence was not sufficient to hold him.

was committed on the morning of the 4th of October, 1875. On that morning Miss Langmaid, who was at that time within one month of being 18 years old, left her father's house to attend school. The road for a portion of the way was skirted upon either side by woods, and here the murder was committed. The girl's headless corpse was discovered in a clump of bushes close by the roadside, and the or pushes close by the roadside, and the ground and leaves for quite a space were saturated with blood. Her clothing was torn into shreds, and her underclothing saturated with blood, her body being badly mutilated. She was outraged after death. La Paige was arrested and convicted of murder in the first degree. The exceptions taken were sastained, and the second trial resulted in the same vertict.

THE MURDER OF MISS BALL,

which he confessed to, was of a similar character as that of Miss Langmaid. The lady was returning home from school, where she taught, and was outraged and her body horribly mutilated by her murderer. The execution to-day was witnessed by only a few visitors, among whom was Mr. Langmaid, father of the victim whose death was expanted. The murderer remained entirely indifferent (to all appearance) to the proceedings, and died without a struggle. His neck was broken by the fail:

PORTHIER PARTICULARS.

To the Western Associated Press.

CONCORD, N. H., March 15.—Joseph La Paige, alias Joseph Parish, was executed in the State-Prison to-day for the murder of Josie A. Langmaid, aged I7, at Pembroke, on the 4th of October, 1875. La Paige confessed to the murder of Miss Langmaid, and also of Miss Ball, a school-teacher, at St. Albans, Vt. in 1874. La Paige passed the night quietly, and, after confessing ins double murder, seemed greatly relieved. His confession of the mgrder of Miss Ball was quite minut-, and he indicated on a map where he had hidden some of the property taken from Miss Langmaid. Warden Pillsbury states that the confession of La Paige telegraphed last night to the papers was bogus.

DOUBLE MURDER.

A HORRIBLE CRIME.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., March 15.—Intelligence reached this city to-day that a shocking double murder was committed last night near Viele, in Jefferson Township, in this county. The victims were an aged German couple named Perry and Margaret Graser, the former 74 and the latter night a brother, who resides near by, awoke and discovered Graser's house to be on fire. Procuring assistance, he proceeded to the spot and found the bodies of proceeded to the spot and found the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Graser lying near the door. With the aid of a forked pole they were rescued from the flames, but in a horrible condition, being so badly burned as to be beyond recognition. The top and back of Graser's skull was gone, and presented the appearance of having been

der, both legs nearly to the trunk, and the body badly scorched and blistered. The body of Mrs. Graser was in about the same condition. Upon examination two holes were, found in her left side. The house, with its contents, was entirely consumed. A revolver with one chamber discharged and the hammer drawn back ready for another shot was found in the debris. All the fastenings on the doors were found to have been unlocked and the keys in them. Everything tends to show that the couple were

MURDERED FOR THEIR MONEY and the bouse fired to conceal the crime. It is not known what amount of money was secured, but, as Graser is known to have accumulated

not known what amount of money was secured, but, as Graser is known to have accumulated largely, it is thought to have been a considerable sum—some reports say \$1,500, but no reliable estimate can be made of the amount. They had been collecting their money together in anticipation of a trip to the Old Country. An inquest was held, and a verdict rendered to the effect that the deceased came to their death feloniously, and by the hand of some person or persons unknown.

THE FUNERAL

will take place to-morrow. There has been intense excitement in the vicinity of the murder all day. Hundreds of people have been gathered there, and a determined search made for the perpetrators. As yet there is no positive clew, but several persons are under suspicion, and are being closely watched. The tracks of one man were found leading from a field to the house, as well as away from it. The latter showed that the man was making long strides.

A HORRIBLE APPAIR NEAR FORT MADISON, IA. FORT MADISON, 1a., March 15.—The house of Henry Grazer, living four miles west of this city, was burned lest night about midnight. The heighbors, seeing the fire, rushed to the rescue, but too late to get Mr. and Mrs. Grazer out until their bodies were almost a crisp. From all evidence they had both been murdered, which was the verdict of the Coroner's jury. Mr. Grazer and wife lived alone. He was quite wealthy, and was thought to have considerable money in the house. A revolver which was not the property of Mr. Grazer was found near the bodies with one barrel discharged and the hammer raised. The outside door lock, when found, was unlocked, which showed that they were not locked in. Also every chest-lock, Dureau, etc., was found with keys in the locks, which proves plainly that everything was searched either before or after the murder was committed. There is no clew, but there are strong suspicions as to the murderer.

OTHER MURDERERS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Rown, Ga., March 15.—Gus Johnson was hanged here to-day for the murder of Alfred McCown, colored, in July, 1576. An immense

crowd was present to witness his taking off. He confessed to four murders. The murder was atrocious. It was committed without provocation. It had no extenuating circumstance. Johnson was a man of brutal instincts. He was regarded as a desperado. The community had outlawed him. He was both feared and shunned. While in company with a man named Van, they approached a ferry on Coosa River. McCown, the

approached a ferry on Coosa River. McCown, the ferryman, was across the river. Johnson hailed Mim. McCown at once started across. Johnson peremptorally commanded him to be quick about it. McCown remarked that he was driving the boat across at its utmost speed; he could not increase its rate of passage.

JOHNSON GREW FURIOUS

at the response. Without more ado he raised a double-barrel snot-gun, took deliberate aim and shot McCown dead in the boat. Johnson saw the crime he had commutted and fied. Six months passed before Johnson's capture in Chattorga. He was convicted and sentenced to death at the end of hemp. He appealed. The Supreme Court reversed the judgment. The prisoner was remanded for a new trial, at which he was again convicted and sentenced to be executed to-day.

again convicted and sentenced to be executed to-day.

THE WESTCHESTER MURDER AND SUIGIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuse.

New York, March 15.—Gossip is trying to explain the mystery of the tragedy at Tuckahoe yesterday, and occurrences are now recalled tending to show intimate acquaintance between Merritt and Mrs. Leggett. It is said there was a correspondence, which Mrs. Leggett's daughters discovered and tried to stop. The intimacy is carried back to the time of Mr. Leggett's suicide, and two letters written by the latter to his wife and suppressed by the Coroner are mentioned. Merritt was on a spree a day or two before his committal of the terrible crime, and is credited with having been prompted to the act by drink and despair. After the inquest Thursday night it was found that Coroner Schirmer had overlooked one piece of evidence that casts a new light upon the tragedy, as it shows that Merritt had determined to kill himself. A letter was found upon the body when steps were taken to prepare for interment. In this letter, written by himself, he gives directions respecting his funeral, and makes a request that his funeral sermon be preached by the Rev. Dr. Eggleston, pastor of a Congregational Church in or hear Caicago.

NASHYILLE, Tenm., March 15.—The Rev. Dr. Leftwich and forty hadies of the Elm Street Methodist Church visited the Jail this afternoon, and sang and prayed with the two Brasyell brothers, to be hanged in Putham County, well brothers, to be hanged in Putham County, well brothers, to be hanged in Putham County,

Methodist Church visited the Jail this afternoon, and sang and prayed with the two Braswell brothers, to be handed in Putnam County,
March 27, for nurder. They seemed to appreciate this kindness, and said they wished they
would come every day during their stay here.
They wrote a letter home to-day, saying that
everybody thought commutation of their sentence doubtful. They didn't want them to
trouble themselves about their hanging, as it
would only take them out a few days earlier
from this troublesome world.

from this troublesome world.

GREBNILEY.

Epecial Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 15.—Judge Buskirk, of the Criminal Court, to-day overruled a motion for a new trial in the case of W. Q. Greenley, for the murder of Ida Kersey, on last Christmas evening. He was deeply in love with the woman, both being married, but because Ida would not leave her husband and live with him, Greenley became enraged, borrowed a pistol, and shot her dead near a church door. Motion for an arrest of judgment was overruled, and sentence passed to hang him May 10. The case will be taken to the Supreme Court.

RESPITED.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 15.—Robert McEvoy, convicted of the murder of J. J. Gregg, and sentenced to be hung to-day at Aiken, S. C., was respited by Gov. Hampton till the 20th inst. on two grounds,—the invalidity of the sentence and his statement that he knew about the murder of Sawyer, at Ridge Springs, in 1874. He declared he and not want a respite.

THE ST. LOUIS MYSTERY. SOLUTION POSSIBLE ONLY ON A THEORY OF

INSANITI.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
St. Louis, Mo., March 15.—Barbara Schneller, night as the perpetrator of the reported flendish attempts to burn the mansion of Mr. E. C. Lackland, No. 3552 Lindell avenue, where she was employed, was transferred to the Four Courts this morning and locked up. The opinion is advanced by several of the police officers and medical experts who have seen and con versed with her that she is the subject of a welldefined mania, which made her delight in beholding a conflagration. No possible motive for animosity against Mr. Lackland's family can be discovered, and

pointment in love.
THE CASE OF THE SERVANT GIRL OF MR. LOUIS

PRE CASE OF THE SERVANT GIRL OF MR. LOUIS PETARD, who, about two years ago, twice set the building on fire in his cellar, is identical in almost every respect. It is probable that no prosecution will be made in the case of Barbara Schneiler, if a medical examination corroborates the supposition entertained, but that she will be sent to the Insane Asylum.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANNIE CLAYTON,

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

St. Louis, March 15.—One of the most notorious female shoplifters and pickpockets in the country, well known in every city of the Union, and who has served one term in the Onio Penitentiary, has turned up in St. Louis, and was arrested here at a late hour last night. Her name is Annie Clayton, but she has lately been traveling under the alias of Jane Williams. Last night a lady, while at the Annunciation Street Catholic Church, had her pocket picked of a pocketbook containing a large amount of money. She was able to give a partial description of the woman whom she suspected of the their, and with this clew a detective succeeded in arresting the right party. She proved to be none other than Annie Clayton, who was promptly arrested and is now in jail. It is said that the Clayton woman, in the last

ten years, has shop-inted to the extent of \$100,000. ten years, has shop-litted to the extent of \$100,-000.

A HORRIBLE TRANSACTION.

TOMAH, Wis., March 14.—A most horrible murder was perpetrated here last evening. It seems that a woman hamed Ryan had been intoxicated by parties at the house of J. McGarvey, and enticed into a cellar under the house by one Fred Berg. After ravising her person, he, together with McGarvey, took her away toward her home. After proceeding about ten rods on the way, McGarvey declared he would not go any farther. It is known that Berg again ravished her at this place. Afterward the woman was dragged to a point near her own house, and was found dead there this morning. Drs. Beebe, Gage, and Paimer, of Sparta, and Drs. Richards and Vincent, of this place, will hold a post-mortem examination this evening.

place, will noid a post-mortem examination this evening.

OTTAWA, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

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OTTAWA, ILL.

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Another bold attempt at highway robbery was perpetrated last evening in a public part of this city. Thomas J. Archer, of Streator, was knocked down and robbed of about \$40 by two men, supposed to be Jack Readigan and John Driscol, with whom he had been in company during the day. Driscol and Readigan were found by the officers, and resisted the officers so successfully that Readigan escaped, and has not yet been apprehended. Driscol is now in jail. These frequent acts of daring lawlessness by the roughs of the city are inducing the better-class of citizens to take or organizing a Vigilant Committee for self-defense.

or organizing a Vigilant Committee for selfdefense.

THE O'NEIL ASSASSINATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 15.—A special
Grand Jury summoned by Judge Reeves last
Monday adjourned to-day, and relieved public
anxiety on the subject of Dwight E. Wheaton,
in the McLean County Jail, charged with the
murder of James O'Neil. The jury decided
that the evidence adduced was not sufficient to
justify his indictment, and Wheaton was set at
theerty. The case is a remarkable one, the testimony being entirely circumstantial, and principally by Wheaton's wife, whose testimony was
not competent. Public opinion has been greatly
divided on this matter, and during the last few
days the interest in it has been very great.

HANOVER, N. H., March 15.—Of the three
students arrested for hazing with intent to kill,
only one succeeded in getting bail. Another
goes to recitation with a keeper. Their trials
will take place Monday. Warrants have been issued for the Sophomores. A runnor prevails
that several others will be obliged to leave the
college. The matter has been delayed by disagreement among the Faculty as to the proper
action.

CHILDREN ON TRIAL FOR MUNDER.

New Yorks. March 15.—In the Edgefield

CHILDREN ON THIAL FOR MURDER.

NEW YORK, March 15.—In the Edgefield

County (S. C.) Court of General Sessions, during the past two days, four children named Duffle were on trial for the murder of a colored youth. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and the sleepy children were restored to their parents.

their parents.

Moston, Mass., March 15.—The State detectives at Tewksbury Mass., yesterday arrested anumber of men on the charge of living in open polygamy. An attempt is making to establish a polygamous colony at Tewksbury.

SENTENCE COMMUTED.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., March 15.—Calvin Stewart, sentenced to be hanged for killing a railroad fireman, has received a commutation to wenty years' imprisonment.

EXTRADITED.

POTSVILLE, Pa., March 15.—Martin Birgin, a Molite Maguire and one of the allegad murderers of Patrick Burns, arrived this n.orning from Canada.

THE RAILROADS.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS. Mr. Bond, President of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, with other railway magnates, is at the Grand Pacific. To a TRIBUNE reporter Mr. Bond expressed himself as very hopeful for the future of his line, though just now, and for the past six months, traffic has been almost at a stand-still. The line of the road being north and south, it had caught and suffered severely from nearly every one of the heavy rain-storms of the season. The road-bed, being comparatively new and largely unballasted, was in bad shape, but with sun and dry weather sixty days' labor would bring it up to the requirements of commerce. Mr. Bond says there is by far a larger crop of corn and cattle along the line of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas than at any preceding period, and that the corn, hav-ing matured before the fall rains began, is good

merchantable grain. As the road operates no fast-freight line, and these products must all go to market, he argues that the spring busi-

merchantable grain. As the road operates no isst-freight line, and these products must all go to market, he argues that the spring business will be immense and profitable.

Mr. Bond is enthusiastic in his support of Prof. Seelye's Indian Territory bill, believing that the solution of that troublesome question is the only obstacle in the way of the peopling of that rich region with the best men in the country. The bill drafted by Prof. Seelye at the last session of Congress has already received the unanimous sauction of the Indian Territorial Committee of the present House, and stands a good chance of becoming a law. The bill trovides for a division of the Indian Territory by a north and south line, and the setting apart of the western half of the Territory for the use of the blanket or the semi-civilized Indians, known as the Arapahoes, Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches, with such Croeks, Choctaws, and Chickasaws as prefer the life of nomads. The civilized Indians, who now have a thousand acres of land each, are to have a pre-emption right to 320 acres each, selected from the arable lands in the eastern half of the Territory, and the rest of the land thrown open to actual settlers, the proceeds to be applied to a general purpose of civilizing, humanizing, and reclaiming the present occupants, and their descendants, of the Indian Territory. The railway commanles do not ask the grant of an acre of the land, but Mr. Bond and his friends will be content with the general prosperity which would flow from the settling up of this magnificent region by a sturdy, yeoman population. The Seelye bill, Mr. Bond says, is antagonized mainly by the rich and educated Chiefs who, it is known, hold their tribes in a sort of peonage, and who derive immense revenues from bandling the Government funds. The Tribuna reporter remembers also that there is a class of worthless white men who intest the Territory, or, indeed, anything which would serve to civilize the Indian and get him from the clutches of these brutal white men. Of the 50,00 one-third live near the railway line or in settl one-third live near the railway line or in settlements, and the very purpose for which the Territory was set apart—that they should be gradually civilized—having failed, common humanity demands that they should no longer prove a bar to the advancing progress of the nation. The report that A. A. Talmage, of the Missouri Pacific, was to become Superintendent of the Missouri. Kansas & Texas, Mr. Bond says, is without authority. Mr. Garner, the present-Superintendent, retires in April, and his successor has not yet been agreed upon.

A TEMPEST IN A TEAPOT. Some of the railroads in this city employ gents whose duty it is to walk the sidewalks and pick up passengers who are undecided as to Suspection being entertained against her seamstress, spotted by Detective Hatbsing, who was unable to account otherwise for Barbara's invariable presence on the spot where the fire would break out. On the other hand, it is hard to conceive why a sane person should first set the place on fire and immediately afterwards give the alarm herself. Her mania is attributed to a disappointment in love.

The CASE OF THE CASE OF THE SENERGE AGAINST EVEN A SUSPECTION ASSESSED AS A SUSPECTION A SUSPECTION A SUSPECTION A SUSPECTION AS A SUSPECTION A SUSPECTION AS A SUSPECTION A SUSPECTION AS A SUSPECTION AS A SUSPECTION AS A SUSPECTION A SUSPECTION AS which route to take. During the last few one scaiping offices and tried to persuade every one who wanted to purchase his ticket at one of these places to refrain from so adoing, saying they would bring him to a place where he would get treated honestly and fairly. In most instances they succeeded in carrying off the parties, and so proficient have they become in this business that they have received the sobriquet of "body-snatchers." The scalpers, who were deprived of much business in this manner, vowed to squelch these "body-snatchers," and yesterday active hostilities were commenced. A young man by the name of Goodenough, who works for the Canada Southern Railroad, was plying his trade in front of the scalping office of J. J. Walser, on Clark street, near Washington. Of a sudden Mr. Goodenough was tapped on the shoulder by a police-officer, who informed him that he had a warrant for his arrest, sworn out by J. J. Walser, for obstructing the sidewalk, and he was marched off to the police-station, but was immediately released, Mr. Hutbert, Passenger Agent of the Canada Southern, going his oill. Nothing daunted, Mr. Goodenough went immediately to work again, and all the other men similarly employed Kept at their posts. This enraged the scalpers still more, and the result was several personal encounters, at which no great danage was done still more, and the result was several person took out several more warrants yesterday even-ing, and they mean to have all the agents ar-rested who ply their vocation in front of their

At a meeting of the share and bond holders of the Eric Railway Company, held at the Terminus Hotel, Cannon street, London, Feb. 21, Sir Edward Watkin, M. P., in the chair, the

Terminus Hotel, Cannon street, London, Feb. 31, Sir Edward Watkin, M. P., in the chair, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

1. That the thanks of the meeting be tendered to Mr. Jewett and counsel for their vigorous resistance to the ractious litigation which sprang up after the foreclosure decree, and for laving bare the faise and frankulent pretenses, the indefensible motives, and the careiess swearing of parties lending their names to such litigation.

2. That this meeting desires to express to the honorable Judges of the Supreme Court of New York its confident trust that they will use their power to discover and punish the persons who for stock-jobbing purposes abused the name of the Court by faisely telegraphing to London on the 15th of January that an order of court had been obtained for postponing the sale under the forecious decree.

3. That the Seconstruction Trustees be requested to use all possible means for discovering the person who concocted that faise telegram, and also, in the further exposure of the fraudulent pretenses and false statements of litigants in New Yorz, and in the discovery of the use by them of names without authority.

4. That the bondhoiders and stockholders now present reiterate their conviction that the scheme of reconstruction is lair and reasonaoic, and that as the support of the bondhoiders may be considered unanimous, and there is no bona fide opposition by stockholders, the Reconstruction Trustees are urged to use all the means in their power to prevent any further postponement.

TO DEADWOOD. Special Disposed to The Tribune.
St. Paul, March 15.—Through daily trains for Bismarck will begin running on summer time Monday morning, by which the through time from Chicago to Deadwood is reduced to eighty hours.

ITEMS.
Webster Snyder, late General Manager of the Long Island Railway lines, is at the Grand Pa-

Sam Sloan, President; Moses Taylor, Director: Sam Sloan, President; Moses Taylor, Director;
J. F. Jov. General Solicitor; and H. B. Ledyard,
General Manager, or the Michigan Central
Railroad, arrived in this city yesterday. They
are on a tour of inspection over the road and
its branches.

Mr. B. B. Mitchell. General Manager of the
Blue Line, was in the city yesterday, and paid a
visit to the various General Freight Agents in
this city who are interested in his line. Mr.
Mitchell states that a larger amount of business
is now done by the Blue Line than ever before.

BISHOP SEYMOUR. Now York, March 15.—The Post says the majority of the Standing Committees of the dioceses of the Protestant Episcopal Church

and all its Bishops have consented to the con-secration of the Rev. George F. Seymour, D. D., Bishop-elect of the Diocese of Springfield, Ill. A special meeting of the House of Bishops will

be held here June 17, to consider the resigna-tion of his jurisdiction by Bishop McCoskry, of Michigan. At the same time the election will be proposed of a Missionary Bishop of New Mexico and Arizona to fill the vacancy occa-sioned by the declination of the Rev. Dr. Knickerbacker.

WISCONSIN.

THE WISCONSIN LUMBER-CROP. Special Dispaich to The Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., March 15.—A caraful estimate made of the logs cut in the northwestern

mate made of the logs cut in the northwestern part of the State is as follows: On the Upper Mississippi and Rum Rivers, 90,000,000; St. Croix, 75,000,000; Chippews, 90,000,000; Black, 60,000,000; Wisconsin, 50,000.

It is thought that the cut on the Fox, Wolf, Oconto, Peshtigo, Menomonee, and other small streams will equal that above enumerated, making an aggregate of 800,000,000 feet of logs. Add to this about 500,000,000 feet of old logs hung up from last season. A good spring flood will bring them all down.

WISCONSIN TOBACCO.

MILTON, Wis., March 15.—The Counties of Rock, Dane, and Jefferson are the three great Rock, Dane, and Jefferson are the three great tobacco-raising counties of Wisconsin, and Milton and Edgerton are the markets. The weed shows a fair degree of activity at the present time, but the old crops are more firm than the new, as manufacturers are in want of the sweated article for immediate use. Edgerton buyers are doing a light business just now on account of the bad roads. A Massachusetts firm has just purchased fifteen car-loads, paying 5 to 7 cents for the crop of 1877, and from 4 to 5 for the crop of 1876. for the crop of 1876.

ROCKFORD.

The Tablet Discovered in 1874 in a Rock River Mound-Knights of Honor-Burg-lary.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune ROCKFORD, Itl., March 15 .- In the spring of 1874, complying with a suggestion of the Smithsonian Institution, a company, under the leadership of E. C. Dunn, M. D., started ou for the purpose of investigating the tumuli, or mounds, that abound along the banks of Rock River. Editors and other prominent citizens took great interest in the enterprise.

On digging into one, several alternate strata of sand, clay, and loam indicated that it was an artificial structure. Aside from the discovery of flint weapons and other small articles, there was found the complete skeleton of a man, who must have towered pre-eminent among his fellows, as, from careful measurement, his height was placed at seven feet four inches. Not far distant from this mound, in one of similar construction, a small piece of stone, three and one-half inches long and two inches wide, was discovered. An engraved side of the stone is surrounded by a series of straight lines placed at an angle of forty-five degrees to the edges, making the ornamentation diamonds and half-diamonds. The central and upper portion of the tablet is occupied by a figure of the sun, overlaid by a figure of the ew moon,—the surface of the sun being filled in with details of a human face, and the moon being divided into five sections. Below this is a character like an elongated T upside down. On the right hand occur seven symbols, one below the other,—the upper two being exact reproductions of the archaic Greek letters Sigma and Upsilon. Below these two are a cross, a fish, a water-cooler, two parallel marks crossed by two other parallel marks, and a second fish. To the left of the central figures are five symbols, beginning, as the others, with two letters of the Greek alphabet. These are semicircular, terminal Sigma, and Delta. Next come a serpent and lizard, and lastly a mace, or a lighted torch.

Apparently these characters signify nothing of special importance; but, to the scientist, a world of knowledge will be gleaned therefrom. Yesterday, Prof. J. K. Hornish, of Keokuk, Ia., arrived in the city, and his visit here revives the sensation relating to the discovery of the above-hamed tablet. Prof. Hornish has been a scientist of acknowledged ability for many years past, devoting his time to a thorough research of the origin of races and languages. He is now engaged in writing a treatise on the tablet in question, as to the significance of its characters. In order more fully to establish the genuincees of the tablet, he has come to make a thorough investigation of the incidents connected with its discovery. He pronounces the tablet one of great interest and wonder, having a history equaling, if not exceeding, that of the great pyramids of Egypt. The characters, being combination of lan listant from this mound, in one of similar cor struction, a small piece of stone, three and one

founded upon natural science before it merged into Phallicism. The Professor claims he has found fragments of characters, but never found them before in their totality. He gives his ideas concerning the tablet in brief as follows: Creation and the essyle of creation are held in equated adjustment by the sun, supplemented by the moon as a notator of measure, in the ratio of the sacred cubit 25, or its square root 5. The above are the two words "Kad" and "Sveth," on either side of the sun. The next two words are "Liptcha" and "Moyan," meaning life, or that which produces life, and the organic forms of life are held in perpendicular adjustment. "Liptcha" is the primitive from which we graw our word "life," and "Moyan" gives us moon; moneta, money; and similar ideas which involve organic form, carrying the volume of the meaning in the life, or stamps. Twelve letters and four numbers also equate in percet geometrical relation, and prove the symbolized meanings. Prof. Hornish says the tablet may originally have come from Asia. Whether found in the mound above described or not, its genulineness he does not doubt. His theories will undoubtedly cause considerable discussion regarding the purposes and origin of these earthworks. He domoustrates his ideas on purely geometrical rules and principies,—simple, yet conclusive.

A Lodge under the title of "Knights of Honor" was firstituted last evening by W. C. McCormick, its members comprising forty of our

A Loure under the title of "Angusts of Hon-or" was instituted last evening by W. C. Mc-Cormick, its members comprising forty of our best citizens. The officers are as follows: R. R. Harding, P. D.; J. B. Lockwood, D.; George Gratey, T. D.; R. G. Smith, A. S.; S. C. With-row C. or tow, C.

The house of Chan Starr, Cashier of the Winnebago National Bank, was broken into by burglars last night, waile the family were visiting at a neighbor's, and two suits of clothing and some jewelry were taken. The thieves undoubtedly overlooked a quantity of silverware, as it was undisturbed. They ransacked all the drawers and cupboards in the house. The police are in close pursuit, and will probably soon capare in close pursuit, and will probably soon cap ture them.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. SIOUX CTY, Ia., March 15.—Farmers through out this section and Southern Dakota are wei along with their wheat-sowing, and, if the weather continues as it has been the past month, well finish in two weeks. The amount sown will be much larger than last year, and the crops in the ground three weeks earlier. There have been but few days since December but farmers have been able to plow. The weather is warm and favorable. warm and favorable.

DUCK SHOOTING AT GRASS LAKE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

McHenry, Ill., March 15.—The ducking sea son, long and anxiously tooked for by our sportsmen, has at length arrived, and hunters are getting good bags every day at Grass Lake, ten miles above here and connecting with Fox Lake. Harry Dunnell, well known in the city, captured 102 ducks on Thursday. The birds do not seem to tarry on any other of the chain of lakes but Grass Lake. Sportsmen may be cer-tain of rare sport here now.

Craniology and Crime. Craniology and Crime.

The British Medical Journal presents, at some length, results arrived at by Prof. Benedict in his examination of the Brains of sixteen criminals. These, on comparison with the healthy brain, proved to be abnormal. Not only, too, has he found that these brains deviate from the normal type, and approach that of lower animals, but he has been able to classify them in three categories. First, the absence of symmetry in the two halves of the brain; second, an obliquity of the interior part of the brain or skull; third, a distinct lessening of the posterior cerebral lobes.

A New Experience. "Are you guity or not guilty, William?" asked the Conrt of Special Sessions yesterday of a diminutive newaboy who was charged with stealing a coat.

"Not guilty, your Honor," boldly answered

"Not guilty, your Honor." boldly answered
the lad.
"Then you did not steal the coat?" continued
the Court.
"Yes, I did."
"How is that, if you are not guilty?"
"I dunno; a feller told me to say 'Not
guilty' when my name was called. That's all I
know."
The boy was sent to the Bouse of Refuge.

HONEST MONEY.

An Organization to Counteract the Greenbackers.

Election of Officers and Issuance of an Address to the People.

There was held yesterday afternoon in the

There was held yesterday afternoon in the Pacific Hotel a meeting of gentlemen representing the Northwesterd States, who had assembled in response to the following call:
CHICAGO, March 8.—You are respectfully requested to meet other gentlemen from all the Northwestern States at the Grand Pacific Hotel, in the City of Chicago, at 2 p. m., on the 15th of March, to perfect a permanent organization for the Northwest, the object of which shall be to disseminate sound views upon the subject of money and medium of exchange, and thereby counteract the influence of those organized agitators, who would lead the nation to the adoption of irredeemable paper money.

Among those present were the following: F. W. Hayes, W. W. Coleman, Detroit; Bernard Leidensdorf, George W. Allen, and E. H. Ball, of Milwaukee; Mr. Wright, Racine; E. B. Usher, LaCrosse; E. V. White, LaCrosse; D. McBride, Sparta; B. B. Northrop, Racine; E. J. Stark, Milwaukee; J. H. Dunham, J. M. Durand, A. N. Young, Charles Randolph, J. K. C. Forrest, John Hise, Lester Carter, A. W. Winder C. F. C. T. C. Forrest, John Hise, Lester Carter, A. W. Windett, C. F. Grey, L. J. Gage, J. S. Kirk, C. C. Wallin, and H. C. Bernard, of Chicago.

The meeting was called to order by the Hon.

George W. Allen, of Milwaukee, who stated

that its object was the formation of a Northwestern League in the interest of honest money. As a nation they were under peculiar circumstances. After a long period of sickness a man was usually in that despairing condition that he was ready to fly to the arms of any quack who promised a cure. They had been paralyzed for many years, and those who were the most seriously affected were ready to take any prescription. Our public men did not fully comprehend what had caused this sickness in the commercial body politic. It had been caused by intemperate habits. It was the result of the dissipation and debauchery of the ten or twelve

by intemperate habits. It was the result of the dissipation and debauchery of the ten or twelve years previous to the panic. The collapse followed, and they found themselves where they were. There were many who remembered the revulsion of 1837. For nine years—until 1846—the country suffered as much as we had since the panic of 1873.

The quacks were traveling around the country prescribing the stimulants which caused the disease. It might be a remedy to get us away from where we were, but only to let us down on terra firma once again. The balloon would rise, but in process of time it must return to the ground. It was a quack remedy. The inflation would no longer inflate. Greenbacks thick as the leaves in Vallambrosa would not turn the wheels of trade,—would not move a spindle or strike a blow. Every proposition of the Greenbackers, if adopted, would only sink the country deeper in the mire. They were making headway, and unless stayed, and we came back to a substantial production, there was no more certainty to the wealth or property of any. We must stem the tide and restore the commerce of the country to a solid, redeemable currency. It was a fight for property and firesides, and it must be met and fought out now.

The Hon. William Henry Smith moved the appointment of a committee to report upon permanent organization.

The Chair appointed as such committee Messrs. J. M. Durand, of Chicago, Thomas A. Bones, of Racine, and Bernard Leidensdorf, of Milwaukee.

The Committee retired for the purpose specified.

The Chair stated that it was contemplated to issue an address to the people of the Northwest,

The Committee retired for the purpose specified.

The Chair stated that it was contemplated to issue an address to the people of the Northwest, and, on motion, the following committee thereon was appointed: Messrs. W. H. Smith, D. L. Shorev, Chicago; E. B. Usher, of La Crosse; F. W. Hayes, of Detroit; and W. W. Coleman, of the Milwaukee Herold.

Charles Randolph said that people differed widely as to what constituted honest money. This organization should clearly indicate what it was driving at. There could not be a sane man in the United States who favored a renewal of the greenback era. We must have a settled policy. He would like to know if the Association had outlined any policy.

The Chair stated that a Committee had that subject under consideration. For himself, he believed that honest money should be wnat it purports to be,—a dollar should be worth a dollar, whether it be in gold, silver, or paper.

Mr. McBride, of Sparta, Wis., thought there was no difficulty in defining honest money. It was settled by the fathers of the country to be gold and silver. We had fallen into evit times. There was a large and growing class who favored irredeemable paper; and the time might come, if such be adopted, when there would be nothing but repudication.

vored irredeemable paper; and the time might come, if such be adopted, when there would be nothing but repudiation.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

J. M. Durand, of the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported the following list of officers, etc.:

President, George W. Allen, Milwaukee; Treasurer, L. J. Gage, Chicago; Secretary, I. M. Nichol, Racine; Executive Committee, M. L. Scudder, Jr., Chairman, D. L. Shorey, J. M. Durand, J. H. Dunham, W. T. Baker, Charles Randolph, B. Leidensdorf, Ed Sanderson, Alex Mitchell, E. V. White, F. W. Hayes, J. A. Wheelock, Thomas A. Bones, F. G. Fisk, Ed Russell.

Consideration of the report was laid over until after the reception of the addresss from the Committee appointed to prepare it.

After a brief intermission, Mr. W. H. Smith reported the following

which was accepted:

I. The industrial interest of the country, and, consequently, the welfare and happiness of the people, require stability in the standard of value and uniformity in the circulating mediums of ex-

consequently, the welfare and happiness of the people, require stability in the standard of value and uniformity in the circulating mediums of exchange.

II. The experience of all civilized and commercial nations proves that gold and silver possesses stability of value in a greater degree than any other commodities, and are, therefore, the best standard of value, and, in connection with paper representatives convertible into them on demand, the only safe and uniform circulating mediums.

III. It is the duty of the Government to establish and maintain a sound and uniform currency system. The establishment and mainten of such a system was one of the ends contemplated by the founders of our Government in framing the Constitution, and to secure the advantages of such a system requires only a firm adherence to the principles and spath of the Constitution.

IV. The Constitution contemplates only the use of the precious metals as a standard of value. These principles were strictly observed by the Government until a great national emergency compelled a temporary and only justifiable on the ground of extreme necessity in a time of national peril, and the most positive assurances have been given by the legislative and executive departments of the Government that when the exigency of the War should pass away the Government would as soon as practicable return to the constitutional and stable metallic standard and measure of value.

V. The emergency that made it necessary for the Government to force upon the people an irredeemable paper currency having passed sway, to now perpetuate that system as a permanent financial policy would be a violation of the spirit of the laws and pudges under which our war currency was issued, and, as the experience of the world has proved, would necessarily be followed by still further depreciation, to the great injury of all legitimate business, and add to the suffering of the laboring classes, upon whom the evils of the depreciated currency inevitably fall most heavily.

VI. National honor,

a laws go into general circulation, and general confidence and prosperity will be restored to the country.

VIII. We invite all our fellow-citizens who concur in these views of the nature of money and medium of exchange, and the functions of government in relation thereto, to unite with us in an effort to maintain the honor and welfare of our common country, and the approtest against the adoption of an irredeemable paper money policy, which would certainly sooner or later be followed by all the evils of fluctuation and depreciation, ending only in ultimate repudiation and general financial ruin.

Mr. Smith explained that the address was made brief so as to get it before the people, who have a horror of reading long addresses. All that was required to bring the American people to their senses was to set the facts before them. Many had believed in the demagogism of Sam Carey, that all was required was for the Government to go on making paper money and dealing it out just as the people wanted it.

Mr. Randolph spoke against any inflation of the currency, and advocated an uncompromising adherence to a specie basis.

Mr. SHOREY argued in favor of one standard of value, which he thought would eventually be the sistemans.

ver one in this country. There was a scheme now before Congress for introducing a paper currency which should be neither greenback nor bank-note. The only thing that could prevent Congress from adopting it was the Supreme Court. It would have been well if Congress at the beginning of the War had never issued a legal-tender. The purpose of the League was to show the people that, if they would have prosperity, they must have money that is money.

prosperity, they must have money that is money.

Mr. Smith stated that the bonds issued in 1813, beraing interest at 1½ per cent per month, were soid at a discount of about 10 per cent. At Mr. Randolph was of the opinion that it would have been better for the country if the American people had repudiated all the green-backs in 1865. We were now practically at specie payments; we had paid the price, and we must not go back. We were on a silver basis, and that would create fluctuations enough.

Mr. Nichol offered the following amendment, to be incorporated into the address as a preface:

Opposition to all paper inflation, and consequent depreciation; in favor of coin and paper of equal value and equal purchasing power, and convertible into each other at the will of the holder.

Mr. Scudder moved to refer the amendment

value and equal purenasing power, and convertible into each other at the will of the holder.

Mr. Scudder moved to refer the amendment and address back to the Committee for revision.

Mr. Randolph offered as a substitute that the amendment of Mr. Nichol be the platform of the organization, which was adopted.

On motion the address was adopted, giving the Committee power to revise the same and put it in shape for circulation among the people.

The report of the Committee on Organization was called up, and, on motion, the President, Secretary, and Treasurer were added to the Executive Committee. As amended, the report was adopted, and the Convention adjourned sine die.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Winchester's Cure for Consumption.—Winchester's Hypophosphite of Lime and Sods, for the cure of consumption and chronic diseases of the throat and lungs. Also dyspepsis, indigestion, general debility, etc. This grand specific has been established twenty years, during which period it has performed wonderful cures and accomplished results which no other remedy has ever equaled or even approached. Price \$1 and \$2 per bottle. Prepared only by Winchester & Co., No. 36 John street, New York. Sold by druggists.

Charles Heidsleck's Champagnes.—The popular Sillery and the super-excellent "Dry Medal," so highly appreciated in England, Germany, and Russia, are being constantly received by Mr. Emil Schultze, 35 Beaver street, New York.

VEGETINE

VEGETINE.

SAVED MY LIFE.

Boston, Dec. 17, 1872.

Bosron, Dec. 17, 1872.

Bear Sir: May I ask the favor of you to make my case public!

In 1861, while on picket duty in the army, I was taken with a ft, which lasted all night. Was taken into camp, and dosed with whisky and quinine. After this had fts every day, and was taken to Newbern Hospital, and there treated by the attending physicians. I grew worse, and was sent home. Remained in poor nealth for four years, treating with many physicians, and trying many remedies. Finally, Scrofula made its appearance on different parts of my body, and my head was so diseased as to be frighful to look at, and painful beyond endurance. After trying the most eminent physicians without improvement, a change of climate was advised.

surance. After trying the most eminent physicians without improvement, a change of climate was advised.

Have been to the Hot Springs in Arkansas twice, each time giving their treatment a thorough trial. Finally came back to Boston, discouraged, with no hope of help. Life was a burden to one in my situation. My disease, and the effect of so much powerful medicine, had so damaged my system, that the action of my stomach was apparently destroyed, and my head was covered with nicers, which had in places eaten into the skull-bone.

The best physicians said my blood was so full of poison they could do no more for me. About this time, a friend, who had been an invalid, told me V kostink his persuasion I commenced taking V kostink. At this time I was having fits almost every day. I noticed the first good effects of V ROZNINK in my digestive organs. My food sat better, and my stomach grews tronger. I began to feel emoouraged, for I could see my health slowly and gradually improving. With renewed hope. I continued taking the Vicering until it had completely driven disease out of my body. It cared the fits, gave me good, pure blood, and restored me to perfect health, while! I had not enjoyed before for ten years. Hundreds of people in the City of Boston can vouch for the above facts.

Vegetike is and I beg of you to make it known, that other sufferers may find relief with less trouble and expense than I did.

It will afford me great pleasure to show the marks of my disease, or give any further information relative to my case, to all who desire it.

I am, sir, very gratefully.

No. 50 Sawyer-st., Boston, Mass REV. J. P. LUDLOW WRITES No. 178 Baltic-st. |
H. R. STEVENS, ESQ.
Dear Sir: From personal benefit received by its use, as well as from personal knowledge of those whose cares thereby have seemed almost miraculous, I can most heartily and sincerely recommend the Vegetics for the complaints which it is claimed to cure.

JAMES P. LUDLOW,
Late Pastor Calvary Baptist Church,
Sacramento, Cal.

VEGETINE.

SHE RESTS WELL. SOUTH POLAND, Me., Oct. 11, 1876. MR. H. R. SEEVENS:

Dear Str.: I have been sick two years with liver complaint, and during that time have taken a great many different medicines, but none of them did me any good. I was restless nights, and had no appetite. Since taking the VEGETINE I rest well, and relish my food. Can recommend the VEGETINE for what it has done for me. Yours respectfully,

MRS. ALBERT RICKER.

Witness of the above:

MR. GEORGE M. VAUGHAN,

Medford, Mass.

VEGETINE Prepared by

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

REALY PURE DELICATE & SUPERIOR CHAMP WILES ESIMELISHED IN 1745.

RENAUL FRA IS & C?

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES
Also, Agents for MARTEEL & CO. COGNAC
and ESCHENAUER & CO. BORDEAUX.

AREND'S KUMYSS

Or Milk-Wine, a delicious, sparkling beverage of wonderful restorative power, especially beneficial in dyspepsis or general debility. In relieves the distress of
dyspepsia immediately and makes the stomach tolerants
of other food. It rapidly fills the velus with exaitly
blood, produces a clear complexion and plumpness.
The renown of my Kumyas, earned within the last three
years, has caused numerous chesp imitasious to appear.
They bear no comparison to my Kumyas. Send for
circulars.

(Originator of Kumyas in America),
170 Madison-st., centre of block.

TRUNKS HASKELL BROS., Tribune Building. Have the finest assortment of Trunks of all kinds, of their own make, ever seen in Chicago. Also Ladles' and Gentiemen's Valiese and Traveling Bags of every variety, which are retailing at manufacturers' prices.

KID GLOVES.

assortment of

Courvoisier's, Lupin's, Windsor, and Leon KID GLOVES!

In new and desirable spring shades, in 2, 3, 4, and 6 BUTTONS,

AT POPULAR PRICES

A FRESH LOT OF

JOSEPH! 3-Button, Opera and Medium 50c PER PAIR!

Gents' Kid Gloves SUPERIOR QUALITY,

\$1.25 PER PAIR!

In addition to other attractions previously advertised, the following bargains will be found quite remarkable when the staple nature of the goods is borne in mind:

40 in. Black All-Wool Cashmeres.... 55 to 45e 40 in. Black All-Wool Cashmeres.... 60 to 50e 40 in. Black All-Wool Cashmeres.... 75 to 60e 40 in. fine handsome quality Fr. Cash-

Blk. Mohair Lustres at a reduction of 20 per cent, commencing at 20 cents a yard and upward. Blk. Grenadines we have ope for this sale, and will dispose of at a very heavy sacrifice from last

year's prices. N. B.—The above quoted qualities of Cashmere were the cheapest goods in this market BEFORE THE REDUCTION.

CARSON,

ed States.

The most suitable Truss in the world for a King, and yet at prices within the means of the poor. Adopted by the United States Government for the Army, Navy, and for pensioners. Hernia has been our specialty for 15 years, and to our scientific adjustment of Trusses is argely to be attributed our success in permanently arring a majority of cases which apply to us for tressnent.

Manufacturers of the Patent Seamless-Heel Elastic
stockings. Wearlonger. No ripping at the heel, chafng, or galling. Circulars sent free.

Bartlett, Butman & Parker, 58 and 60 State-st., CHICAGO, ILL.

DISSOLUTION. The firm of Abbott & Tyler is this day dissolved by tunal consent. A. H. Abbott assumes all liabilities d collects all secounts due the late firm. A. H. ABBOTT. A. B. TYLKE.

In withdrawing from the late firm of Abbott & tyler, I desire to express my thanks for the liberal paronage we have received, and hope the same will be exceeded toward Mr. A. H. Abbott, successor, whom I seartly recommend to all our former friends. . H. Abbott will continue the importation of Arti-terials under firm name of A. H. Abbott & Co. hicago, March 13, 1878.

ELECTRIC BELTS. DR. CHEEVER'S ELECTIC
BELT's the oldest, best, and only belt
made especially for the cure of Sexual
Lebility in your sex. Seminal weakness and inespectly positively cured by
lines. Address J. & Aklit,
lines. Address J. & Aklit,

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Finances Nearly Stagnant --- New York Exchange Firm.

The Stock Market-A Gold Bonanza-The Silver Market.

The Produce Markets Fairly Active-Hogs and Provisions Stronger.

Grain in Better Demand, with a General Improvement in Quotations.

FINANCIAL.

The banks report great duliness in every department of their business. The clearings show how low routine transactions have fallen. There is no appearance of activity in the discount market. Very little new paper is offered the banks. Payments are fair, although collections and sales have not improved. The loanable resources of the banks are accumulating, and desirable borrowers can make advantageous terms. Rates of discount are 7@10 per cebt. New York exchange was sold between banks at 25@50c per \$1,000 premium. The clearings were \$2,200,000. THE STOCK MARKET.

The financial articles of the New York papers are now ringing the changes on "inflation." "Inflation" of the currency is a settled purpose of Congress, and "inflation" will raise the prices of stocks. All this talk is part of the desperate of stocks. All this talk is part of the desperate tactics of the heavy holders of heavy stocks to unload on the public. It is not a week since they were whistling to the public a pretty tune that stocks were buoyant because currency legislation was over. Now the tune is that currency legislation has only begun. The speculating public do not follow this whistling any longer. The wires are here of orders from outsiders to huy stocks. to weak-kneed bears anxious to get on the bull side of the market. The public has learned that the inancial articles of the New York papers are utterly untrustworthy records of the causes op-eming on prices in the stock market, and will not take any points from them.

VALUABLE GOLD DISCOVERY IN MONTANA.

ange, at a spot from which one stream rises to flow into the Pacific Ocean and another to flow into the Atlantic Ocean, a gold mine of great richness as recently been discovered. A shaft has been ink eighty feet, and has yielded \$7,000, besides large amount of ore still to be worked. Three en feet wide and very rich. The core is eighteen a top. The entire lead covers 3,000 feet, and is the most valuable mining property in Montana. It is owned by N. S. Vestal, who a month ago was heavily in debt, and considered himself a poor

The Russian debt has been increased \$475,000,000 in 1877. This includes all forms of obligations, bonds, paper money, and railway obligations. The nominal amount given above, \$475,000,000, is calculated in Russian paper money. The net ad-dition on a specie basis has been \$375,000,000. Another campaign would increase the debt \$500, -RECEIPTS OF THE SUEZ CANAL.

There was a considerable increase in the receipts of the Suez Canai from shipping in December. They were \$634,000, against \$520,505 in December, 1876, and \$545,313, in December, 1875. The receipts for the year were \$6,552,279 in 1877, \$5,054,960 in 1876, and \$5,777,280 in 1875. The

GREENLEAP, NORRIS & CO. The question is raised whether Selah Chamber-lain is a creditor or partner of Greenleaf, Norris & Co. In the difficulties of the firm in 1873 the & Co. In the difficulties of the firm in 1873 the firm was kept affoat by advances made by Mr. Chamberlain. If, in so doing, he remained a creditor, he, of course, assumed no liability for the firm's debts, but if he put himself in the place of a himself in the place of a

The following was the condition of the National Banks of Boston March 11: Capital, \$51, 350, -000. Loans, \$124.684, 400; increase, \$268, 300. Specie, \$5, 433, 700; increase, \$409, 300. Legalnotes, \$4,039,400; fner tender notes, \$4,039,400; increase, \$42,800. Due from other banks, \$18,265,400; increase, \$396,700. Due to other banks, \$19,584.400; increase, \$376,-700. Deposits, \$49,035,900; decrease, \$455,300. Circulation, \$25,174,300; decrease, \$53,400.

QUOTATIONS OF COIN.

Trade dollars	Bid. 98% 100	Asked, 97%
Mexican dollars, old and new	9334	96
English silver	4.75	8 4.85
Five francs	98	95
Thalers	69	71
English sovereigns	4.84	4.89
Twenty francs	3.84	3.88
Twenty marks.	4.75	4.88
Spanish doubloons		, 16.10
Mexican doubloons		15.65
Mexican 20-pesos	19.55	19.65
Ten guilders	3.96	4.00
THE BANK OF SPAN	N.	
The condition of the Bank of Sp		

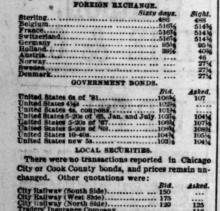
was: Cash on hand, \$29,355,900; securities or collaterals at Madrid and the branch banks, \$63,-727,000; capital, \$20,000,000; reserve, \$2,000,000; notes in circulation, \$34,278,885; and deposits, \$27,298,007.

THE SILVER MARKET. London Times, Feb. 26.

Business to the silver market has been very limited, and, although the rate for fine bare is kept up at 64% der oz, the tendency is flat. The speculation at work during the week caused at one time a rise of fully 1d over the price current at the end of last week, and the agents of the German Government are still asking 55d, but as the more immediate requirements of buyers have for the time been satisfied, there is now scarcely any demand. The chief sales of the week have been on German account, but that source of supply has now become very short.

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

GOLD AND GREENBACKS. Gold was 100%@101% in greenbacks.



BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YOUK, March 15.—Gold strong; opened at 101 and closed at 101%. Carrying rates 4, 2%, and flat.

coin, 1611 discount.

Governments were active and strong.
Railroad bonds were steady.

State securities were dull.

Stocks were strong and higher, with an advance of 1/2 to 11/4, the latter Northwestern common. The chief activity and strength were in Lake Shore, the Granger shares, and Western Union. Near the close there was a reaction from the highest prices, and the market under realizations fell of 1/2 to 1/2. In final sales a fractional recovery took place in some instances, and the tone at the close was true. Pacific Mail was erratic in its course, opening at 20, against 181/2 at the close yesterday, droping to 181/4, and closing at 191/4. Northwesterns and Lake Shore still continue to hold their places

Coupons, '81. 103% New 45s.
Coupons, '85, new 104 New 4 per cent.
Coupons, '67. 106% 10-40s.
Coupons, '68. 108% Goupons.
Coupons new 5s. 104% Currencies.

| Description |

Buillon 9

Consolidated Virginia 21

California 294 liaywond & Ely.
Cholar 274 Silver Hill.
Cholar 274 Silver Hill.
Condence 44 Savageted Beloher
Caledonia 2 Segregated Beloher
Crown Point 4 Sierra Nevada
Exchequer 3 Enion Consolidated.
Gould & Curry 774 Tellow Jacket.
Haie & Norcross 891 Euroka Consolidated.
Imperial 294 Grand Prize.
Link Consolidated 24 Alta

Erie, 10%; preferred, 25. Paris, March 14.—Rentes, 110f 25c.

REAL ESTATE.

Friday, March 15:

Friday, March 15:

OUTY PROPERTY

Butterfield st, 253 ft s of Thirty-second st, w
f, 25x100 ft, Improved, dated Feb. 6.

West Lake st, 198 ft w of Ashinad av, s f, uadivided % of 25x111 ft, dated March 13.

West I wentich st, 75 ft e of Fisk st, n f, 25x
100 ft, dated March ness Loomis et, n f,
25x120 ft, Improved, dated March 14.

Lot 27 (no block mentioned), in e % s e M See.
32, 39, 14, dated March 14.

Michigan av, 99 ft n of Eighteenth st, e f, 75/2
ft to allew, Improved, dated March 15 (Osborn R. Keth to Thomas Bevan).

West Adams st, 435 ft w of Western av, n f,
22x123 ft, dated March 15.

Superior st, 80 ft w of North Dearborn st, a f,
Nouroe st, 12½ ft e of Clark st, s f in rear, 89
x117 ft, dated March 14 (Bradner, Smith &
Co. to Samuel A. Crozer).

West Indiana st, 243 2-10 ft n of Thirty-drest st,
24x100 ft, dated March 14 (Bradner, Smith &
Co. to Samuel A. Crozer).

West Madison st, 88 7-10 ft e of Oakley av, s f,
30x124 ft, improved, dated May 25, 1877.

Buckered st, 388 ft n of Milwaukee av, e f, 24x
803% ft, dated March 18.

Wouth Madison st, 88 7-10 ft e of Oakley av, s f,
30x124 ft, improved, dated May 25, 1877.

Buckers 4, 388 ft n of Milwaukee av, e f, 24x
803% ft, dated March 18.

COMMERCIAL I. CITY PROPERTY. 300 1,525 3,000 17,000 800 4,500

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the latest quotations for

71	huraday.	Priday.
Mess pork		8 9.57%
Land	7.1216	7.1750
Shoulders, boxed	3.25	3.325
Short ribs, boxed	4.8716	5.10
Whisky	3.04	1.03
Wheat	1.06%	1.07%
Corn	4374	43
Dats	24	2454
Куе	5316	54
Barley	45	48
live hogs 3		3769 376
attle 2	@ 414	2140 5
old	101.00	101.00
onsols	95 5-16	95 3-16
sterling exchange	487	488

ing the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Priday morning, and for the corresponding time twelve months ago:

ELECTRICAL PROPERTY.	neceipis.		Salaments.	
of Mary State	1878.	1677.	1878.	1877.
Flour, bris	:11,901	3,951	13, 988	3,802
Wheat, bu	39, 581	7,900	50, 523	8,756
Corn, bu	100, 331		119,109	33,964
Oats. bu	1994 (NOID)	16,975	34, \$42	14,059
Rye, bu	5,718	205	785	
Grass seed ha.		1,020	14,773	
			284, 706	65, 928
Flax seed, bs.	5, 120		45,740	80,000
B. corn, bs	12,000	20,000	9,444	60, 400
C. meats, hs		406, 965	1,892,980	2, 216, 269
Beef, tcs	******		747	
Beef, bria			3	4
Pork, bris	355	199	1,504	990
Lard. be	464, 800	58,500	1, 384, 847	
Tallow, Da	52,905	7,570	62,500	40,000
Butter, Da	121, 353	74,675	102, 330	56,780
Dre'd hogs, No	141	359		479
Live hogs, No.	9, 270	8,593	3,910	4,447
Cattle, No	4, 251	5,978	3, 516	
Sheep, No	4, 251 3, 358	1.997	210	* 395
Bliges, tos	625, 6779	100, 621	25, 800	@ 185, 892
Highwin's, bris		60	*** *****	155
Wool, lbs	1,880	77, 629	33, 509	500
Potatoes, bu.,		1,827	7	430
Coal. tons	2,018	2.746	422	774
Hay, tons	66	30		10
Lumber, m. ft.	4 287	210	1,090	1.181
Shingles, m	80	320	211	725
Balt. bris			1, 236	1.319
Poultry, lbs	8, 136	15,018	57,900	4,910
Poultry, coops	2		**** ** **	
Game. pkgs		21		
Eggs, pkgs	999	1,026	480	250
Cheese, bxs	1,519	784	1,030	
G. apples, brigi	160 .			
Beans, bu	646	1.005	620	330

good demand. We note that the deliveries of cereals on the seaboard are rather large, but par-ties in the trade any that they may be expected now to show a decrease, as the farmers will soon be too busy in the fields to be able to spare time to mar-best their region.

busy in the neids to be able to space that the ket their grain.

Dry goods were active. Both the country and city trade were ordering very freely of staple and seasonable goods, and for the time of year the volume of sales reaches satisfactory proportions. Prices continue firm. There was a liberal movement in staple and fancy groceries, and a steady ment in staple and fancy groceries, and a steady set of prices was witnessed. Sugars were again firmly held, but were without actual advance. In the dried-fruit market no changes were developed. the dried-fruit market no changes were developed. For the season the demand was satisfactorily active, and both foreign and domestic lines were held well up to the quoted prices. There was a well-sustained activity in the fish market, and a steady range of prices. Butter and cheese were quoted dail and weak. Oils met with a very good demand, and commanded fully previous rates. Paints were fairly active and firm. The demand for leather was slack. Bagging remained steady.

Paints were fairly active and firm. The demand for leather was slack. Bagging remained steady. Coal and wood were dull and unsettled.

The lumber market was fairly active and strong, especially fencing and other common grades. All the lumber ports are accessible to vessels, but the receipts of lumber will be unimportant for some time yet, as there is little old lumber to come forward, and the new logs have not yet reached the mill-hooms. Every day of mild weather lessens the prospect for getting logs out of the woods, and there is reason to fear that many drives will be hung up. The demand for seeds was active, clover and timothy taking the lead, and the general market was firm. Wool was in light request and easy. Timothy hay continues firm, under a good shipping demand and moderate offerings. Hides, wool, broom-corn, and salt were unchanged. Poultry was slow, except fine, tresh stock, which met with a good inquiry at full prices.

Rail freights were quiet and nominally steady at

Boston, 35c; Philadelphia, 28c; Baltimore, 27c. IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

March 15.—Receipts: Flour, 14, 296 bris; wheat,

136,800 bu; corp, 64,920 bu; oats, 29,805 bu; bu; malt, 480 pkgs; rye, 13, 178 bu; barley, 13, 200 bu; malt, 7,110 bu; bork, 912 pkgs; bef, 1, 280 pkgs; cut meats, 4, 248 pkgs; lard, 2, 797 pkgs; whisky, 264 brls. Exports-Twenty-four hours-Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 171,000 bu; corn, 53.000 bu; oats, 1,00 u; rye, 24,000 bu; barley, 33,000 bu. PROVISIONS AT PHILADELPHIA

The following table shows the stocks of provis-ons in Philadelphia March 12: 400.000 150,000 1,200

THE BREADSTUFFS MOVEMENT. The following table shows the receipts of flour and grain at Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland, and Duluth, from Jan. 1 to March 9, in Total grain, bu ... 22, 523, 948 14, 500, 383 16, 188, 466

The following table shows the shipments of flour and grain at Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit, and Duluth, from Jan. 1 to March 9, in the three years named: Wheat, bu 10,749,852 1,427,256 2,016,635 Corn. bu. 5,157,814 4,20,583 4,41,876 Coats, bu. 1,694,675 1,312,628 1,090,006 Barley, bu 1,010,167 740,388 643,384 Npc, bu. 118,588 34,648 46,463

Total grain, bu. 18, 720, 796 7, 853, 233 9, 408, 419 GOODS RECEIVED at Chicago Custom-House March 15, 1878: John W. Wills, 35 pkgs capers, 10 pkgs vinegar. Col-

PROVISIONS. HOG PRODUCTS—Were more active in the aggregate, and averaged higher, though the early strength was not maintained. The receipts of hogs were fair in was not maintained. The receipts of hogs were fair in volume, accompanied by an advance in the quotations on light, and the reported shipments of product were again large, while New York was stronger on pork, with little change in Liverpool. A fair nuther of buying orders were received in the morning, but they were mostly filled long before the close of the session, and the early advance was partially lost.

MESS PORK—Was active and irregularly stronger, advancing 29 per bri, and closing only 5:675/c above the latest prices of Thursday. Sales were reported of 2,000 bris spot at \$8-3:246; 14,250 bris soller April at \$9.506, 65; 23,000 bris soller May at \$8.65;63.00 and 1,750

oris splot as 39-309; 14,250 oris spliter April at 59.508 9.65; 23,000 bris seller May at 89.05@9.89; and 1.750 bris seller June at 89.85@9.92½. Total, 41,000 bris. The market closed steady at 89.50@9.55 for spot; 89.50 69.50½ seller March; \$9.52½ seller April; 89.65@ 9.67½ seller May. 67% seller May. Sales were also reported of 335 bris prime mess at

9. 67% seller May.

Sales were also reported of 335 bris prime mess at \$9.2569.50, and 185 bris extra prime at \$7.4067.75.

LAND—Was in fair demand and stronger, advancing flop per 100 Rs. but reacted, and closed only 25,685c above the latest prices of Thursday. Sales were reported of 1.500 tes soot at \$7.205.75.25.4,500 tes seller April at \$7.17567.25: 8.500 tes seller May at \$7.25467.30.

And S. 17967.25: 8.500 tes seller May at \$7.25467.30.

And S. 17967.25: 8.500 tes seller May at \$7.25467.30.

And S. 17967.25: 8.500 tes seller May at \$7.23467.30.

And S. 17967.25: 8.500 tes seller May at \$7.23467.30.

Seller March: \$7.17567.20 seller April; and \$7.23568.

Azar—Were more active, and advanced about \$60 per B under a better demand for shipment, though some buyers were not willing to concede the advance. Sales were reported of 300,000 lbs short ribs at \$5.00 april, and 3%c for May; 690,000 lbs short ribs at \$5.00 april, and 8%c for May; 690,000 lbs short ribs at \$5.00 april, and 8%c for May; 690,000 lbs short ribs at \$5.00 april, and 8%c for May; 690,000 lbs short ribs at \$5.00 april, and 8%c for May; 690,000 lbs short ribs at \$5.00 april, and 8%c for May; 690,000 lbs short ribs at \$5.00 april, and 8%c for April, \$5.05 seller May, and \$6.12568.

Short Land \$6.05 april, bloomed and short clears at \$5.07%. The following table shows the closural prices per 100 fbs on the principal cuts of meats:

Short Land \$6.05 april, bloomed at \$6.00 april, bloomed \$8.30 april, bloomed \$8.30

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR-Was quiet and unchanged. Shipping grades were very did, there being no demand except a figure were very dut, there being no demand except a figure chiefly in small lots to the local trade. Sales were reported of 50 bits winters on private terms; 10 bris spring extrass it \$5.0086.00 rob bris spring extrass it \$5.0086.00 rob bris spring superfines at \$5.0086.00 rob bris spring superfines at \$5.0086.00 rob bris spring superfines at \$5.0086.00 rob bris spring superfines to the local trade. Sales were reversible to the company of the control of the contro MIDDLINGS—Sale was made of 10 tons at \$14.00 per ton free on board cars.

CORN-MAL—Sale was made of 10 tons coarse at \$13.50 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was fairly active, though rather less so than on Thursday, and stronger. The market advanced 1½6, and closed easier at ½6 advance from the closings of the preceding afternoon. Liverpool reported a fair demand, with firmness in cargoes, but Longon slow, and New York was inactive, but heid about ½6 higher, with rather large arrivals. There was also a very good demand for shipment, much more being wanted than was offered, and ic advance was bid on Minnesota grades, while shippers reported that most of the wheat now arriving on the seaboard is not to be offered for sale there, but is contracted to go through to the Old World. The reports from Europe, alluded to above and the market here, and there was a really good inquiry for futures till the last half hour of the season, whog tameness supervened. Seller Aorii opened at \$1.094, and declined to \$1.094, at the close. Seller May ranged at \$1.0761.08, closing at the inside. Seller May ranged at \$1.0761.08, closing at the inside. Seller May ranged at \$1.0761.08, closing at the inside. Seller May ranged at \$1.0761.08, along at \$1.024 above April, closing at \$1.0761.08, along at \$1.024 above April, closing at \$1.0761.08, along at \$1.0361.094; 21, 000 to No. 2 soring, sold ½60½6 above April, closing at \$1.0961.094; 21, 000 to No. 2 do at \$1.0861.094; 21, 000 t

track; and 2,800 bu do at 334687c free on board. Total, 18,000 ou.

Wheat—315,000 bu at 18,005/41.00% for April, \$1.00% (2.07% for May, and \$1.05 for June. Cora—450,000 bu at 42% for April, 42% for May, and 41% for April, 62% for May, and 41% for April, 62% for May, and 41% for April and \$0.00% for May.

Lard—3,500 tes at \$7.15%7.17% for April and \$7.22% for May.

LAVER.

Mess pork was quiet. with sales of 1,250 bris at \$9.65 (20.67% for May and \$9.50 for April. 27% for May and \$9.50 for April.

Lard was firmer. Sales \$,250 tes at \$7.15 cash, \$7.15 (27.17% for April, and \$7.22% for May.

Short ribs were steady, with sales of 90,000 bs cash at 50.

huri enough to work it, 54,66c; red-tipped do. 44,60 older green covers and side, 45,65c; stalk braid, 56cc; red and inferior brank, 46,45c; crooked, 364c.

BUTTER-Remains weak. Stocks are not larger by any mean, but they are now steadily increasing, and the tendency of the market is strongly downward. Prices of choice and fancy grades are still high beyond all reason, and in those descriptions a big-decline lallikely to occur before the season w much further advanced. We quote: Choice to fancy creamery, 316.

35c; good to choice grades, 24630c; medium, 10630c; inferior to common, 5612c; roll, 126430c.

BAGGING-Prices were without change. There was a moderate demand for the different lines, and the market remained steady at the annexed quotations stark, 24c; Brightion A. 234c; Lewiston, 214c; Otter Creek, 20c; American, 194c; buriags. 4 and 194.

CHEESE-Prices were unsettled and tending lower. There is no demand beyond such quantities as are actually needed for current use, and even for full creams 360bers find it impossible to oltain former extrems prices. We coute the market weak, as follows: Full 1661645c; low read and 184m.

COAL-Retailers continue to report the market dul and unsettled. Quotations remain as before: Lackawanna, large egg. 85.00 do not and range, and still egg. 53.73c. Piedmont, 87.50; Hlossburg, 89.00686.50; Edg. 54.70c. Piedmont, 87.50; Hlossburg, 89.00686.50; Edg. 55.00c. 185.00c. 196.00c. 185.00c. 185.00c

mon. 28630e; common moisses, 53650e; de 31633e.

SPICKS—Allspice, 186184c; cloves, 42645c; cassia, 244625c, pepper, 15861846; ci nutmegs, No. 1, 95c6 \$1.05; Calcutta ginger, 106110.

SOAP—True Blue, 546; German moitled, 546634c; Eliue Lily, 556; White Lily, 546635c; White Rose, 546634c; Peach Blosson, 7c; Savon imperial, 556634c; HAY—Timothy was in fair request and firm. Prairie was slow and easy under fair offerings: No. 1 timothy, \$9.069.50; No. 2 do, \$2.008-50; mixed, \$7.50; unland prairie, \$7.2567.50; No. 1 prairie, \$6.00; slough, \$5.50.

land prairie. \$7.25@7.50; No. 1 prairie, \$0.00; assaudation of the prices following. Damaged and grubby hides are coming in. and good stock is scarce: City butchers cows, 5-yer, stees, 6-yer, green cured, if the 1-ye-75c; beavy, e-8c; green called kip, 73c; green call. 11@11-c; fint prine dir kip, call, and dry hides, 1-8-15c; dreaming the steel beauty, e-8c; green call. 11@11-c; fint prine dir kip, call, and dry hides, 1-8-15c; dreaming the steel beauty, 2-yer.

33.00@34. 28.00 17.00@18.00 25.00@30.00 20.00@28.00 15.00@17.00

LIVE STOCK. CHICAGO.

Cattle. Hogs. Sheep.
2,312 8,953 1,033
2,730 9,565 1,156
3,450 8,833 1,215
4,231 9,276 3,359
2,2600 8,500 1,100 .15,343 45,127 .13,018 69,097 .20,894 108,769

Total.
Same time last week.
Week before last.
Shipments
Monday
Tuesday,
Wednesday.
Thursday. 7,898 3,713 8,040 ... 1,204 4,161 690 ... 1,210 1,743 885 ... 3,631 4,072 879 ... 3,516 3,910 2,110

York World, or the 12th, has the following regarding the export movement:

"About 1,000 fat steers were taken from to-day's offerings by exporters, mainly at %4,50% per lb, to dress 55 lbs to the gross cwt. During the week ending Saturday the shipments from this port were 6,250 or of beef, 100 live estile, and 1,320 carcasses of mutton. And for the steamer Wissonsin, to sall to-morrow_Mr.

And for the steamer Wisspanin, to sall to-morrow, Mr. Eastman has ready 2, 160 grs of beef and 700 carcasses of mutton. According to a dispatch from Toronto, Ont., 300 choice grade Durham steers, 3 years old, were to be shipped by a Toronto export firm from that city to-day. The arrivals of fresh mest in Liverpool and London for the week ending with Feb. 25, were 200 ton, 600 grs from New York and 40 togs from Philis-delphia.

steers, weighing the proof of t 3.8084.10 3.5043.75 2. 80@3.40

225 lbs, and sold at \$3,60,63, 70. There was a trim feeting at the close. We quote the following:

No. As. Price. No. As. Price. No. As. Price.
103. 459 \$4.00 33. 183 \$3.70 \$86...300 \$3.65 \$85...300 \$3.65 \$3.00 \$3.60 \$95...300 \$3.60 \$95..

ALBANY. ALBANY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ALBANY. N. Y., March 15.—Bernes-iteceipts. 380 cars: last week. 453: mark.t throughout the week more active at a slight advance in prices; opened strong and gradually improved until 36c advance was established, and afterwards ruled steady: attendance of buyers good from Eastern river town, besides several from New York. and these, together with the local trade, took full as many as were disposed of last week! 100 taken for export. trade, took run as many as were disposed or has been 100 taken for export.

SHEEF AND LAMINA—Receipts, 31 cars; last week, 64; carly in the week sheep sold at a slight advance, with a lair demand, but gradually reli of 446654c; tambs a spring and at \$5.0067, 70 cachepty at 546056c; a few pring and at \$5.0067, 70 cachepty at 546056c; a few pring and at \$5.0067, 70 cachepty at 546056c; a few Almany. March 15, 76.74TLE—Heccipts, 389 cars, against 438 last week; market opened firm; closed 360 higher.

ALBANY. March 15.—Cattle—Neccipia, 389 cars, against 438 last week; market opened firm; closed ½ chigher.

SHERFAND LAMIS—Receipta, 6,600, against 12,800 last week; common to fair sheep, 45665c; fair to good, 5655c; extra, 5566c; choice, 64c; a few apring lambs at 85.0087.00 per head; common to fair, 5566c; fair to good, 6865c; extra, 6567c.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 15.—BEEVES—Receipts 1,720, making 4,780 for four days, against 3,400 same line last week; demand urgent; maket firm and active; a rurther small advance; medium to good native steers, 856c to dress 55 lbs, to loc to dress 56 lbs; prime lots, 100 lbs live weight, and still-fed Team steers, 17 carloads, about 1,000 lbs, at 9c to dress 56 lbs, less \$1.00 per head. 10 %c. A mong the sales of prime steers lbs, at 10%; exporters tood 40 %c. A mong the sales of prime steers lbs, at 10%; exporters tood 40 %c. A mong the sales of prime steers lbs, at 10%; exporters tood 40 %c. A mong the sales of prime steers lbs, at 10%; exporters tood 40 %c. A mong the sales of prime steers lbs, at 10%; exporters tood 40 %c. A mong the sales of prime steers lbs, at 10%; exporters tood 40 %c. A mong the sales of prime steers lbs, at 10%; exporters tood 40 %c. A mong the sales of prime steers lbs, at 10%; exporters tood 40 %c. A mong the sales of prime steers lbs, at 10%; exporters tood 40 %c. A mong the sales of prime steers lbs, at 10%; exporters tood 40 %c. A mong the sales of prime steers lbs, at 10%; exporters tood 40 %c. A mong the sales of prime steers lbs, at 10%; exporters tood 40 %c. A mong the sales of prime steers lbs, at 10%; exporters tood 40 %c. A mong the sales of prime steers lbs, at 10%; exporters tood 40 %c. A mong the sales of prime steers lbs, at 10%; exporters tood 40 %c. A mong the sales of prime steers lbs, at 10%; exporters tood 40 %c. A mong the sales of prime steers lbs, at 10%; exporters tood 40 %c. A mong the sales of prime steers lbs, at 10%; exporters tood 40 %c. A mong the sales of prime steers lbs, at 10%; exporters tood 40 %c. A mong the s Dollar, 4%c live weight; the steamer takes out to-day 300 live cattle.

SHEEF-Recolpts 3, 500, making 9, 400 for four days, against 10, 500 same time last week; market easier; a fraction lower; ordinary to prime sheep, \$5.15@6.25 per 100 lbs; few yearlings, \$6.50, and 2 cars fat Jersey sheep holding for higher figures.

SWINE-Receipts 4, 750, making 15, 300 for four days, against 15, 800 same time last week; live a shade firmer; fair Ohio, 160 lbs, \$4.12 per 100 lbs.

BUFFALO, March 15, —CAPTLE-Receipts, 1, 904; total for the weak, 6,967; market firm; active demand; offering light; 200 do choice steem, \$4.558.5, 10; good shippers, \$4.558.5, 10; and \$4.558.5, 10; good shippers, \$4.558.5, 10; good shipper

supply hardly equate demand; 105 cars through stocks in yards held for shipment to-morrow.

SHEEF AND LAMBS-Receipts, 2, 200; total for the week, 15, 800; market lower, closing steady; fair to good Western sheep, \$4.4085.20; extra, \$5.60; 3 cars 160as-Receipts, 2, 900; total for the week, 17, 255; market dull; demand light; a few sales of Yorkers at \$5.5085.70; heavy, \$5.5083.70; best grades disposed of.

posed of.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOU

64.50; extra heavy shipping. \$4.75\$5.00; receipts, 130.

INDIANAPOLIS. Ind., March 15.—Hoos—Firmer; \$3.50 &3.60; receipts, 1,200; shipments, none.

FLOUR-Nominally unchanged; fancy, \$6.00\$6.50; family, \$5.25\$6.575.

GRAIN-Wheat-Steady; \$1.14\$61.15. Corn firm; 30% &60c. Rye, 56c. Oats, 26\$27c.

PROVISIONS—Steady; shoulders, \$3.25; clear rib, 5c; hams, 6%c. Lard, 7%c. 2

EAST LIBERTY, March 15.—CATTLE—Receipts today, 1,220 head through: no good cattle here: medium. \$4.25\$64.50; common, \$4.35\$64.00.

Hoos—Receipts, 720 head; Yorkers, \$3.75\$3.85; Philadelphias, \$4.00\$4.25.

Surer—Receipts, none: no market.

CINCINNATI, March 15.—Hoos—Active and firm; common, \$3.00\$3.35; light, \$3.60\$3.65; packing, \$3.50\$5.70; outchers', \$3.75\$3.80; receipts, 730; shipments, 475.

BY TELEGRAPH. FOREIGN CITIES.

LUNRIPOOL, March 15.—Prime mess pork—Eastern.
50s: Western, 51s. Bacon—Cumberlanda, 28s; short
riba, 20s; long clear, 26s 6d; short clear, 27s 6d; shoulders, 20s 6d; hams, 30s. Lard, 37s 3d. Prime mess
beef, 82s; India mess beef, 91s; extra India mess,
113a. Cheese, 68a. Tallow, 40a.

LONDON, March 15.—Liverpool—Wheat in fair demand. California club, 11s 6d;612s 1d; California white,
11s 2d;611s 6d; spring, 10s;610s 7d. Corn quiet. Mark
Lane—Wheat slow. Cargoes of coast—Wheat firm.
Corn a shade deaver. Cargoes on passage—Wheat
steadier. Country markets for wheat—English steady;
French firm.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of

steadier. Country markets for wheat—English steady;
French firm.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Liverpool, March 15—11:30 a.m.—Flour—No. 1, 26s;
No. 2, 24s.

Grain—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 11s 4d; No. 2, 10s 10d;
spring, No. 1, 10s 6d; No. 2, 9s 6d; white, No. 1, 11s
6d; No. 2, 11s; club. No. 1, 12s 3d; No. 2, 11s 6d,
Corn—New, No. 1, 26s 3d; No. 2, 25s 9d; old No. 1, 28s;
No. 2, 27s 6d.

Provisions—Pork, 51s. Lard, 37s.

Liverpool, March 15—2:30 p. m.—Crain—Wheat—White No. 1, 11s 3d; No. 2, 11s. Breadstuffs generally firmer.

firmer.
LIVERPOOL, March 15-Latest.—COTTON—Irregular: flat: 61-16@6-5-10d; sales 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 5,000.

Yarns and fabrics at Mancester dull and tending downward.

downward.

GRAIX—Wheat—Receipts for three days, 32,000 qrs;
American, 15,000; California white wheat, 11s@11s
8d; do club, 11s 6d@12s 3d; No. 2 to No. 1 red
Western soring, 8s 6d@10s 6d; do winter, 10s 10d@
11s 4d. Flour—Western canal, 20s. Corn—Western
mixed, 27s 6d@28s; new do. 25s 3d@26s 3d. Osta—
American, 3s. Barley—American, 3s 9d. Peas—Canadian, 36s 6d.

CLOYEE SEED—American, 40@42s.
PROVISIONS—Mess pork, 51s. Prime mess beet,
52s. Lard—American, 37s 6d. Bacon—Long clear, 26s
9d; short \$60, 27s 8d.

CHENESE—Fine American, 55s.

CHEESE-Fine American, 55s. TALLOW-SSS 9d.

PatroLeum-Spirita, 7s 3d; refined, 10s 9d.

Linker Ott.—28s.

Resin—Common, 5s 3d; pale, 12s.

Spirits of Turrentine—26s.

London, March 15.—Linker Ott.—28s.

Calcutta Linker — 4ss 4ds 9d.

Linker Cars—3s 9dg 9s.

Spram Oil—74s.

Spram Oil—74s.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE-24s.
ANTWERP, March 15. - PETROLEUN-27s 34. AMERICAN CITIES.

AMERICAN CITIES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

New York, March 15.—Gralls—Wheat dealings for early delivery, to a moderate aggregate, checked by imiled offerings, and a further advance claimed by holders in spring grades of about, 2c per bu; in the option line business light, but at an improvement of 16614ge per bu; 28,000 bu No. 2 Milwaykee spring at 81.28561.28, closing with \$1.28 bid and \$1.29 asked for boat-loads: \$40,000 bu No. 2 Chicago spring in store and affoat at \$1.24461.25. Corn in more urgent demand, with prices quoted up 166114ge per bu, closing, as a rule, firmly mixed Western ungraded, \$5.500; yellow Western, prime old, \$,000 bu for expert at 50162. Rys wanted, and quotee firm; No. 2 Western sold at 71671160. Outs were more

etive at an advance of 140 lc per bu, closing buoyantly; to. 2 Chicago affost enoted at 30c; No. 2 Milwankee, 1000 bu at 364c; white Western, 7,000 bu at 36460 be latter for fancy mixed Western; 9,100 bu at 36460

the latter for fancy mixed Western; 9, 100 bu at 344/3366.

Phovisions—Mess pork in fair demand for early delivery, mainly for export at symer though irregular rates; sales 630 bris at 810.259 10.40; other kinds quiet and irregular; for forward delivery, Western meas moderately sought; March option quoted \$10.00810.30; April, \$10.20810.30; May, \$10.258 10.30; June, \$10.35 610.45, with sales of 500 bris April at \$10.25; 1.250 bris May at \$10.25610.35; and 1.750 bris June at \$10.45 610.59. Cut meats in light demand, without important changes. Bacon—Sales of 150 boxes long clear at \$10.4 610.59. Cut meats in light demand, without important changes. Bacon—Sales of 150 boxes long clear at \$10.4 610.59. Cut meats in light demand, without important changes, Bacon—Sales of 150 boxes long clear at \$10.4 610.59. Cut meats in light demand, without important changes, Bacon—Sales of 500 boxes long clear at \$10.5 620 tox April at \$7.3087.45; d. \$50 tox May at \$7.47\day 67.55, and 1,000 tox June at \$7.57\day 67.62\day 67.87\day 67.55, and 1,000 tox June at \$7.57\day 67.62\day 67.87\day 67.57\day 67.67\day 67.67\da

Side for Centrifugal: refined in fair demand, with cu-loat at 10c.
WHEN Y-Sold to extent of 100 bris at \$1.07; market rather firmer.
FRIGHTS-Grain movement to a fair aggregate, in good part in chartering line at generally steady rates; otherwise little animation apparent, and rates varied slightly; berth freight business on a restricted scale;

otherwise little animation apparent, and rates varied silghtly; berth freight business on a restricted scale; for Liverpoot, engagements include by steam 4.600 hu grain at 646666d per bu; West, of through freight, and for forward shipment. 2,800 nkgs provisions on private terms; quoted nothinally at 59680c asked.

To the Westers Associated Press.
Naw York. March 15.-COTON-Quiet; 10:15-169
11 1-16c; futures steady; March, 11.546211-35c; April. 11.13c; All 11.25c; April. 11.13c; All 11.25c; April. 11.13c; All 11.25c; April. 11.13c; All 11.25c; April. 11.25c; All 11.25c; All

reolkum-Market dull; crude, 7%c; refined, 11%c;

Whisay-Firm; \$1.07.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—Wool-Quiet and firm; and west Virginia XXX above, 428-484; X. 426-429c; medium, 426-43c; XXX above, 426-484; X. 426-429c; medium, 426-43c; AxX above, 426-48c; Axi, 416-42c; coarse, 536-33c; combing washed, 426-59c; danda combing, 456-476c; fanc unwashed, 236-25c; Canada combing, 456-476c; fanc unwashed, 236-25c; Canada combing, 456-476c; fanc unwashed, 236-25c; Canada combing, 456-476c; fanc unwashed, 236-25c; Carae, 54.05; Prinsylvania family, \$5.7566-00; Minesoia do, \$5.50@6,00; high grades and patent, \$6.00@7, 50. of a to, \$5.5000.00; high grades and patent, \$6.000 G 2.1N-Wheat firm; amber, \$1.3001.34; rod, \$1.270 dol, white, \$1.3101.38. Corn firm; fairly active; and the state of the s

CHEESE—Steady: choice Western, 121/@13c.
WHISKY—unchanged.
RECEIPTS—Wheat, 5,000 bu: corn, 7.500 bu: oats RECEDTS—Wheat, 5,000 bu: corn. 7.50c bu: oata, 4,000 bu.

BALTIMORE. March 15.—FLOUR—Quiet and steady: Western super, 83.5064.25; do extra, 84.5065.25; do family, 85.5068.50.

GRAIX—Wheat—Western active and firmer; Southern red, 81.25a1.30; Pennsylvania red, 81.25a1.30; No. 2 winter red Western, spot and March, 81.20; April, 81.3061.30%. Corn.—Western steady and higher; Western mixed, spot, 53%c; March, 53%c; April, 54%c; May, 54%c; May, 54%c; March, 53%c; April, 54%c; May, 54%c; May, 54%c; March, 53%c; Pennsylvania, 33%c; E. Hye outer and firm at 62%cide.

Ha x—Dull and nominally unchanged.
Ha x—Dull and nominally defined to be feel clear rib sides, 54c. Buttses—Shade casier for choice; dull for common and medium; choice Western roil. 226,24c; do packed.
236,24c.
PRIBOLEUM—Nominally firmer; refined, 114c.

236:24c.
PRIBOLEUM—Nominally firmer; refined, 113/c.
COPENS—Dull and steady: Rio cargoes, 144(4)73/c.
WHISKY—Steady at \$1.09\text{A}.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,300 bris; wheat, 11,000 bu; corn,
115.500 bu; cats, 2,400 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 27.000 bu; corn, 92.000 bu.
FREIGHTS—To Liverpool, per steam, quiet and nominal; cotton, per steam, 9 1-32d; flour, 3s; grain, 204(6)

NEW OBLEANS.

OBLEAN

ST. LOUIS, March 15. - COTTON - Quiet and un-

ST. LOUIS, March 15.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged.
FLOUR—Firmer; lower grades scarce and wanted.
GRAIN—Wheat firm and higher; No. 3 red. \$1.14
cash; \$1.13 bid March; \$1.14% April; spring firm and higher: No. 2; \$1.05% cash. Corn easier; \$3%c cash; \$0%c00%c April. Outs firm; 20c cash; 20%c bid March. Eye steady at Sec.
PROVISIONS—Pork lirm; \$0.88610.00 cash; \$0.85 bid April. Dry salt meats dirner; shoulders 3%c; long clear, \$4c; short clear, 5%c. Bacon stronger; shoulders 4c; clear rib, 5%c; clear siges, 5%c. Lard nominally higher; \$7.00
RECEIPTS—Flour, 2.200 bris; wheat, 16,000 bu; corn. 18,000 bu; oats, 7.000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu.
CINCINNATI, March 15.—COTTON—Dull at 10%c.
FLOUR—Quiet out steady.
GRAIN—Wheat stronger; red scarce at \$1.1091.15.
CORN steady with a fair demand at 40641c. Oats in corn steady with a fair demand at 40641c. Oats in corn steady with a fair demand at 40641c. Oats in corn steady with a fair demand at 40641c. Oats in Sec.
PROVISIONS—Pork—IDEMAN fair and prices higher; \$10.619, 25. Lard quiet but firm; current make, \$7.12b, Kettle, \$7.5067.75. Bulk meats strong, \$3.50, \$5.00. and \$5.1085.20. Bacon steady and firm at \$4.3756
de. 50 for shoulders; \$5.6066.00 for sides.
Waisky—Dull at \$1.025621.03.
BOTTER—In good demand at full prices for strictly choice; inferior dull and nominal.
Linkers—In good demand at full prices for strictly choice; inferior dull and nominal.
Linkers—In good demand at full prices for strictly choice; inferior dull and nominal.
Linkers—In good demand at full prices for strictly choice; inferior dull and nominal.

Lisskad Oil—Uunsettied at 57a/58c.

Boston, March 15.—Flour-Quiet: Western super, \$3.5064.00; common extraa. \$4.5065.00; Wisconsin. 60. \$4.7565.70; Minnesota patent process and Wisconsin. \$5.7546.70; Lillinoid. \$5.7546.75; St. Louis. \$5.7546.70; Minnesota patent process and Wisconsin. \$6.5068.00; Minnesota patent process and Wisconsin. \$7.5068.25; Minnesota patent process and wisconsin. \$6.5068.00; Minnesota patent process and \$6.5068.00; Minnesota patent process and \$6.5068.00; Minnesota patent process and Wisconsin. \$6.5068.00; Minnesota patent process and \$6.506

WHINKY-Market dull at \$1.03.

BUTFIALO.

BUT

9,307: gross receipts, 0,224; sales, 5,078; exports to Great Britain, 3,711; coastwise, 1,550.

Montax, March 15.—Corron—Quiet; midding, 10/4c; stock, 46,517 bales; weekly net receipts, 6,225; sales, 14.000; exports to Great Britain, 4,851; to the Continent, 4,640; coastwise, 26,497.

CHARLESTON, March 15.—Corron—Dull; middling, 10Mc; stock, 37,326 bales; weekly net receipts, 6,502; ales, 3,200; exports to Great Britain, 1,875; to France, 1,526; to the Continent, 1,960; coastwise, 1,677.

Naw YORS, March 15.—Corron—Net receipts at all United States ports during the week, 25,000 bales; last year, 44,000; total receipts at all United States ports of date, 3,725,000; last year, 3,643,600; exports from all United States ports for the week, 100,000; last year, 66,000; total exports from all United States ports of 98.000; total exports from all United States ports to date, 2,417.000; hast year, 2,300,000; sleek at all United States ports, 7,022,000; last year, 2,300,000; sleek at all United States ports, 7,022,000; last year, 28,000; slook at all interfor towns, 105,000; last year, 98,000; slook at Liverpool, 704,000; last year, 98,000; slook at Liverpool, 704,000; last year, 1073,000; stock of American alloat for Great Britain, 244,000; last year 21,000.

PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND, Ohio. March 15.—PETHOLEUM—Market quiet; prices unchanged; standard white, 110 test, 104c.

1014c.
OIL CITY. Pa., March 15.—PRINGLEUM—Market opened qutet but firm, with sales at \$1,59%; declined to \$1.57%, advanced to \$1.00%; closing at \$1.58% bid. Shipments yesterday, 12,000 bris. Transactions to-day, 254,000 bris.
PITTSBURG, Pa., March 13.—PRINGLEUM—Market dull; crude, \$1.78% at Parker's for immediate shipment; refined, 1136 Philiadelphia delivery.

DRY GOODS. NEW YORK, March 15.—Business has a slightly improved undertone; cotton goods in moderate request and fairly steady; prints rather more active; the discount on Sprague's fancy prints has been increased by agents; ginghams in good demand; men's wear of woolens continue quiet.

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, March 15. - SPIRITS OF TURBERTINE-Firm at 29c.

MARINE NEWS.

DETROIT HTEMS.

lowing items:

The new steamer, which is to be named the Oily of Detroit, will be out Aoril 15.

Should the weather continue mild the work of fitting out the Cleveland sturr Northwest will be commenced this week.

Steamboat-Inspector John S. Botsford, of Port Huron, has been retired. His successor will probably be John Hibbard, of that city.

At the Detroit dry-dock the sehr Monterey is being rebuilt, and the schr Mont Bianc repaired. The prop Inter-Ocean is also there undergoing repuirs.

The prop Annie L. Craig, of the Ward Line, has been sold to McArthur, Smith & Co., of Alpena, for \$18,000. It is intended to run her between Cheboygan and Chicago.

The United States boats Dahlia and Fessenden are at the Government yards foot of Adair street, where they will receive a thorough overhanding

Cheboygan and Chicago.

The United States boats Dablia and Fessenden are at the Government yards foot of Adair street, where they will receive a thorough overhauling preparatory to going into commission.

The Northwest Transportation Company and North Shore Lake Superior line will run the propa Manitoba, Asia, Ontario, Quebec, and Sovereign from this port, leaving Ashley & Mitchell's wharf.

The prop Ira Chaffee, steam barge Burlington, rung Favorite, schr Almeda, and scow Starlight are in the bone-yard. The prop ira Chaffee and tag Favorite are to be offered for sale on the 18th inst. and the Burlington the 21st.

The prop City of Fremont has been sold to Capt John Pridgeon, of Detroit, and Capt Spencer, of Chicago, and will probably run in Spencer & Pringeon's Duluth line, in connection with the prop City of Duluth.

The star Keweenaw, formerly of Ward's Lake Superior line, has been sold for \$10,000 to Capt. S. B. Drammoud, L. A. Yerkes, and Capt. McQueen. Her route the coming season has been definitely settled. There is some talk of her going to Chicago to run as an excursion boat in the place of the stmr Jonn Sherman.

F. W. Gilebrist, W. E. Warriner, and others, have traded the prop St. Joe for the prop St. Joe brought \$8,000 last fall, it is considered that the St. Paul, siving \$14,000 bonus. As the prop St. Joe brought \$8,000 last fall, it is considered that the St. Paul will run between Cleveland and Mackinaw, and will be commanded by L. R. Boynton, with A. B. McGlil as clerk, and James Savage first engineer. The star Marine City, commanded by William E. Comer, will run in connection with the St. Paul.

A QUESTION OF DEMURRAGE.

A QUESTION OF DEMURRAGE. The Committees appointed by the lumber-seller and lumber-vessel owners held a secret conference and unmort-vessel owners need a secret conference yesterday afternoon, and discussed the question of granting lumber-craft demurrage. Messrs. Dun-ham, Michelson, and Van Schaick represented the vessel interest, and Messrs. Hull, Hubbard, Mc-Laren, Bullen, and Billings the lumber-sellers.

Laren, Bullen, and Billings the lumber-sellers. The vessel men made their request for demurrage, and it was understood that it was off the basis of the vessel's expenses and 10 per cent additional, craft of 150,000 feet capacity to remain en the market twenty-four hours before any demurrage is allowed, and those of 300,000 feet forty-eight norrs. Under the old system of discharging carroes by steredores, no demurrage was, as a general thing, requested or demanded. After a pretty full discussion of the matter, in which some opposition to the scheme was developed, it was (so far as a Tranux's telephonic reporter could hear) decided by the lumber interest to present the matter to the meeting to be held in the Exchange Munday afternoon. A majority of the lumbermen's Committee were in favor of the plan, and it is thought that the meeting of Monday will adopt it, or one substantially like it.

SAFE AT MONTEVIDEO.

Capt. Elphicke, of this city, has received a letter from Capt. O. L. Aga, of the lake schr City of Green Bay, announcing the arrival of that vessel at Montevideo. Uruguay, S. A., on the 23d of at Montevideo, Uruguay, S. A., on the 23d of January last, having made the passage from Quebec with a cargo of 300,000 feet of pine lumber in sixty-three days. The Captain and crew were well, and the vessel had a fine passage. The cargo was consigned to Ross & Co. The freight rate was \$19.50 per 1,000 feet, in gold. The schooner may go up the Rio De La Plata before she returns to Quebec.

Mr. George C. Finney arrived from Buffalo yes-terday, whither he has been looking after his schr Finney and Gellatin. He reports business along the docks in that city very dull, but says that great activity prevails in the shipyards, where two new propellers are being built, and the old ones are re-ceiving complete repairs and overhanding. A STEAMER LAUNCHED. Capt. Ben. Eyster launched the new river steam-er at his yard on the North Branch yesterday morning. The craft is for Michael Brand, who

AFFAIRS AT BUFFALO.

will use her in connection with his new brewery. She is 75 feet long, 16 feet beam, and 5 feet hold. She has been fully described in Tur Tursuws. She will be ready for service next month. THE CANAL. LOCKPORT, Ill., March 15.—The Illinois & Michigan Canal will be opened for navigation from Bridgeport to La Salle on March 20. Bosts will be allowed to draw four feet eight inches.
By order of the Board of Canal Commissioners.
WILLIAM THOMAS, General Superintendent.

THE NEW YORK CANALS. NEW YORK, March 15.—The Builetin says the Superintendent of Public Works expects to have the canals open by the 10th of April, which is earlier than for any season in the past twenty-one years.

FIRST BUFFALO CLEARANCE.

BUFFALO, March 15.—The schr Young America
cleared for Detroit to-day—the first this season.

NAVIGATION NOTES. Schr Amoskeag sailed for Muskegon yesterday for lumber for this port.... The schr William Jones for lumber for this port... The sehr William Jones was towed to Millers' shipyard yesterday to receive repairs.. The sehr Mears was towed up to Millers' shipyard yesterday to have a leak stopped ... Capt. Sam Moore, owner of the achr Two Fannies, says he will sail her this season, and not Capt. James Burns, as has been reported... The sehr San Diego went up to Armour & Co, 's elevator yesterday, to take on a cargo of com for Buffalo, for which port she will sail about April Schr Fred Kelley was taken down the South Branch yesterday to discharge the remainder of a cargo of coal which she has had on board since last fail.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

The following were the arrivals and clearances since last report:

ARIVALS—Schr Contest. Bailey's Harbor. 4 cmo posts; sehr Gesine. Ludington, so cords wood; schr Success, Escanaba. 20 tons of Ice; schr Evening Sur. Annapee. 300 tons of Ice; schr Evening Sur. CLEARANCES—Schr Amoskesg, Muskegon, no cargo; schr Hattle Fisher, De Coudre's Pier, I ori off sein sundries; schr Evening Star, Ahnapee, no cargo; schr Charley Hibbard, Ahnapee, no cargo; schr Magdalan. White Lake, no cargo; schr Contest, Ahnapoe, no cargo; schr North Star. Penswater, sundries; schr Mary, Ludington, no cargo.

checked by larged and large steady at \$1.20\(\) and the continent in the continent, \$2.50\(\) and the continent in the continent

CITY AF The Work of Retn

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Say Abou The Eastern Insura Preparing Actio

Another Scheme to He Its Perpl

Use the Unexpended Ba RETRENCI PUBLIC 1

The Mayor rolled up morning, and, seizing heatchet, began chopping he himself to the Department of which he is the head, morning's work was a dec employes. The unfortu-collectors in the Water O janitor, a fireman, a spec Harbor Master, two rod man. To-day, there are a men in this Departmen months ago. By the reday, the salaries to be pa be the same as last year, is within the 85 per cent small parks were notified as wages the reduced amo

get only about \$45 a mor I see," said a reporter to Yes, and the work mu penses of all the departm "Cullerton said in the you should issue warrant of the appropriation." "I'll not do it. I am n

Council?"
"It doesn't affect me."
"Will you discharge "I haven't ordered any I directed the heads of th

he done they are to deter done."

"You have not counter Benner and Hickey?"

"No."

"Isn't Ald. McAuley take 5 per cent of the 15 Fund and 10 off salaries!

"I don't consider it pra "Why not?"

"In the first place, the \$295,000 will not yield mo that money cannot be us interest on the bonded de am opposed to. That in don't befleve there is a b who would say the contr have to carry the July a and no one will do it. wi The Constitution says the bonded debt must be pro the charter. It cannot b

"Fut there is an item will And the corrts have de that when interest falls shall draw interest, that must be provided for, least \$50,000."
"You say the Contingent. "You say the Continger more than \$195,000. Ho Well, \$145,000 is to b "Well, \$145,000 is to bo
Off that must come the l
not be collected. That
The Council appropriate
ous receipts. Of that,
for the police, \$50,000 for
000 for the Contingent fs
will ever be collected.
cellaneous receipts were cellaneous receipts were will be a considerable to make good the amount the Council to increase

the Council to increase the "Can the present police the reduction of 15 per made!"

"I don't see how it or "The same is true of "Certainly."

"You will not use the make up the deficiency!"

"No."

The position of the Marbout a conflict between I similar to the one during tition, when the Reform
There was something and but while some of the Al the apparent ignoring will doubtless realize that the one he has adopted is As is suggested elsewhossess the power to retain the one of the Al departments, if Alderme elected will only abandon and other things which ar transfer the money set as to the Police and Fire fur A CONFERMENT of the morning the Market and the police and Fire fur the morning the Market and the police and Fire fur the morning the Market and the police and Fire fur the morning the Market and the police and Fire fur the morning the Market and the police and Fire fur the morning the Market and the police and Fire fur the morning the Market and the police and Fire fur the morning the Market and the properties of the police and Fire fur the morning the Market and the police and Fire fur the morning the Market and the police and Fire fur the police and Fire f

transfer the money set as to the Police and Fire fur. In the morning the May Kirk, and Marshal Benn spent an hour in secret or "Cut down," was what Ald. Kirk thought a was to license aomebody. The Comptroller show such a scheme. The Abeen passed, It provide of \$250,000 of miscellang than that amount were would have to lie fille in year, when it could be a pended balance.

The conclusion arrived departments was not reto learn it were futile, sending out seventy-eight ion vesterday, as was at Hickey only dispatched tion-houses. Those askered the poorest materia are required to deliver this morning. If they will take them off day twenty-live more perintendent, "and Tue whole number to be dructween sixtyand seve thirty-five at least as necessary. Nothing with. Rumor hath it! Street, where there supolicemen, since there that section.

policemen, since there that section. policemen, since there that section.

MARSHA has thus far declined to reduce his expenses, t made known perhaps that his views on the sent from those of Sunduction in that direc moralize the force, a have to suffer a shave I rants cashed, which discusuely. From all that day, the discharges from number only thirty-tw. Ald. Kirk, the Chairr Fire and Water, that to off without impairin service. To make upcent, the salarias of the Keeping a place at \$00 is certainly preferable the unemployed, tho men to be sure, but at would gladly accept po at even \$45 or \$50 a m. What the Comptro office, no fellow can fi more help than is actubut as the reduction charges, necessity will work, unless the Compt.

work, unless the Coout.

No reporter has had near Dr. De Wolf; in but on account of the had that terrible around the City into the Health-there about an hour. Still in the place, thou moved from the do stated that no one was that the saving in commence until after the greater portion of absolutely required.

The six collectors d

Eighteen Hundred stitches per minute, in the

cs; weekly net receipts, 6,50s; Great Britain, 1,875; to France, 1,987.

Corron—Net receipts at all ms the week, 82,000 bales; last pits at all United States ports to as, 3,643,500; exports from all Control of the states ports from all control of the states are states and the states ports from all control of the states are states and the states are states and the states are states are states are states and the states are states and the states are states a ROLEUM.

arch 15.—PETROLEUM—Market with sales at \$1.59%; declined to \$1.60%, closing at \$1.59% day, 19,000 bris; Transactions

PENTINE.

NE NEWS. OIT HTEMS. which is to be named the City

continue mild the work of and stmr Northwest will be k.
or John S. Botsford, of Port
red. His successor will probl, of that city.
dock the schr Monterey is
e schr Mont Blane repaired,
an is also there undergoing

Craig, of the Ward Line, has her, Smith & Co., of Alpena, ntended to run her between

intended to run her between ago.

boats Dahlia and Fessenden at yards foot of Adair street, eive a therough overhauling fato commission.

ransportation Company and uperior line will run the props ario, Quebec, and Sovereign ag Ashley & Mitchell's wharf, fice, steam barge Burlington, limeda, and soow Starlight are the prop Ira Chaffee and tag ffered for sale on the 16th inst. he 21st.

herea for sale of the file 21st.
Premont has been sold to Capt.
Premont, and Capt. Spencer, of cobably run in Spencer & Priain connection with the prop aw, formerly of Ward's Lake con sold for \$10,000 to Capt. A. Yerkes, and Capt. Me-the coming season has been There is some talk of her going an excursion boat in the place

erman.

W. E. Warriner, and others,
a St. Joe for the prop St. Faul,
nus. As the prop St. Joe
fall, it is considered that the
is \$22,000. The St. Faul will
and and Mackinaw, and will be
Reynteen with A. Wecklet d and Mackinaw, and will be Boynton, with A. B. McGill Savage first engineer. The commanded by William E. nnection with the St. Paul.

and discussed the question of ft demurrage. Messrs. Dun-Van Schaick represented the Messrs. Hull. Hubbard, Mc-Billings the lumber-sellers.

plan, and it is thought that day will adopt it, or one sub-MONTEVIDEO. MONTEVIDEO. this city, has received a let-Aga, of the lake schr City of ing the arrival of that vessel guay, S. A., on the 23d of made the passage from Que-00,000 feet of pine lumber in the Captain and crew were ad a fine passage. The cargo & Co. The freight rate was eet, in gold. The schooner Ls Plata before she returns

AT BUFFALO. AT BUFFALO.

sy arrived from Buffalo yess been looking after his schr

He reports business along
very dull, but says that great
te shippards, where two new
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nunched the new river steam-the North Branch yesterday is for Michael Brand, who dion with his new brewery. feet beam, and 5 feet hold, cribed in The Turbunz. She ce next month. CANAL.

YORK CANALS.

LO CLEARANCE.

d for Muskegon yesterday
... The schr William Jones
shipyard yesterday to rechr Mears was towed up to
erday to have a leak stopre, owner of the schr Two
all her this season, and not
has been reported. .. The
p to Armour & Co, 's eletee on a cargo of corn for
she will sail about April
yas taken down the South
scharge the remainder of a
has had on board since last

CHICAGO. e arrivals and clearance

LANEOUS. with great success by the physicians of Paris, New York, and Lon-prompt cure charges, re-long stand-

CITY AFFAIRS.

The Work of Retrenchment Going On. What the Mayor and Others Have to Say About It.

The Eastern Insurance Companies Preparing to Take Action.

Another Scheme to Help the City Out of Its Perplexities.

Use the Unexpended Balances-Its Assets and Liabilities.

RETRENCHMENT.

The Mayor rolled up his sleeves yesterday orning, and, selzing his little 15 per cent tchet, began chopping heads off. He devoted meelf to the Department of Public Works, which he is the head, and the result of the es. The unfortunates consisted of six ctors in the Water Office, two engineers, a or, a fireman, a special assessment clerk, a or Master, two rodmen, and a draughtsman. To-day, there are about one-half as many menths ago. By the reductions made yester-ter, the salaries to be paid those remaining will by the same as last year, since their aggregate is within the 85 per cent. The keepers of the small parks were notified that they could take as wages the reduced amount or quit. Not one of them resigned, although three or four will get only about \$45 a month. " YOU HAVE COMMENCED,

I see," said a reporter to his Honor.

"Yes, and the work must go on until the expenses of all the departments are reduced 15 per

ent."

"Cullerton said in the Council meeting that you should issue warrants for the fuil amount of the appropriation."

"Fil not do it. I am not going to issue warrants that will never be paid."
"What do you think of the action of the

Council?"
"It doesn't affect me." men!"
"I haven't ordered any one to be discharged.
I directed the heads of those departments to reduce their expenses 15 per cent. How it is to be done they are to determine; but it must be done."

done."
"You have not countermanded your order to Benner and Hickey !"
"No."

Benner and Hickey!"

"No."

"Isn't Ald. McAuley's plan practicable—take 5 per cent of the 15 from the Contingent Fund and 10 off salaries!"

"I don't consider it practicable."

"Why not!"

"In the first place, the Contingent Fund of \$265,000 will not yield more than \$193,000; and that money cannot be used without letting the interest on the bonded debt go by, and that I am opposed to. That interest must be met. I don't believe there is a business man in the city who would say the contrary. Somebody will have to carry the July and January coupons, and no one will do it without getting interest. The Constitution says that the interest on the bonded debt must be provided for, and so does the charter. It cannot be provided for without string the Contingent Fund."

"But there is an item in the bill for interest?"

"Yes, but that item will shrink 15 per cent.
And the courts have decided time and again that when interest falls due and is unpaid it shall draw interest,—that interest in interest must be provided for, it will amount to at least \$50,000."

least \$50,000."
"You say the Contingent Fund will not yield more than \$195,000. How do you make that

more than \$195,000. How do you make that out?"
"Well, \$145,000 is to be raised by taxation. Off that must come the 15 per cent which will not be collected. That will leave \$123,250. The Council autropriated \$250,000 miscellaneous receipts. Of that, \$50,000 were set aside for the police, \$50,000 for the firemen, and \$150,000 for the Contingent fund. No such amount will ever be collected. Last year the miscellaneous receipts were only \$203,000, and there will be a considerable falling off. The only way to make good the amount appropriated is for the Council to increase the receipts."
"Can the present police force be retained if the reduction of 15 per cent in expenses is made!"
"If don't see how it can be done."

made?"
"I don't see how it can be done."
"The same is true of the firemen?"
"Certainly."
"You will not use the Contingent Fund to make up the deficiency?"
"No."

make up the deficiency?"

"No."

The position of the Mayor is likely to bring about a conflict between him and the Council similar to the one during the Colvin Administration, when the Reform Aldermen took hold. There was something said about it yesterday, but while some of the Aldermen are put out at the apparent ignoring of their scheme, they will doubtless realize than no other course than the one he has adopted is open to the Mayor. As is suggested elsewhere, the Council may possess the power to retain unimpaired all the departments, if Aldermen who want to be reelected will only abandon the sewers, viaducts, and other things which are not necessities, and transfer the money set aside for these purposes to the Police and Fire funds.

A CONFERENCE.

In the morning the Mayor, Comptroller, Ald. Kirk, and Marshal Benner and Supt. Hickey spent an hour in secret consultation.

"Out Grant Honor and

In the morning the Mayor, Comptroller, Ald. Kirk, and Marshal Benner and Supt. Hickey spent an hour in secret consultation.

"Cut down," was what his Honor said.
Ald. Kirk thought a way out of the trouble was to heense somebody.

The Comptroller showed him the absurdity of such a scheme. The Appropriation bill had been passed, it provided for the expenditure of \$250,000 of miscellaneous receipts. If more than that amount were collected the money would have to lie idle in the Treasury until next year, when it could be appropriated as an unexpended balance.

The conclusion arrived at regarding the two departments was not revealed, and all attempts to learn it were futile. Instead, however, of sending out seventy-eight requests for resignation yesterday, as was at first determined, Supt. Hickey only dispatched twenty-five to the station-houses. Those asked to quit are considered the poorest material on the force. They are required to deliver their stars at 10 o'clock this morning. If they fail to do so, dismissals will take them off the pay-rolls. "Monday twenty-five more will go," said the Superintendent, "and Tuesday some more." The whole number to be dropped is now said to be between sixtyland seventy,—not so many by thirty-five at least as was considered at first necessary. Nothing was said yesterday about closing up the station-houses, and it is not probable that more than one will be dispensed with. Rumor hath it that this one is Rawson Street, where there is little lawlessness in that section.

MARSHAL BENNER
has thus far declined to state how he is going to

policemen, since there is little lawlessness in that section.

MARSHAL BENNER
has thus far declined to state how he is going to reduce his expenses, but his method will be made known perhaps to-day. It is believed that his views on the salary question are different from those of Supt. Hickey, who says a reduction in that direction would tend to demoralize the force, and, besides, they would have to suffer a shave in order to get their warrants cashed, which discount he considers quite enough. From all that could be learned yesterday, the discharges from the Fire Department will number only thirty-two—it being conceded by Ald. Kirk, the Chairman of the Committee on Fire and Water, that that many can be lopped off without impairing the efficiency of the service. To make up the balance of the 15 per cent, the salarias of the men will be skimped. Keeping a place at \$60 a month in these times is certainly preferable to joining the army of the unemployed, thousands of whom, green men to be sure, but able-bodied and intelligent, would gladly accept positions in the Department at even \$45 or \$50 a month.

What the Comptroller intends doing in his office, no fellow can find out. He has now no mough help than is actually needed, so he says; but as the reduction can only be effected by discharges, necessity will compel a doubling up of work, unless the Contingent Fund is his way out.

No reporter has had courage enough to go

Mork, unless the Contingent Fund is his way out.

No reporter has had courage enough to go near Dr. De Wolf; not that he is at all fierce, but on account of the small-pox. A fellow who had that terrible disease, after roaming around the City-Hall Thursday, went into the Health-Office and remained there about an hour. The germs are doubtless still in the place, though the card has been removed from the door. However, it can be stated that no one was dismissed yesterday, and that the saving in the department will not commence until after the warm months, when the greater portion of the inspectors will not be absolutely required.

The six collectors discharged from the Water

morning a gentieman who is a lawyer, and who also had some years ago a fair acquaintance with the workings of the machinery of the City Government. Said the reporter to him, "Have you any plan to get the city out of its present complications?"

"The difficulty with all the feasible plans which have been suggested," said the gentleman who is a lawyer, and who also had some years ago a fair acquaintance with the workings of the machinery of the City Government. Said the reporter to him, "Have you any plan to get the city out of its present complications?"

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Department will not be dismissed until May. They worked for the Collector, and hunted up delinquents. After May 1, unless he has more help, a large amount of the water-tax will be lost—four or five times as much, perhaps, as the salaries of the men would come to. There would seem to be want of forethought in the cutting off of these men. It certainly wasn't economizing to do so.

As usual, it was hard work to get information out of

As usual, it was hard work to get information out of

THE CORPORATION COUNSEL.

He claims that he doesn't know anything when asked for his views; and about the only satisfaction one can get is a smile,—not of the Long John style, but with one eye closed. He sent for Mr. Roby's application for as injunction yesterday, and expects to have the answer ready by the middle of next week. A rehearing has been applied for in the Law case, and, if the Supreme Court grants it, the arguments will be heard in September. No form of warrant has yet been decided on, and none will be notificates a fist. Mr. Bonfield claims that these certificates have not been before the Supreme Court, and that they have not been held to be void. As to Ald. Cullerton's request for an opinion upon the authority of the Council to refuse police and fire protection to the tax-fighters, Mr. Bonfield said it was foolish. Protection could not be withdrawn from any citizen.

It was reported on the street yesterday that

It was reported on the street yesterday that in effort will probably be made to secure the transfer of the injunction case to the United States Courts. This could be done by the filing States Courts. This could be done by the filing of an intervening petition by a non-resident holder of certificates, not as a matter of right, but if Judge Moore, before whom the application is pending, saw fit to grant the prayer of the petitioner. Non-residents may unwisely feel shaky on the subject of Chicago courts, but the citizens of Chicago have the utmost confidence in the Judges. It is more than likely, however, that the certificates, especially those of 1875, will get into the United States Courts in the end, for if the injuction is granted, and the Supreme Court of Illinois sustains it, the non-resident holders of the city's paper will endeavor to get relief through the Federal Judiciary in the shape of a judgment and a mandanus to compet the levying of a tax to redeem the warrants.

the warrants.

SUPPLEMENTAL ORDINANCE.

The Aldermen who are so anxious to keep their friends on the police and fire forces in position can do so, if, as they say, the people are opposed to any reductions in these departments. All they nave to do is to pass a supplemental appropriotion of \$100,000 for each department, and submit the matter of its adoption to the voters at any general or special election. The charter gives them power to do this. A vote could not be had at the April election, perhaps, as the notice would have to be published, but a special election could be held in May for the purpose. Ald. Rvan says he favors this, but the proposition does not seem to meet the views of others. Some say the Aldermen are afraid of the people. If their assertions that the people want the present number of policemen and firemen retained are true, they ought not to be.

that the people want the present number of policemen and firemen retained are true, they ought not to be.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

None of the Citizen Association Committee met yesterday, nor is it probable they will meet or that anything will be done before Monday or Tuesday. The Cummittee of Three, consisting of Messrs. Harding, Shartall, and McCormick, is a sub-committee appointed by the Committee of Twenty-live to obtain information on certain matters for the guidance of the larver body in its efforts to arrive at some practical suggestion in the way of cutting down expenses. Just what points they wish to be enlightened upon could not be learned, but information as to how far the cutting-down process can be carried in the different departments without materially affecting their efficiency is what they are after. The Committee of Seven, whose deliberations have more to do with the future than with the present, are holding no meetings just now, but the subject of legislation is being talked over in private, and all the information being gleaned that is possible. One of the members said yesterday that he saw no way out of the present difficulties but to issue city scrip, making it receivable for taxes, and let the employes stand their chances of a shave. This, he thought, would not amount to much, as several of the bankers would buy the orders at a small discount. With regard to the future, he believed that there should be legislation to consolidate the different town organizations, and thus dispense with a number of unnecessary offices. Both Committees, and possibly the Association itself, may meet Monday or Tuesday, when something tanglile may be arrived at.

CITY ECONOMY. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, March 15.—The order from the Mayor ordering 100 police and 100 firemen dis-charged has been the cause of considerable thought and talk amongst the people of Chicago. Retrenchment is quite necessary in the city matters, as in private family affairs. If you will allow me a word I will proceed with my thoughts on the subject. The Fire Department of Chicago (to-day), above all other cities is one of Chicago (to-day), above all other cities, is one that can least be spared. The old saying that a burnt child dreads the fire is a very appropriate maxim for Chicago to have constantly before it. There are perhaps cases wherein that Department might be improved, for yery few things in this world (or any other, so far as we know) are perfect, but taken to-day, as the Fire Department stands, I thuk it approaches the nearest to perfection of anything appertaining to the government of Chicago. Its promptness in answering calls; its numbers in proportion to the area of ground and population of this city are certainly not in excess; its general deportment few can find fault with. As a life and property-saving institution, this city has cause to feel proud of it. Perhaps there may be a few supernumeraries in the Department—if so, let them be cut off, but otherwise I cannot see where the thinning out can be commenced safely.

INSURANCE.

THE PRELING IN NEW YORK. Special Dispatch to The Tribune, NEW YORK, March 15.-Great dissatisfaction exists here among the insurance companies repesented in Chicago, caused by the action of the city authorities in disbanding the engine companies. Interviews to-day with ten American ompanies and five English offices, including two representatives of leading Hartford com panies who happen to be in town, develop the fact that already a movement is in progress looking to concert of action to withdraw the companies in a body, or advance the rates in accordance with the increased risk. At a meeting of the Provisional Committee Wednesday, the Chicago situation was discussed, and, on motion of Mr. Oakley, of the Howard, the Secretary was instructed to procure information from Chicago defining the exact statues of affairs, and to request individual companies to clicit information from their agents on the same

information from their agents on the same tople.

The sentiment developed among the companies is entirely harmonious, that, if the newspaper statements are true, vigorous action is required, and that the companies must act promptly for their own protection. A large number of companies have been attracted to Chicago as a money-making centre on account of its superior water facilities and Fire Department. If these conditions are impaired or changed, they will withdraw. They have the reports of the Chief Engineer and Fire Marshal of Chicago in several offices, and quoted from them freely to your correspondent to demonstrate that these officials, in their own language, needed more engines to enable them to cope successfully with disastrous fires, and the idea of losing the services of seven engines at one swoop seems outrageous.

of losing the services of seven engines at one swoop seems outrageous.

The belief is general that very few companies are ahead on Chicago business, even without counting 1871, and the tone of the companies toward the city authorities is bitter. With one exception nothing has been done to remedy this eril, as the companies concur in the belief that it is better to act unitedly. One company, whose name is withheld by request, has requested its agents to quietly decline all but dwellings risks at present, but to do so cautiously, and avoid creating public prejudice.

The next meeting of the Provisional Committee of the National Board will be held Tuesday, when decisive action will be taken, and in day, when decisive action will be taken, and in the interim the discussion among the companies will continue. It is the general impression that several companies have been auxious to with-draw from Chicago, and will avail themselves of this scare to do so.

ANOTHER PLAN.

HOW THE CITY ACTUALLY STANDS. A reporter of THE TRIBUNE met yesterday morning a gentleman who is a lawyer, and who also had some years ago a fair acquaintance with the workings of the machinery of the City

good they are, so long as you cannot find any-body to carry them out."

"Stiff, there is no objection to your stating what you know for the information of the pub-lic and the possible effect it may have."

"From my point of view," said the gentle-man thus interrogated, "there is hardly any necessity for any plan. The situation is easy enough, and the sailing smooth enough. The first thing to do before I go on and tell you what I think of this matter is to arrive at some

THE PRESENT STATUS, FINANCIALLY, OF THE How much does the city owe now, and how How much does the city owe now, and how much has it to meet that debt with?"

"I don't know," said the reporter, "but I presume it is set down in the Comptroller's report, of which I have a copy here. That shows that, Jan. 1, 1878, the city had assets to the amount of \$22,000,000 and liabilities to the amount of \$22,000,000."

"Yes," said the gentleman, "as a matter of hookeening that statement of assets and lia-

"Yes," said the gentleman, "as a matter of bookkeeping that statement of assets and liabilities is all right. It is perfectly accurate, but you must understand that it is simply a matter of bookkeeping. That is not the kind of a balance-sheet which a President of a railroad company lays before his stockholders. It is not the kind of statement of affairs which a business house would lay before its creditors if it were asking for an extension. It is an excellent balance-sheet, which can only be understood by those who understand it, and a person who has only the natural light to guide him cannot make head or tail out of it. Now let us see if we can get down to bed-rock,—if we can figure out the real assets and the real liabilities. Here is a table showing the assets,—their face and their real value. There is one place where I differ from the Comptroller, but where both of us are all right. In 1878 and 1874, to tell an old story over again, the city levied taxes amounting to an agregate of about \$11,000,000. They were levied on assessments made by the city, and the city tried to gather them in by its own Collector, and did collect all for those two years except \$1,900,000. Subsequently the courts, and the Legislature, too, decided that that levy, assessment, and collection were all illegal, and that, as a matter of fact, nothing had been paid in the way of taxes. A bill was passed to enable the city to make up this deficiency in collections, and the Town Collectors set to work this year to collect those back taxes extended on different assessments, which have been all explained, these tax-warrants in the hands of the three Town Collect ors show that certain parties owe the City of Chicago not \$1,900,000 but \$3,400,000. The city says it will be satisfied if it can collect \$4,900,000; but the city is legally entitled on the face of the returns to the whole \$3,400,000. though it never will collect anything like that sum. So, in making up my totals I have put in these larger figures, thus swellburg like that sum. So, bookkeeping that statement of assets and lia-

	ASSET	rs.	
		Face	Estima
	BUSHINGS PROCESS WITH THE	value.	value
	American Exchange B'k 3	565, 656	\$ 565,6
	Bills receivable	18,662	18,6
	Duncan, Sherman & Co	42,991	4,0
	General tax warrants:	T. P.	
	Real estate, 1871	15, 227	5,0
	Personal, 1871	75, 208	
	Real estate, 1872	112,995	50,0
	Personal, 1872	172, 289	
	Real estate, 1873	439, 286	400,0
	Personal, 1873	1,034,990	290, 0
	R. R. property, 1873	52,080	52,0
	Real estate, 1874	991, 881	700,0
	Rersonal, 1874	1,028,478	200,0
	R. R. property, 1874	33, 056	33,0
	Real estate, 1875	449,815	300, 0
	Personal, 1875	310, 925	50, 0
	Real estate, 1876	332, 485	300.0
ì	Personal, 1876	90, 144	10.0
	Real estate, 1877	8,074,581)	
	Personal, 1877	873, 978	3, 411, 4
	Railroad property, 1877	64,849	
1	Tax decds	17, 456	17,4
å	Van Hollen	134,085	and the
١	Water-tax Fund	16,636	16,6
ı	D. A. Gage	458, 478	100,0
١	Balance on hand	594, 285	594, 2
1			

.... \$11,000,526 \$7.118,231 "Well, sir, you have reduced the assets of the city from \$22,000,000 down to \$7,000,000. Now

city from \$22,000,000 down to \$7,000,000. Now what are you going to do with THE LIABILITIES?"

"The liabilities of the City of Chicago are two-fold,—legal and moral,—those which can be enforced and those which cannot. Under the first head you can put in such things as these: Tax certificates, the trust-funds, such as the Jonathan Burr Fund, where the city holds certain moneys in trust and is responsible as trustee for it if it fails to hand over the money when required. Then there are certain moral liabilities, such as the Public Buildings Fund, which came out of the Canal Redemption Fund, which was the money repaid by the State to the city with a declaration on one side and a solemn assent on the other that a portion of this money should be used for the purpose of rebuilding the City-Hall. It is not probable that anybody could sue the city and force it to make good that money or to use it in the way in which the Legislature intended it should be used; but it is the highest of moral obligations. Besides, the City-Hall has to be built in one way or another, and public sentiment will demand that the money be made good. Then there are the sinking funds, which must be kept good; and the coupon account—the interest on the bonded debt. These are the only living.

mand that the money be made good. Then there are the sinking funds, which must be kept good; and the coupon account—the interest on the bonded debt. These are the only living habilities of the city. For, a liability is a thing which can be enforced by a suit in court,—a claim on which somebody can sue the city and get judgment, and have a tax levied for the purpose of raising the money. You will find in your Comptroller's report of liabilities a great amount made up of balances of appropriations of 1876, 1877, and old account, meaning all prior years. He put those in as liabilities, but in reality they are not liabilities at all."

"WHY ARE THEY NOT LIABILITIES?"

"Let me explain. In 1876 the city appropriated asy \$10,000 for an engine-house. The money was not collected, and the engine-house was not built. The money is not yet collected, and the engine-house is not yet built. Supposing it is collected, where is the liability on the part of the city to spend that money? Can anybody sue the city and force it to build an engine-house? Has any private citizen power to go in and make the city build it? Of course not. Then where is your liability? If money has been appropriated for sewers in a certain ward, can the citizens of that ward claim that a contract has been made with them by the City Council, and that they can compel it to go to work and let a contract for constructing those sewers? Certainly not. Then where is your liability?"

"But the city officers say that the taxes of

City Council, and that they can compel it to go to work and let a contract for constructing those sewers! Certainly not. Then where is your liability!"

"But the city officers say that the taxes of one year can only be used for the specific purposes for which they were appropriated in the Appropriation bill of that year, and that any officer guilty of diverting them from that specific purpose becomes guilty of a criminal officers."

"What provision of law do you refer to?"

"I mean the one in the Criminal Code which says that if any officer diverts any appropriation from the purpose for which it was intended he shall be fined and deposed from office."

"That is good law and good sense. Neither the Mayor nor the Comptroller, nor the City Treasurer, nor the Superintendent of Police. can divert any appropriation from the object for which it was appropriated. They are executive officers. They have to obey the will of the Council when it makes an appropriation. The Council, however, is a legislative body. It can divert all the appropriations it pleases,

SUBJECT TO CERTAIN EXCEPTIONS,
which I will state. There is a common-sense reason why it should have that power. The City Council, after thinking the matter over during the first three months of its year, makes an appropriation of \$500,000 for sewers, and an appropriation of \$500,000 for sewers, and an appropriation of \$500,000 tor the police force. The Aldermen, of whom there are thirty-six, representing eighteen wards, living two of them in each ward, familiar with the needs of their neighborhoods far more than the Mayor can be, decide along in July that they don't need \$500,000 worth of sewers, but that they do need \$60,000 worth of sewers, but that they do need \$60,000 worth of opticemen. Therefore, they pass an ordinance diverting \$300,000 from the sewer appropriation, adding it to the police appropriation."

"But Judge McAllister says they cannot."

"Where!"

"In his decision."

"Where?"
"In his decision."
"Did you ever read it?"
"No." "No."
"If you will read it you will find that Judge
McAllister says nothing of the kind. What he
does say is that they may go on and issue revenue thue warrants against an appropriation for
a specific purpose for a certain jear, and that

the taxes, when collected, may be used for paying those certificates. To the extent of the issue of the certificates the Council cannot divert appropriations, because that much is really pledged, but for the balance of the appropriations, where there is no pledge, there can be a diversion. Or if the Council should make an appropriation of \$100,000 for sewers, and should let a contract to a man before the collection of the taxes, private rights there come in. The contractor has claims. He has presumably made preparations for doing the work, and if the \$100,000 sewer appropriation were diverted to another use he would be a loser. There I admit there can be no diversion. But Judge McAllister never said that the Council could not, acting in its discretion, divert money from one appropriation to another. Judge McAllister is a good lawver,—too good a lawver to make any such statement as that. Nearly two years ago the County Board let the contract for the iron and brick work on the Court-House. An injunction was applied for on the ground that the County Board hadn't made an appropriation sufficient to cover the amount of money which the contract called for. Judge Farwell found the objection good. Then the County Board pledged \$200,000 of the uncollected back taxes to carry on the Court-House purposes. They had been levied for Court-House purposes. They had been levied to pay the interest on the county's indebtedness, to run the Poor-House, the Insane Asylum, County Hospital; yet the County Board diverted them from the purpose for which they were intended, and Judge Farwell, who is a good lawyer, found no fault with the diversion, nor could he, for it was a thing within the scope of the powers of the County Board; and the powers of the

unexpended balance and the other unexpended balances for police purposes or firemen, it can do so; and no lawyer can anywhere find a provision in the Charter, which is its guide, forbidding it from doing so. Why, the County all the time pays the expenses of the current year out of the taxes of the preceding year, and nobody finds it illegal, nor is it. They are now paying the current expenses of 1878 out of the tax levy of 1877."

"Why doesn't the Council do it?"

"Simply because viaduets and sewers are above-ground and underground roads to popularity, and I dou't think you can get more than two votes in the Council for such an ordinance, unless they are driven to it by the absolute necessity of keeping their policemen and firemen friends in office. Just consider what a situation you would be in were turned over to the County Collector. In a very short time the real estate fellows would begin paving up. Of the tax of \$3,000,000 to be collected on the 1877 levy, large amounts will begin coming in, especially if the Council takes measures of this radical character, which will inspire property-holders with faith in their honesty and property-holders with faith in their honesty and

iected on the 1877 levv, large amounts will begin coming in, especially if the Council takes measures of this radical character, which will inspire property-holders with faith in their honesty and causeity. The revenue certificates for 1877 can be paid off as they become due, and the balances on hand from the taxes of last year and prior years can at once be applied to pay the current expenses of 1878. Thus the honor, the safety, and decency of the city can be maintained in accordance with law."

A PETITION FOR REHEARING
has just been filed by the city in the case of Ida Irene Law vs. The People ex rel. L. C. Huck. This is the case recently decided by the Supreme Court, in which it was held that the city certificates were void.

The drift of the argument of Judge Morse on behalf of the city is that the object of the prohibitory clause of the Constitution was only to prevent the incurring of long-time loans. He argues that, on the principle that every word in a statute must be considered, so as to give it its proper force and effect, the word "allowed" in the twelfth section of the ninth article of the Constitution must be construed as meaning something. The section reads, "No city, etc., or other municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted," etc. This word "allowed" referred to the Legislature, which was not to permit cities to incur a debt of over 5 per cent, and did not refer to the cities. It was a limitation on the Legislature alone. The object of the probibitory clause, as shown in the debates in the Constitutional Convention, was to guard against a crying evil then existing. That evil was the tendency of municipal corporations to incur very heavy debts and issue bonds for long times, thus shifting all inconvenience except the payment of interest from their own shoulders to those of their reword descendants. The Legislature, by the intention of the framers of the Constitution, was to be prohibited from allowing cities to incur to those of their reword as self-executing, and the new charter au latter was incidental to the many other express powers lawfully given, and was indispensable the the execution of such powers and to the carry-ing on of a Municipal Government like that of Chicago.

CISCOES AT LAKE GENEVA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LAKE GENEVA, Wis., March 15.—The unprecedented run of cisco fish which commenced on Monday has continued since then, and many hundreds of the little beauties have been captured with the hook at the Whiting House the noor at the whiting node steamboat landing, and also at Dunlap's pier. The lake is clear of ice, but the fishermen do not seem to be successful in boats. Eyes are cut from perch and used as bait for ciscoes, and anglers crowd the docks daily. The "oldest inhabitant" does not remember such another phenomenon in the history of this curious fish.

A HOT SPRINGS APPEAL Hor Springs, Ark., March 15.—There is a general auxiety here that Congress should leg-islate promptly to extend the term of the Hot Springs Commission, which otherwise will expire on the 1st of April. It will require a year to sell the property, owing to the conflicting claims of settlers on the Government reservaclaims of settlers on the Government reservation, and until that is accomplished nothing can
be done towards rebuilding the recently-burned
districts, or securing sanitary and other improvements that are essential for the
benefit of the invalids resorting to
these healing waters. If Congress
will but settle the land titles the revenue from
the water rents will fully refund the Federal expenditure here, and local taxation and private enterprise will do the rest. There are thousands of health-seekers here now, and the number nearly doubles annually. The expiration of the Commissioners' term before the work is complete would be a public calamity.

SPRINGFIELD ITEMS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Springpield, Ill., March 15.—The Presider

SPRINGPIELD, Ill., March 15.—The President's car of the Battimore & Ohio passed here over the Chicago & Alton this noon.

Cyrus B. Sheneman, of Menard County, and Joseph H. Bates, of Virginia, Cass County, were to-day adjudged bankrupts on their own netitions. Joseph H. Humphrey, of Bloomington, also filed a voluntary netition in bankruptey.

James T. Pierson, Jr., a druggist of Lincoln, was to-day fined \$50 in the United States Court for emptying spirits without destroying the stamps.

Joseph and Phoebe McLaren, of Pana, wern jailed to-day on a preliminary examination charge of counterfeiting.

Several Eastern bondholders of the Springfield & Northwestern Railroad have to-day deseveral Eastern bondholders of the Sprin field & Northwestern Railroad have to-day d posited in the United States Court their bond and will share prorata with Col. John William the purchaser of the road, in its reorganizatio

HAIR RESTORATIVE.

SAVE TO LEARN HOW TO DO YOUR IT READ AND HEED HAIR WHAT FOLLOWS.

SAVE YOUR HAIR .- The laws of Health and Longevity demand it, the customs of social life require it. The matter is of great importance in

BEAUTIFY YOUR HAIR .- It is the surpassing crown of glory, and for the loss of it there CULTIVATE YOUR HAIR.-For by B

KATHAIRON

Besides being the best hair dressing ever produced, Lyon's Kathairon will positively prevent grayness, and will re-store new hair to bald heads, if the roots

It actually performs these seeming miracles, of

A FAIR SPECIMEN.

I had been entirely bald for several years, constitutional, I suppose. I used a few bottles of Kathairon, and, to my great surprise, I have a thick

growth of young hair.
COL. JOHN L. DORRANCE, U. S. A. In every important respect the Kathairon is abso lutely incomparable. It is unequaled
1. To Cure Baldness.

2. To Restore Gray Hair. 3. To Remove Dandruff. 4. To Dress and Beautify the Hair.

BEAR IN MIND .- The Kathairon is no sticky paste of sulphur and sugar-of-lead, to paint and daub the hair and paralyze the brain. It is a pure and limpid vegetable lotion, intended to re-store the hair by natural growth and reinvigoration. It is splendidly perfumed, and the most delightful toflet dressing known. No lady's or gentleman's tollet outfit is complete without I would be a supported. tollet outfit is complete without Lyon's Kathairon BOLD EVERYWHERE.

DOLLAR STORE.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. STEIN'S DOLLAR STORE

Having received our Spring Stock unexpectedly, and being obliged to move (at the same time we shall make a general change in our business), and in order to reduce our stock, we will for the next 40 DAYS offer a special discount of 10 per cent on all goods. Every Department is now complete.
None should fail to embrace this op-

106 East Madison-st.

POROUS PLASTERS.

WHAT ANY ONE MAY SEE. Any one who will examine the list of Centennia. Awards will see that the manufacturers of Benson Cancine Porous Plaster received the highest and onlimedal awarded to plasters. WHAT CANNOT BE SEEN

in this list is the name of any of their pumerous comnetitors. So greatly superior to ardinary porus plasters and liniments is Beuson's Capcine Porous Plaster
that it has gained the approval of the highest medical
authority in the world. Dr. J. N. H. Thompson, of
Washington, D. C., Judge in the Drug Department of
the Gentemial Exposition, any of them constantly in my practice, and age." Benson's Capcine
Plaster strengthens, soothes, stimulates a healthful
circulation of the blood relieves at once, and cures
quicker than any known plaster, liniment, or compound. It is now considered to be the unrivaled remedy
for lame back, rheumatism, neuralgis, spinal and kidney affections, scientics, lumbago, stubborn colds. Sold
everywhere. Price, 25 cents.

BE CAUTIOUS There are fraudulent and
the market: one in particular, having a similar
sounding name, contains lead poinsons. Each genuine
Benson's Capcine Plaster has the word Capcine cut
through the plaster. Take no other.

OCEAN NAVIGATION. ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS New York and Glasgow.

BOLIVIA, March 16, SpmiEFIHIOPIA, Mch 30, 3pm
VICTORIA, Mch 23, 2 a m | DEVONIA, April 6, 7 a m
ELVSIA... March 20, 7 a m | AnGil IA, March 27, 1 pm
Catina, Sc5 to 870. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates.
Second cabin, 840. Sicerage, 828.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 96 Washington-84.

North German Lloyd.

The steamers of this Company will asil every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken. Estes of rassage—From New York to Southampton. London Havre, and Bremen, first cable, Slot second cable, 800, gold; steerage, 830 currency. For freight OELtitleRs & CO., and passage apply to 2 Bowling Green, New York. REAL ESTATE,

HOMES IN THE WEST. Don't believe all you hear about the West. Every Agent thinks his locality is the best. Last chance for "FIKER HOMES" on a great Ealiway. Ton years experience as Surveyor and Land Examiner is lows, Nebraska, Missouri, Kanswa and Toxas. Send to Great in stamps and get Tile THUTH-BOTH SIDES of it. Cut this out while you think of it. Two HALF FAIKE Excursions each month. Call or address M. O'DOWD, 210 LaSalie-st., Chicago, Ili.

CIGARS.

The most prominent physicians in the city smoke and Tansill's Gen. Custer

The only Sewing Machine practically used at the extraordinary speed of One Thousand to

manufacture of every kind of Overwear and Underwear, is the Wheeler & Wilson.

The same qualities that enable it to withstand this severe test, and make it more economical for manufacturers, recommend it for the family. Rotary motion insures ease of movement, with greatly increased durability. If you desire clean, beautiful work, an easy-running, beautiful, and thoroughly-made Machine, see the New Wheeler & Wilson, No. 8, 155 State-st., Chicago, Illinois.

AMUSEMENTS.

M'CORMICK HALL. TUESDAY EVENING, March 19, the GRANDEST THURSBY CONCERT

COMPANY! The following artists will appear:
MISS E.H.M.A. C. THURSBY, America's Great Oncert Prima Donna.

MR. W. T. CARLETON, the Celebrated Baritone, for four years Frime Baritone Kellogy Opera Co.

MASTER LEOPOLD LICHTENBERG, the
Young American Violin Virtuoso (His First Appear-MR. GEO. W. COLBY, the Renowned Accom-

75 cts. (No extra charge for reserved seats).
Tickers for sale at Chicago Music Co.'s. 152 State-st. This concert will be given in the interest of a commendable object.

M'CORMICK HALL.

MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 18. Spirits! Real, Live, Potent! If Not, What Is It? Saved from Fire by Spirits' Power! The wonderful
"Fire-Test" given (under the Bishop \$500 challenge)
by Mrs. Mary K. Suydam. Investigations of Spiritism,
with scientific "test" conditions, by prominent
clergymen, physicians, and others. "Do the Dead
Return?" The great question answered.
Admission, 25 cents; reserved seats 25 cents extra.
Tickets for sale at Phillips', 101 Madison-st., and at
office of Hall.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE. Fourth and last week of the Great Brams, the EVERY NIGHT. Wednesday and Saturday TWO ORPHANS.

This great dramatic work after claborate preparation will be produced on the 18th inst., the entire CASE | UNION SQUARE THEATHE COMPANY. Sale of seats commencer Thursday, 1stis list. JEFFERSON PARK PRESBY'N CH'H.

JAMES E. MURDOCH SELECT AND DRAMATIC READINGS rom the Scriptures, Shakspeare, Dickens and oets, at the Jefferson Park Presbyterian Church, of broop and West Adams-sts., by Prof. Jas. E. Murdo

UNION PARK CONGREGAT'AL CH'H. MISS H. E. HASKINS

Will give READENG at the Union Park Congregational Charch on TUESDAY EVENING, March 19, Music under the direction of LOUIS Falk. Admission, 25c.

Boston, 1st Month, 28, 1875.—My Dear Friend, Miss Haskins: I must not deny myself the satisfaction of telling thee how heartily I enjoyed thy readings, both humorous and pathetic. Wishing thee all the success that thy uncommon qualifications as a reader deserve, I am truly thy friend.

John G. Whitties.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. Last Two Performances of the Brilliant Actres MISS FANNY DAVENPORT

PIQUE.
Saturday Evening, at 8 (farewell performa
AS YOU LIKE IT. Monday, March 18-The Eminent Comedian, MR. SOTHERN, as A CRUSHED TRAGEDIAN.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE. This Afternoon and Evening. Crowded Houses HAVERLY'S MINSTRELS. Arlington, Rice, Kemble, Linden, Carter, Cush man, Welch, Rice, California Quartettie. Grand Matinee to-day—25 and 50c. Evening Prices as usual 25, 50, and 75c.

COLISEUM NOVELTY THEATRE.

WATSON AND ELLIS The celebrated Dutch Comedians. Wm. N. Griffith MY AWFUL DAD. Popular Prices, 25, 35, and 50c. Next Week-First time of GEO. METKIFF'S thriling drama, entitled GOLD DISCOVERY.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE. J. H. HAVERLY......Proprietor and Manager. Remember, Last Saturday Matinee. Don't forget Last
Great Saturday Night.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
Mr. J. N. GOTTHOLD and strong cast; 100 Genuine
Liberated Siaves: Negro Songs, Choruses: Ohio River.
Midwinter: Grand Panorams of the Mississippi; Great
Cotton Plantation Scene; Transformation; Beautiful
Gates Ajar. Monday, John Ellsier's Company. Aladdin
+Magic Lamp.

WEST END OPERA HOUSE.

Fun-Prof. Carpenter's Fun. Wonderful and Amusing Scenes in Mesmerism every ight this week and Saturday Matinee. Admission, 25 nd 35c. Commence at 8 o'clock. HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

SPECIAL NOTICE. SALE OF SEATS FOR SOTHERN A CRUSHED TRAGEDIAN begins this morning NINON DUCLOS' FOLLY THEATRE.

Special Engagement of the Celebrated MISS PAULINE MARKHAM For the Gorgeous and Elaborate production of LITTLE BO-PEEP. SEWING MACHINES.

WEED SEWING MACHINES "ARE THE BEST." Ask to see them, or address
WEED S. M. CO., Chicago, Ill.

SCALES. FAIRBANKS' SCALES PAIRBANKS, MOREE & CO.
111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago,
Be careful tobsy only the Genuine.

\$25, \$50, \$100, \$200, \$500 The majority of Wall street houses and men as honest as their neighbors, and many of them hav world-wide reputation for soundess and honesty. To old house of Alex. Frothingham & Co., Brokers, Wall street, New Tork; is entitled to absolute condense. They state that an investment of about a made recently returned over \$1.00m lies than 60 da Send for their circular, free.—Sene Tork Tribune. LEGAL

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RATLEDAD.
Depois foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st.
and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 50 Clarkst., and at depois.

Trains. Leave. Arrive.

CHICAGO. ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO
KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.
Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and
Twenty-thing-st. Ticket Office, 122 Randoiph-st.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL BAILWAY. Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Tickes Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot. Leave. | Arrive.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILBOAD | Leave. | Arrive.

o On Saturday night runs to Centralia only. MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

bepot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Tweaty-second-st.

Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Ran

dolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Paimer House. Leave. | Arrive. Mail (via Main and Air Line)... * 7:00 a. m. *6:55 a. m. Day Express ... *8:00 a. m. *7:40 b. m. *8:30 a. m. *7:40 b. m. *10:30 a. m. Atlantic Express (daily)... \$5:15 p. m. *10:30 a. m. Atlantic Express ... *49:00 a. m. *8:50 a. m. *10:45 a. m.

BALTIMORE & OHIO. Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of roe-st. Ticket Offices: 83 Clark-st., Paimer I Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building)

PITTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY.

* 8:50a. m. \$ 5:40a. m. \$ 9:40p. m. \$ 6:40p. m. LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN. Morning Man—Old Line. 7:85 a. m. 7:40 p. m. N. Y. & Boston Special Ex. 9:00 a. m. 7:40 p. m. Atlantic Express, daily 8:15 p. m. 8:00 a. m. Night Express. 710:20 p. m. \$ 5:40 a. m.

PITTISBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.
(Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts. West Side. KANKAKEE LINE

Cincinnati, Indianapolis 4
Louisville Day Express. 9:30 s. m. 9:30 s. m. 7:30 s. m. CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILEDAD Depot, corner of Van Surem and Sherman and Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House. Leave. | Arrive.

All meals on the Omaha Express are served in dining ara, at 75 cents each. CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILBOAD.

"Danville Houte."

"Danville Houte."

"Danville Houte."

"Danville Houte."

"Danville Houte." Leave. Arrive. t. Louis & Nashville Express 7:10 a.m. *11:00 p. m. ashville and Florida Express 4 8:25 p. m. 1 7:15 a.m.

NERVOUS DEBILITY WEAK NESS, etc., and all disorders brought on by indiscretions, excesses or overwork of the Brain and Nervous System, speedily and radically cured by WINCHESTER'S SPECIFIC PILL,

TAMAR INDIEM (Universal acrised by the Farnity).—A Laxative Retreshing indicated Fruit Louenge; for the immediate religional accidence of constitution, Headaches, Bile, orrhoids, etc. Tamar (unifite pilis and the unual atives), is agreeable to take and nover produces a tion. E. GRILLON, 27 line Edmbuteau, Paris. by all chompies.

Mervous Debility, want of the train of gloomy attend-te ingredients. Address Dr. Sixth-st.. Cincinnati, Ohio

ch 15.—The Illinois & Mich-ened for navigation from on March 20. Boats will be 15.—The Builetin says the lic Works expects to have a 10th of April, which is son in the past twenty-one TION NOTES.

CON TREE.

tor, \$18,000; total, \$20,626.90. The que warranto proceedings against the mem-res of the South Park Board will come up for saring in the Criminal Court Wednesday morn-

he lecture and operetts at Hershey Hall for the the of the First Regiment, I. N. G., was very ely attended, despite the inclemency of the

The Special Committee to select judges and clerks for the coming election will meet in the City Clerk's office at half-past 2 o'clock Monday

Moses Taylor and Samuel Sloan of New York, and J. F. Joy and H. B. Ledyard, of Detroit,—be leading officials of the Michigan Central Rail-ond,—are at the Palmer House.

rs, Sarah Magne, of No. 271 Superior street, le hoisting a window in the second story at an y hour yesterday morning lost her balance and out, fracturing her left leg below the knee.

incil Committee on Licenses met yester-decided to report an ordinance providing licensing of livery hacks, —vehicles kept men for the accommodation of hotel I people who wish to attend the opera or be a commodation of the lower of the council will fix the amount. Mary Jane. aged 10 years, and Lawrence, aged years, children of Ann Dunlee, a besotted oman, residing at No. 48 Desplaines street, and ho was sent to the House of Correction, were esterday sent to the Catholic Orphan Asylum by ustice Scully. Since their mother's imprisonment they have lived by skirmishing among the sighbors.

verage attendance is about 400.

rge Francis Train was to have delivered one characteristic harangues last evening in Melek Hall, and about forty persons who were one of hearing him were on band. But he to connect, and the small crowd went awaying. It seems that G. F. T. was detained at napolis, or on the road between that city and Moreover, he was refused the use of the

conscience-stricken man sends to this office articles which he nicked up on Michigan are at the time of the fire of 1871, and which as unlawfully held ever since. They are a coarsely made of coarse thread, about six in diameter, and valued by the editor of Home at five cents spiece. The owner may them by proving property and paying the cost is notice, —a dollar a line.

f this notice,—a dollar a line.

Special Treasury-Agent Hinds has not received ficial notification of his appointment as a memor of the Appraisers' Investigating Commission. ossibly the general notifications were sent to ppraiser-General Meredith, of Baltimore, who, schairman of the Commission, would be likely inform the other two members as to the plan to pursued in carrying on the investigation, the der of places to be visted, etc.

order of places to be visted, etc.

The appearance of the water lately is due to the stirring-ap of the lake by storms, and the filling of the weils at the water-works and the pipes with very fine sand. The latter has to be 'blown out' occasionally to prevent them from filling ap, and, as a consequence, the water is unusually musidy for a few hours. An impression prevails that the increased mortality is attributable to the water, but Commissioner DeWoif says the health of the city hasn't been at all affected by it.

At 7 older westerday morning some, sailors Main street bridge. It had evidently been in water for some time, and was apparently that a man about 25 years of age, five t six inches in height, having the brown hair, cleanly shaven. blue ralls, blue cloth dress-coat, heavy cowhide es, one glove, checked shirt, and having on his son \$8 in bils, 20 cents in sitrer, an old knife, erman watch, and a time-book bearing the ne of Hugo Schlecht. The Coroner held an inest, and the jury found the yerdict usual in heases.

ppon the general subject.

On motion, a committee was appointed to wait upon the gentlemen members of the Social Science Association of Chicago to ask their co-operation with the Illinois Society of ladies.

Mrs. Smith read several letters of encouragement from ladies in different controllers of the State reads. different suojects.
Dr. Wardner, President of the State In.

The members of the West Side Red-Ribbon Reform Club beld their regular weekly meeting in the
hall at No. 221 West Madison street last evening.
Despite the rain, there was a large attendance.
The Chair opened the meeting by making an address to the Club on the subject of the tempersucce-reform work, taking as his text an editorial
from The Tribune. He was followed by A B.
Fuller, Vice-President of the Society for the Prevention of the Sale of Liquor to Minors; F. W.
Whitehouse, John Wilson, W. P. McCabe, and
other speakers. It was announced that a temperance mass-meeting would be held this evening at
No. 664 Indians street. The meeting adjourned.
The Saloon-Keepers' Society of Chicago held its
regular weekly meeting in Vorwartz Terner Hail,
on Twelfth street, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Miller complained because the Aritation.

Mr. Miller complained because the Aritation.

E. Morris. Harmon.
N. Y.... Tremont House—M. De l'une.
Hon S. Mann. Eligin the Hon, Eugene
sora: Col. J. R. Poor, Boston; W. Hubancisco; David Wilcox, Quins; Whig: W.
DesMoines; Maj. E. R. Coales, England
brangle, St. Louis; J. S. Cole, Wheeling
a. Philadelphia: the Hon. Charles Relius
a. Philadelphia: the Hon. Charles Relius
a. Philadelphia: the Hon. Charles Relius
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Portland. Over J. B. B. Mitche
Portland. Over J. B. B. Mitche
Hon. Charles Religious Ho

POLITICAL.

The second meeting of the citizens of the Fif-inth Ward, "irrespective of party," for the rpose of nominating an Alderman in opposition to Ald. Waido, was held last evening at Lincoln Park Hall, No. 965 North Clark street. It was observable in the make-up of the crowd that the observable in the make-up of the crowd that the Democratic element predominated, and that there was not an entire absence of the queer ones of the ward, among whom Al Patch and Louis Nelke were not the least. 'Capt." Ryan, an apparently disaffected Republican, sat around and went one cye on the business. John M. Armstrong, generally understood to be the coming man, was

The Committee on Resolutions, appointed at the last meeting, brought in a long list of "whereases" and "be it resolved" clauses. The sum and substance of the document was that Ald. Waldo, the Republican nominee, was interly incompetent to hold a seat in the Council. While John B. Armstrong, "a life-long Democrat and a resident for many years in the ward," was of all men the most fit to step into his official shoes.

Mr. H. C. Stoan moved to adopt the resolution.
Mr. Colbert wanted to explain. He wasn't in favor of having any game sprung on the honest taxpayers of the ward. He was opposed to Armstrong, whose course in the Council was open to adverse remarks. There was one little job in particular which he desired to refer to. That was the North avenue assessment. Through that innquity a heavy tax had been saddled on fine ward for the opening of North avenue from Wells street to Dearbourn avenue, when the avenue was already opened a part of the way. Armstrong, who was then in the Council, could have prevented the imposition of this heavy burden had he cared anything for the interests of the taxpayers. He did not, and Mr. Colbert was ferninst him. There was plenty of good men in the ward, he said in conclusion, from whom the meeting should have no trouble in selecting a candidate.

But the resolutions were adopted in spite of Mr. Colbert's vicorous "No."

Mr. Armstrong was called upon for a speech. He was a life-long Democrat, and expected the Democrate would nominate him at the primaries. He returned his thanks for the honor, etc., and said he would be their candidate, provided he received the Democration momination.

This is the slate said to be fixed for the West-Town Democratic Convention: For Collector, Chris-tian Casselman; Supervisor, S. S. Hayes; Asses-

Col. E. B. Gray, formerly clerk in the office of the State Superintendent of Education, came up to Chicago yesterday to tell all he knows against Supt. Etter, who is Democratic candidate for re-election. Col. Gray is bedizened with war paint,

House.

The Nationals of the Second Ward met last night at No. 685 State street. A Committee heretofore appointed reported that they had waited upon several gentlemen who had been asked to become Aldermanic candidates. Some of the gentlemen refused to accept the candidacy. Two had accepted. The two were preferent, and submitted to a close questioning as regards their allegiance to the National party and concerning the contract system in public works. There was of course a great deal of talk about "candidates," and "selling out," and "buildoxing," and the "iron heel," etc., and the ballot which was finally taken showed 31 votes, 16 of which were for Patrick Saunders, a plumber, and he was declared nominated. The Nationals

RAILWAY POST-OFFICE.

THE EFFICIENCY AND BLASTICITY of the Railway Post-Office was hardly ever better shown than yesterday, when word came to Chicago by wire that six days' mails from the Pacific the afternoon. This mail was the accumulation of account of the snow blockade on the Union Pacific. It was divided at Omaha so that the sacks for Pennsylvania, New York, and New England came over the Rock Island route; those for Ohio and Indiana over the Chicago, Burlington & Quinck; and those for Michigan and Wisconsin over the Northwestern. Arrived at Chicago, the mail going East was transferred to the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Depot, where lay in waiting the brandnew car "Gov. Crosswell," named for the present Governor of Michigan. Twe fact that three or four times as much mail as usual was to arrive had caused the authorities to call in a large extra force of clerks under control of Charles Vickery, Chief Head Clerk. There were Mr. W. Meredith, who would ordinarily have had charge of the car, his staff, consisting of Messra. Crane, Sawyer, Hodgman, and Thompson, and as many more extra men called in to help out. Among these were Mossrs. Gilbert, Brush, Dodge, Maher, and Roberts, so that when the 300 great sacks of mail were on board there was plenty of force to handle them. It was decidedly interesting to see the "shiny" clerks drop in and change themselves into workingmen in a few moments. The blue coats and brass buttons went into a valise, and instead there appeared the easy but slightly mongrei suits which went to make up the work-a-day ciothes of a man who had 200 or more miles to ride and thirteen or fourteen hours' work to do without a rest.

Like all other arrangements in the railway postal service, everything was (and always is) planned and set out straight. The dozen clerks were set over States and divisions, and before the car had left the depot the letters began to fly merrily about, with the probability that before Cleveland was reached the whole huge mass would be straightened.

The new car, the "Gov. Croswell," which left Chesco for the fartition leaf-invaning, a said to be was divided at Omaha so that the sacks for

with the probability that before Cleveland was reached the whole lurge mass would be straightened.

The new car, the "Gov. Crosswell," which left Chicago for the first time last evening, is said to be the best and completest ever built in this country. It was constructed at Adrian, Mich., in the same shops which have turned out the other cars of the Fast-Mail ine. Like them, it is painted white. It was made under the supervision of W. B. Thompson, Superintendent of the Fast-Mail Service, and is said to contain all the improvements. It is sixty feet in length inside, and at the north end (as the car would stand in the depot) is twenty-six feet of storage space for bags and sacks, which are piled up in cords like wood. In the centre of the car are the distribution boxes, into which the mail is handled as it comes from the bags. There are eighty-four of these compartments, with patent arrangement at the back by which the mail can be taken out easily and quickly. At the other end of the car are the small boxes into which the letters for the towns, cities, and smaller routes are put. There are about 1,000 of these, and they are curiously and ingeniously arranged so that the shelves can be reversed. In this way the boxes are changed se as to show one set of Western names as the car comes West, and an Eastern set as the car goes East. The finishing of the inside is plain, handsome, and substantial.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

Justice Eberhardt yesterday returned a batch of marriage licenses to the County Clerk. Some of them were two months and some one year old. The law requires that they shall be returned within thirty days, and the Justice's negligence has subjected him to a large time. He will not be prosecuted, however.

cuted. however.

The fight on Architect Eran is again to be renewed by the "Ring." They are angry with him because he has placed himself on record as opposed to further allowing Sexton \$3 per 1,000 extra on the brick-work of the Court-House. They want to bounce him, and some of them will spare no pains to that end.

John M. Snyder, well known in insurance cir-cles, and now running the Canton Gas Works. was indicted by the late Grand Jury for alleged crook-edness, and yesterday Maj. Beardsley, a well-known criminal lawyer of Rock Island, was around look-ing after his case. Snyder, it will be remembered, was once Gov. Yates' Military Secretary.

The Grand Jury for the month will be impanele for work Monday. There are a great number cases to come before it, and its time will be pret thoroughly taken up. It was expected that son special work would be taken up, such as lookin into some of the recent actions of the Board, by

The entire roof is to be painted, and the jail-yard will be calcimined if it needs it.

Walker announces that he will be so far advanced with the stone work next week as to call for the setting of some of the grante columns on the Court-House. He further says that he will complete the second story in the next thirty days, and that, notwithstanding his credit has been made out to be so bad, he finds the greatest difficulty in keeping the names of workmen off his pay-roll.

ERRORS IN ASSESSMENTS.

Following is the text of the letter received by County-Treasurer McCrea from Auditor Needles: Addition's Oppics, Springfight, March 13.—S. B. McCrea, Esq., Collector Cook County, Chicago, Ili.—Sir: Yours of the 12th inst. at hand. The Revenue law recognizes the fact that errors may be made and wrongs committed in the valuations placed upon the various classes of property by Assessors. It provides times and places where the aggreeved taxparer may procure relief.—Sees. So and 07. If he fails to take advantage of the say of the courts themselves are powerless to give relief against on excessive valuation. (75 III., 272). In the case of Adsit ws. Lieb et al., 76 III., 198, where a party was required to pay on a valuation greaty in exems of the real value of his property, it was held that "he had had his remedy before the Board of Reveylsor, and not having availed himself thereof, he must bear the consequences." Again, in Porter vs. R., B. I. & S. L. R. B. Co., 76 III., 561, is held that in fixing the value of property for taxation assessors act "judically," and their decision can only be impeached for fraud.

You have a right to accorrect palable clerical errors which you may find in the tax books (note Secs. 95, 170, and 231 Rev. Law), but you cannot correct excessive valuations. Very respectfully.

CRIMINAL.

Theron Merritt, who shot Mrs. Leggett, a

this city, residing at Evanston. Pottgieser was yeaterday fined \$10 by Justice Summerfield, by agreement of defendant, for giving a concert in his saloon. The case will be taken to the higher courts to determine the ques-tion of constitutionality of the ordinance. ov James Conners was called by Justice Hainer esterday, and after the counsel had spent a good eal of time in arguing pro and con for the admison and exclusion of evidence a continuance was conners is sinking slowly, and there are no hopes

At noon vesterday there was a lively set-to on diana avenue, between Twenty-ninth and Thir-Thursday afternoon a 9-year-old daughter of Peter McGee, of No. 122 Townsend street, was run down by a baker's wagon near the corner of Townsend street and Chicago avenue, and sustainec so severe a fracture of the right leg that it is thought amputation will be necessary. The reckless driver drove off at full speed, and escaped capture.

officer M. J. Crowe, of the Cottage Grove Sta-tion, yesterday caught a German horse-thief named Frederick Krueger, who is wanted for the larceny of a bay mare on the night of the 13th, from Heary Holdear, of Naperville, and also upon three similar charges. He was caught while at-tempting to dispose of the nag to Dr. Bray, resid-ing at the corner of Lake and Morgan streets. Jus-tice Summerfield held aim in \$1,000 bail to the 18th.

Beth.

Detectives Heinzman and Bauder yesterday arrested, at the instigation of Deputy-Sheriff E. M. Friend, of New York City, a man named Lesser Friedberg, who for the past six months has kept a pawnshop on State street. He is wanted in New York for jumping a limit bond of \$1.400, signed by Adolph Hirschman. John Williams, and Meyer Coleman, to secure his release pending trial upon a charge of obtaining goods for a picture shop which he kept, upon false pretenses. The officer and prisoner left for New York within half an hour after the arrest. York within half an hour after the arrest. The "ugly man" at the Armory, whom Officer Murnan arrested, tried the insanity dodge as long as he thought it was of any use, and yesterday attempted to hang himself twice, but in each instance was discovered. Detective Helnzman took a peep at him, and is almost certain that he is the

same thief who attempted the same dodge in this city some seven years ago. Last night Mr. "Uzly man" rested quietly, but still refused to rive his name. The coats found in his possession were yesterday identified by James Sherdin, of No. 1787 Wabash avenue, from whom they were stolen several days ago. Officer P. Maloney, of the Cottage Grove Station, is ferreting out eix other cases of coat-stealing against him in that portion of the city.

other cases of coat-stealing against him in that portion of the city.

Minor arrests: Knute Eklarf, obtaining goods under faise pretenses from A. Nogleby; Kate Miller, of No. 255 North Clark street, assaulting Katic Lembke, a neighbor; Charles Kiehle, a wife-beater, residing at No. 250 Wells street; Thomas Murphy, assault with a deadly weapon, and threats to kill his wife, Mary; Joseph Geaton and James McGearley, of the State street band of pickpockets; Billie Smith and Thomas Perkins, charged with vagrancy by Detectives Riordan and Maloney; John O'Connell, snatching a pocketbook containing \$6 from a lady who is requested to call at the Armory by one of the witnesses of the coberry, David Hinchlifts, of No. 62 Bismarck coart.

Lewis P. Pond. business manager of the Hyers

who is requested to call at the Armory by one of the witnesses of the; robbery, David Hinchliffe, of No. 62 Bismarck court.

Lewis P. Pond, business manager of the Hyers Sisters Combination, and a brother of the manager of the Lycenm Bureau, has fallen into the hands of the Philistines in this city, and, evidently for lack of a better mark, has shot off his arrows at Mike McDonald and George Morris, his brother-in-law. Pond and a man named Page have been 'bucking the tiger" in his secret lairs, and as usual got the worst of it. He claims to have been beaten out of \$400 in a room at No. 178 Medison street, and upon the succeeding night out of \$300 in a room at No. 168 Clark street. As nearly as can be ascertained the only charge against McDonald is that he did not warn him of the danger into which he was falling. Both men were arrested, and the case will be called before Justice Summerfield to-day.

The burglar who was brought down by Mr. James S. Peironnet with a bullet-hole in the region of his abdomen carly the other morning out at Wheaton was still silve yesterday morning. The wound had been probed to the depth of several inches, but all efforts to find and extract the ball proved unavailing. The doctors at first thought he would live, but the fears now are that inflammation will take place, in which case it will only be a question of time. Although very low, the man talks a good deal, making no concealment of the fact that he is a professional burglar who has followed the business seven or eight years. He tole British Consul Warrack night before last that his name was James O'Neill, and that he had formerly lived in Manchester, England. His familiarity with the names of business houses in that city tended to confirm this statement. He was gracious enough to say during one of his talks that he didn't blame Mr. Peironnet for doing what he did, although he was naturally sorry things had turned out just as they had. In a conversation with a Chicago gentleman mentioned, and that he had met some of the boys in Ch

Wheaton.

Yesterday afternoon two slick young men drove up in a buggy to the front of a large tobacco-houseighear the south entrance of the LaSaile street tunnel, and a young man on the sidewalk, who proved to be a "pal," ran into the store and told the only man present in the store that there were two gentlemen wanting him outside. Unsuspectingly he went out, and was asked if he knew a man named "Jones," and was afterwards drawn into a conversation as to the saic of a quantity of tobacco in the leaf. While this was going on, the "pal" had sneaked into the store, and was ransacking the vault of its valuable contents, amounting, it is said, to several thousand dollars. The opportune arrival of a clerk, who was smart enough to tumble to the racket, was the only thing that spoiled the little game of the thief. The employe caught sight of him in in the vault, and suddenly closed the door and held him prisoner until Officer John Patterson, stationed at the Clark street crossing came up. Upon being released from the vault, the thief showed fight, and drawing a revolver attempted to shoot the officer, but the latter was too dexterous for him in it the use of his baton, and soon made the fellow tractable enough. He was taken to the Chicago Avenue Station, where he gave the name of William Kennedy. He is not known hereabouts, and probably comes from Dubque Is., as he says he does. No plunder was secured, and his "pals" A BOLD GAME.

NEW YORK, March 15.—A match between Yank Adams, the finger billiardist, and William Yank Adams, the inger billiardist, and William Sexton, took place to-night. The conditions were that Adams make 2,000 points with his fingers while Sexton made 1,000 with the cue. The match was won by Adams in the 31st inning, leaving Sexton with 834 points. Winner's average, 64 16-31; loser's, 27 4-5. Adams' largest runs: 104, 122, 303, 119, 110, and 132. Sexton's largest: 96, 121, 147, 101, and 100. THE COURTS.

Gage Case.

lecord of Judgments, New Suits, Bankruptcy

After about a month's trial the Gage case was concluded yesterday before Judge Rogers, and given to the jury at about 1 p. m. Mr. Smith, on behalf of the city, closed his argument at noon, and the Judge then charged the of evidence to the contrary the presumption was that the bond in question was the official bond of Gage, and that it was signed and scaled by him and his sureties when the body of the bond was filled up as it appeared to be at present. If it was signed in blank,—that is, with spaces to be filled up,—and presented to the Common Council and Corporation Counsel, and presented to the common council and corporation Counsel, neither had any knowledge of blanks, it was good. If it was d, the burden of proof was on the defendants to show that it was signed in blank, and they must show, by a preponderance of evidence, that the Corporation Counsel had knowledge of such fact. Gage was competent to testify in the case, but the jury in weighing his testimony must consider his interest. If Gage procured Clyde, a clerk in the Law

Department, to fill up the bond, then it was not the act of the city; the City Attorney and Corporation Counsel were the only law officers of the city, and it was the act of Gage and not of the city. The jury were to consider all the evidence and reconcile it if possible, and to adopt such a theory as harmonized the testi-

If the bond was signed in blank as to date, penalty, or names of obligees, and the blanks were thereafter filled up, the bond was void, unless it was subsequently acknowledged as good by the sureties. Any knowledge by the Corpoation-Counsel was knowledge by the city, he being its proper law officer and representative. The jury then retired and commenced balloting, but up to 10 o'clock had not agreed, and at that time there was no prospect of an agreement. It is not known how they stood.

ing, but up to 10 o'clock had not agreed, and at that time there was no prospect of an agreement. It is not known how they stood.

Sophia Petillion yesterday filed a bill in the Circuit Court against Omar Bushnell to restrain him from selling the furniture and fixtures of the barber-shop and bath-room in the Grand Pacific Hotel belonging to Petillon Bros. She says that in February, 1877, Henry and William F. Petillon gave her a note for \$2,850, secured by a chattel mortgage, to secure a debt for that amount owing to her. The mortgage also covered four other notes for \$250 each, given to Omar Bushnell. He now claims that the chattel mortgage is security primarily for his four notes; that they are first to be paid out of the proceeds of the mortgaged property, and is proceeding to sell the same to satisfy his claim. In pursuance of this purpose he has taken possession of the barber-shop and bath-room of Petillon Bros., in the Grand Pacific Hotel, and is receiving the income therefrom. Complainant charges that Bushnell will, if not prevented, sell the above property at a great sacrifice, to her great damage; that the note held by her and those held by Bushnell stand on an equal footing,; and should share prorata in the proceeds of a sale of the mortgaged property. She therefore asks for an injunction to prevent the proposed sale and the closing up of the shop and for an account.

THE FULLERTON AVENUE CONDUIT CASE.

In the case of Ledlie vs. Fitzsimons & Connell, the Receiver, Clinton Briggs, filed a report saying that he had advertised the property, except the book accounts of Fitzsimons & Connell, for sale, and had received an offer of \$22,962.41 from Gilbert W. Ledlie for the most of it, and some special offers for small portions from two or three other parties. Up to the time of filing his report, however, Mr. Ledle had not completed his purchase. The next best bidder for all the property was W.C. D. Grannis. The Receiver also has on hand now, after paying some accounts, \$274.65. He has soid \$3,231.89 worth of

incurred expenses on account of his Receiver-ship to the amount of \$862.87.

ship to the amount of \$802.87.

DIVORCES.

Temperance Swenson filed a blil yesterday against her husband, Andrew Swenson, asking for a divorce on the ground of cruelty and conviction of felony.

Elizabeth A. Foland filed a bill to compel her husband, Abram J. Foland, to support her. She charges that during the whole twenty years of their marriage, she has been obliged to support herself. He is earning \$1,200 a year, and she thinks he can afford to give her a part of it. Margaretha Kempner also wants a divorce be-Margaretha Kempner also wants a divorce be-cause her husband, Carl Kempner, left her in uiness to him.

Mary Hartnett also has a husband, Michael

Mary Hartnett also has a husband, Michael Hartnett, with whom she cannot live on account of his brutality. She says she is an invalid for life, that her ribs are displaced, and her limbs permanently injured through his abuse, and she dares not live longer with him for fear of her life. He owns the house No. 292 Main street and two lots, and has \$2,000 in the bank, and she thinks he ought to be compelled to support her.

Lastly, Elizabeth W. Sattler complains that her husband, John D. Sattler, is in the habit of filling himself up with whisky, and then pounding her and driving her around the house. She

for a change.

Judge Moore yesterday granted a decree of divorce to Henry W. Imberg from Margaret Imberg on the ground of desertion.

Firms.

William A. Ruff was yesterday admitted to practice in both the United States Courts.

Friday will be the last day of service to the April term of the Superior Court.—New calendars will be prepared.

Judge Blodgett will attend to general business to-day; Judges Gary, Moore, and Booth will hear motions; Judge Rogers submitted cases; Judge McAllister motions for new trial where notice has been given; Judge Farwell motions and divorces; and Judge Williams general business and No. 1,078, Cregier vs. Illinois Trust & Savings Bank.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company filed a bill yesterday against James M. and Charlottee W. Loomis, N. T. Gassette, Mary J. and J. H. C. Gross, L. D. Boone, C. M. Buckman, E. P. Secomb, and the Union Mutual Life-Insurance Company, to foreclost a mortzage for \$9,000 on all that part of Lots 5 and 8, Block 4, in the Assessor's division of the S.W. fractional ¼ of Sec. 22, 39, 14, bounded as follows: commencing at point on the west line of wabash avenue at that point, 4 11-24 feet south of the N. W. corner of said Lot 5: thence running east on a line parallel with the north line of said lot 172½ feet, moreor less, to the east line of said Lot 5; thence north along the east line of said Lot 5 and 8 27 5-24 feet; thence west on a line parallel with the south line of said Lot 8 and 5 27 5-24 feet; thence west in a line parallel with the south line of said Lot 8. and thence south along the west line of said Lot 8 and 6 27 5-24 feet; to the place of beginning.

Henry Young et al., trustees under the last will of Henry Young, deceased, siled a bill against W. P. Gray, Kate F. Gray, John Cummings, and the Illinois Central Railroad Company, an order was the only one who gave up his financial ship yesterday. Secured debts, \$1,281; unsecured, \$17,728.50. The assets comprise bills and notes, \$1,250, and open accounts, \$7,786.25.

Proceedings, Etc.

against Samuel H. Burhaus to recover \$10,000 damages for alleged seduction.

Franklin Parmelee began a suit for \$15,000 against David A. Gage.

John Wood brought suit in trover against Preston, Kean & Co., claiming \$1,500 damages.

Elizabeth A. Stone filed a bill against & A. Downer and A. A. Parker, trustees of the estate of the late H. O. Stone, and against the heirs of the same, asking leave to borrow \$95,000 with which to take up a mortgage Company, and another for \$20,000, due the Northwestern Mutual Life-Insurance Company, which were given by H. O. Stone on the trust-estate of his wife and children.

PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

In the estate of Sarah J. Kendall, letters to Peter Taylor, under bond for \$4,000, were granted.

GRIMINAL COURT.

John Hasey and James McNulty were tried for burglary. Hasey was acquitted, and McNulty was given one year in the Penitentiary.

John Hackett pleaded guilty to burglary and

John Hackett pleaded guilty to burglary and was remanded.
Philip Murphy and Stephen Haywood were found guilty of larceny. Murphy was found not guilty, and Haywood was given one year in the Penitentiary.
Edward Powers and Richard Holland were found guilty of larceny, and given cighteen months in the Penitentiary.
Thomas Olsen was tried for malicious mischief and acquitted. chief and acquitted.

Emil Stenger was on trial for assault with intent to kill. THE CALL MONDAY.

JUDGE GARY—Sis, and Sai to Say, increase. No case on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—28, 29, 30. No. 27, Kinfer vs. Kinfer, on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—Set cases 2, 935, Minils Manufacturing Company vs. Schroeder; 2, 930, Town of West Chicago vs. Russell; 262, McKitrick vs. Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company. Chicago, Rock Islama & 18.00.
No case on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—126, 191, 197, and 200. No case on trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—279 to 303, inclusive, except 283, 285, 287, 288, 289, 290, 201, 206, and

JUDGE WILLIAMS—994, Bowman vs. Bowman.

JUDGMENTS

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE GARY—T. E. Houson vs. Emmett A. Thomas and C. E. Tallmadge, \$1, 115.93. — William Harler vs. Fourth National Bank of Chicago, \$188.99.—E. S. Barrows, et al., vs. J. W. E. Coman and Rather Goodman, \$340.—67.—J. O. Glover vs. Sidney W. Sca, \$3, 797.50.—C. J. Van Zandt vs. Joshua R. Brown, \$6, 657.—E. Edward Groth vs. Henry and Barbara Kuhlmann, \$154.55.—B. L. Sanger vs. John Moynihan, \$807.14.

CINCUIT COURT—COMPESSIONS—Albert Sprung vs. Ferdinand Loff, \$128.

JUDGE BOOTH—C. A. Weary vs. Ben Franklin Insurance Company; vertiet \$1,074.74, and motion for new trial.—George Burry, et al., vs. Theodosia N. C. Bodman; verdiet \$1,000.

JUDGE MALLISTEM—James Waish vs. Richard Collins, \$182.37.—John Cushmock vs. Thomas Kneale, \$50.

CERTIONARI.*

Special Dispotch to The Tribuna.

St. Louis, March 15.—The famous lawsuit of the Baring Brothers, of London, against Thomas Allen and others, for several hundred thousand dollars in bonds of the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad, was to-day transferred from the Circuit Court. This was done on motion of Baring Brothers. The case will come to trial at an early day.

THE GREAT STORM.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BISMARCK, D. T., March 15.—The last stage rom Fort Buford reports 200 miles north of Bismarck a terrific snow-storm beginning last Friday and continuing three days and nights. It extended from Buford up the Missouri. The fall was one to fitteen feet. The Missouri will have plenty of water at Bismarck. The ice is moving out. Tuesday's stage from the Black Hills is three days behind time, owing to the snow in the Hills. No snow here.

INTERNATIONAL BASE-BALL CHAMPIONSHIP COLUMBUS, O., March 15.—The following named clubs have entered for the char of the International Base-Ball Association, the entries to which closed to-day: Tecumseh, of London, Ont., Buffalo, Rochester, Star of Syra-cuse, Utica, Hornells of Hornellsville, Crickets of Binghamton, Lowell, Manchester, New Bed-ford, and Springfield of Springfield.

MARRIAGES.

DEATHS. REAGAN-On the 14th inst., Dennis Reagan, as Bis years.
Funeral from his late residence, No. 112 DeKoven-th, on Sunday, the 17th, at 10 o'clock sharp, to hurch of the Holy Family, thence by carriages to Calvary. McMULLEN—In this city, March 15, Willie McMulen, infant son of William McMullen, aged 6 months.
Funeral Sunday at 11 o'clock at No. 553 North Wells place from St. James Charles day, March 16. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to at

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Political.

Political.

Political.

Pourth ward—ALL FRIENDS AND MEMBERS
of the Democratic League in the Fourth ward are
requested to meet at the Democratic primary, corner
overling, March. 16, st 7:30 o'clock sharp, to nominate
an Aiderman. an Aiderman.

SIXTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB MEETING AT Delp's place, No. 812 Hinman-st., corner Lincoin, this evening at 80 clock.

THERE WILL BR A MEETING OF THE REPUBLICANS favoring the nomination of A. C. Knoff for Aiderman of the Thirteenth Ward at Benz's Hall, 786 Lake-st., near, Robey, Saturday evening, March 18. Good speakers will be present. Good speakers will be present.

THE THIRD WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB HOLD a regular meeting this evening at southwest corner Wabashav. and Twenty-second-st. A Committee previously appointed will report ten names from which the Club will, on next Saturday evening, choose a candidate for Alderman. The same committee will report twenty-seven names from which the Club, on the same evening, will choose nine delegates to the Republican City Convention.

THE NINTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB MEETS THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE TENTI Ward Republican Club held at No. 258 West Lake st. this evening at 8 o'clock. st. this evening at 8 o'clock.

THE REPUBLICAN CLUB OF THE ELEVENTH
Ward will meet this evening at Martine's Hall, on
Ada-st. Important matters will come before the Club.
THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE FIF.
I teenth Ward Republican Club this evening at 8
o'clock at Albert Fleelier's, corner of Willow and Day-ton-sts. Ald. Waldo and others will address the meeting.

Ing.

Add. Wardo and others will address the meeting.

THE EIGHTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB will meet for election of officers and business general at 80 clock p. m. to-night in Lower Turnet Hall.

THERE WILL BE A MRETING OF THE FOURTH Ward Republican Club this evening at Armory Hall, indiana-av., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtichts.

CHARLES M. MORTON WILL CONDUCT THE Sunday-School teachers' meeting to-day noon in Farwell Hall. Subject: "Heackiah and the Assyrans."

COOK COUNTY SALOON-KEEPERS' ASSOCIA-tion will meet on Saturday, the 16th of March, at West Twelfth Street Turner Hall, at 2 o'clock, sharp, All saloon-keepers furited. H 6RSHEY MUSIC HALL, OPPOSITE MCVECK.

H cr's Theatre-Prof. Carpenter will give an entertainment in mesmerism Sanday aftermoon and evening,
2:30 and 7:50. Admission, 25 and 50 cents. W. L. FAWCETT WILL DELIVER A LECTURE
W. L. FAWCETT WILL DELIVER A LECTURE
Subject: "Fallacies in the Doctrine of Economies."
THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE
Union hold daily Gospel meetings in Lower Farwell Hail at 8 p. m.

The Boy, The Man,

Be they fat or lean, and never before able to be suited in Fine Ready-Made Clothing, can, we guarantee, get as good a fit as any Merchant Tailor will give them, at about HALF THE PRICE. Our New Stock is in, and we never had such Fine Goods before.

ALL-WOOL \$1.50 and \$2,

ALL-WOOL Only 50c.!

To-day closes them out. MEN'S CLOTHING. BOYS' CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS.

YOUR OWN PRICES.

184 & 186 State-st. OPP. PALMER HOUSE.

BABBITT'S PREPARATIONS B. T. BABBITT'S Original and Standard Manufactures.

OFFICE AND FACTORY: Nos. 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 80 & 82 Washington-st., N. Y. BABBITT'S

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TOILET SOAP BABBITT'S

SOAP POWDER.

BABBITT'S YEAST POWDER.

BABBITT'S SALERATUS.

BABBITT'S CREAM TARTAR.

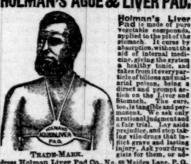
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POTASH

THE PROPRIETOR will give an ounce gold for every ounce of impurities foun any of these preparations. For Sale by all Dealers.

MEDICAL.

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TRADE-MARK.

dress Holman Liver Pad Co., No Box 2112, N. Y., or 248 W. Fourth St

The Woman's Hospital of the State of Illinois, 273 THIRTIETH-ST., Chicago,

MISCELLANEOUS. ADIES' LINEN HAND-PROTI

AUCTION SALES. By GEO. P. GORE & CO. Saturday, March 16, at 9:30 a. m. AUCTION SALE OF

FURNITURE

50 Parlor Suits. 50 Lounges. 100 Centre Tables, 25 Easy Chairs, 50 Rockers, 100 Bedsteads, 50 Office Desks

REGULAR TRADE SALE

okcases, Wardrobes, &c., which will positively be

Tuesday, March 19, 9:30 a. m. Highly Important to the

Trade.

Country Merchan's will serve their best interest by Attending this Sale, which will cover Large Lines of Thoroughly Well-Assorted and Seasona-ble Goods. We have now in hand invoices from Manufacturers and Importers which include Full Cottonades, Jeans, Hosiery, Cassimeres, Russia Crash, Cutlery. Table Oilcloth Honeycomb Qu Men's Pants, Table Linen. Linen Towels.

Alpacas, Ladies' White Wear Turkey Damask, Linen Handkerchie Crashes. Dress Shirts, Men's Undearwear. Hardware, Pearl Buttons, Stationery, Collarettes, Traveling Bags,

Napkins.

Ruchings,

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auct'm THIRD GREAT

SPRING AUCTION SALE

On Wednesday, March 20, At 9:30 a. m. prompt. All LEADING manufacturers of the country will be represented in the sale, and it will include full lines of the EEST CUSTOM and HAND MADE GOODS. Catalogue GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabsah-av.

CARPETS.

REGULAR TRADE SALE, Friday, March 22, 10 a.m.

RESH INVOICES. HIGGINS' TAPESTRIES.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auction OIL CLOTHS We are the Agents for Amos Wilder & Co.'s Pat-ent Drum Laid Floor Oil Cloths. These goods are of Superior Quality, and do not Cockle on the

OIL CLOTHS.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auction and Commi By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., REGULAR SATURDAY SALE,

New and Used Household Goods, Parlor and Chamber Sets, Crockery, and General Merchandise, ATURDAY MORNING, March 16, at 9:30 o'clock, at 174 East Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BANKRUPT SALE. STOCK OF A HARDWARE DEALER.

Stoves, Tin and Shelf Hardware AT AUCTION, SATURDAY MORNING, March 16, at 10 o'clock, at 174 East Randolph-st. Also. 10 Crates Crockery, in Open Lots.

By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO., THIS A. M., AT HALP-PAST 9 O'CLOCK, WE SHALL SELL

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctions

NEW FURNITURE Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room, Hall and Office Furniture. NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARPETS, ETC., ETC.

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 118 & 120 WABASH-AV.

General Merchandise, Real Estate, &c. AT AUCTION PRICES. BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS.

Estate of John A. Huck, Deceased.

CLOTRES-CLEANING.

LITERA'

Third Volume raphy of Alber

Comparative Psy Future State-Manua

Drunkenness in Er Appreciation of

African Ex Literary and Art Ite its of Ants--Afri

Solid-Hoofe

LITERAT PRINCE AL PRINCE-CONSORT. By With a Portrait. Volum York: D. Appleton & O. McClarg & Co. 12mo., pp. The biography of his Prince-Consort is carried years in the present volumes in during this term so m responsibility, in his nos aken could have ade the Eastern Question, and ferce and desperate strugg power, shadowed the early

by the close of March had in a permanent gloom. W lared on the 28th of this m and England, and thence, ment of peace at the ch sources of the two nations their leaders were devoted Throughout this stirring represented as absorbed itate,—toiling unostents and ceaselessly, to in the execution of and to afford aid, I and suggestion, to the chief scaped his vigilant att toil he kept himself closel tails of the political and bome and on the Contine ened views, extensive kr judgment enabled him to m over the entire operations war, and to calculate with gland's part in the unde and hard-working life that i withat, a cheerful, patient, ful one. The striking is, that the cares as while and private nature.

is, that the cares as public and private nature, we conscientious sovereign, hes of glory and grandeur sur position. In a conversation and Napoleon, allusion we restraint and self-denial in iton; and the latter touchil the Empress felt them gri

In September, 1854, the Emperor Nanoleon by ma days to the camp of the F logne. It was the first met tinguished men, and the o for unreserved conversation the purpose of strengthen ance between the Governmente defense of Turkey age Russia. The pleasant per restablished were still furth cordial reception of the Ent Windsor Castle in Marisit of the Queen and Pr French Court in the summe The impressions retained his first mterviews with Na corded by him in the follow He (Napoleon) appeared que

on very familiar footing they seemed afraid of him. the ton de garrison, with a —the Emperor smoking eig able to understand my not is very chilly, complains of early to bed; takes no piea proud of his horsemanship,—could discover nothing rema. His general education and clent, even on subjects which to him.—I mean the polititimes, and political science remarkably modest, howed these defects, and showed in not pretending to know wha refers to the Napoleonic his at his fingers' ends; he also a much and desply on politimes and many very crude not mired English institutions, of an aristocracy in France; ling to allow such an aristocracy in France; ling to allow such an aristocracy in the mired the file of the control over the pure. The effect which the Enthe mind of the Queen, of at Windsor Castle, was seene of their introduction ly sketched in the diarry of I cannot say what indes me, —how much all seemed These great meetings of sovery exciting accompanies.

TION SALES. P. GORE & CO., oh 16, at 9:30 a. m. ON SALE OF NITURE

20 Chamber Sets, 25 Easy Chairs, 50 Rockers, 100 Bedsteads,

and Bar Mirrors, Show-cases, &c., which will positively be

P. GORE & CO., Auctioneer TRADE SALE

arch 19, 9:30 a. m.

aportant to the

ts will serve their best interest Sale, which will cover Large y Well-Assorted and Seasona-ave now in hand invoices from Importers which include Full

Jeans,
Hosiery,
Cutlery,
Suspenders,
Alpacas,
Ladics' White Wear

Turkey Damask, Linen Handkerchiefs

Crashes, par, Dress Shirts,

Hardware, Pearl Buttons, Collarettes,

Traveling Bags. P. GORE & CO., Auct'ra

JUCTION SALE

oes & Slippers

esday, March 20,

pt. All LEADING manufac-ry will be represented in this ciude full lines of the BEST -MADE GOGDS. Catalogues inspecticon Mender

inspection Monday. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

TRADE SALE. arch 22, 10 a. m.

gle and Double Chain Ingrains

RPETS.

ICES.

PESTRIES.

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LOTHS

for Amos Wilder & Co.'s Pat-goll Cloths. These goods are, and do not Cockle on the ale Only. O. P. GORR & CO., Auction and Commission.

BUTTERS & CO., SATURDAY SALE, d Household Goods, hamber Sets, General Merchandise,

G, March 16, at 9:30 o'clock, at at Randolph-st. UTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. UPT SALE. TARDWARE DEALER, d Shelf Hardware G. March 16, at 10 o'clock, at landolph-st. Also. ckery, in Open Lots.

HALF-PAST 9 O'CLOCK,

r, Dining-room, Hall ce Furniture. AND CARPETS, ETC., ETC.

ADDIN & CO. WABASH-AV. iven to the outside sale of

NTONYA & CO., ON PRICES. AND SLIPPERS. rehants needing goods can buy rifice, as they must be sold.

. Huck, Deceased.

tven that, in pursuance of an robate Court of Cook County, of February, A. D. 1878, wo any of April. A. D. 1878, wo any of April. A. D. 1878, at 10 of that day, at the late resi, deceased, on the northeast, and Fullerton av., Chicago, blie suction for cash, to the er therefor, the tollowing ty, to wit: Household furnitari-table, oil-paintings, ornameres, horses, cow, and all said estate upon said premi

Can be beautifully DYED of CLEANED and REPAIRED, at trifling expense. Repressed C. O. D. U901 K. d. McLAIN, 90 Denrhers and 261 West Machanst. Chicago, 107 North Sixthest, St. Louis, Me. N. B.—Ladier Dresse, Sacques, Shawla, etc., dyea and cleaned.

ON SALE.

HALL SELL

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Appreciation of Stanley, the African Explorer.

LITERATURE.

Third Volume of the Biog-

raphy of Prince

Comparative Psychology-The

Drunkenness in England--English

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Manuals.

Albert.

Literary and Art Items -- The Habits of Ants--African Flora--Solid-Hoofed Swine.

> LITERATURE. PRINCE ALBERT.

PRINCE ALBERT.

HIR LIFE OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE-CONSORT. By THEODORE MARTIN. With a Portrait. Volume the Third. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Chicago: Jansen. McClurg & Co. 12mo., pp. 432. Price, \$2. The biography of his Royal Highness the Prince-Consort is carried forward only three represent volume; but the event of the war in the Crimes imposed upon the Prince inring this term so much labor, anxiety, and responsibility, in his position as chief adviser to the queen, that he less space than has been taken could have adequately contained its history. The embarrassment and perplexity of the Eastern Question, and the imminence of a ferce and desperate struggle with the Russian power, shadowed the carly weeks of 1854, and by the close of March had settled over England ha permanent gloom. War was formally de-dared on the 28th of this month by both France md England, and thence, until the establishment of peace at the close of 1856, the resources of the two nations and the energies of their leaders were devoted to the prosecution

Throughout this stirring period the Prince is Throughout this stirring period the Prince is appresented as absorbed with the affairs of tate,—toiling unostentatiously, but effectively and ceaselessly, to assist the Queen in the execution of her arduous duties, and to afford aid, by way of counsel and suggestion, to the chief officers in the various departments of the Government. Nothing scaped his vigilant attention. By unsparing toil he kept himself closely informed of the demails of the political and military situation at home and on the Continent; while his enlightened views, extensive knowledge, and calm judgment enabled him to maintain an outlook over the entire operations connected with the war, and to calculate with surprising sagacity the movements requisite, in the passage of

war, and to calculate with surprising sagacity the movements requisite, in the passage of svents, for the honorable conclusion of England's part in the undertaking. It is a busy and hard-working life that is thus depicted, but, withal, a cheerful, patient, unselfish, and useful one. The striking truth it enforces is, that the cares and burdens of a public and private nature, which weigh upon the conscientious sovereign, heavily offset whatever of giory and grandeur surround that exalted position. In a conversation between the Queen and Napoleon, allusion was once made to the restraint and self-denial incident to their station; and the latter touchingly remarked that the Empress felt them greativ, and called the fulleries "a beautiful prison." The Emperor dided that he shared this feeling strongly, observing, "I wept burning tears on leaving England."

ided that he shared his tory of the public cares that perpetually engrossed and oppressed the queen and her consort, there are occasional tharming glimpses of their private life, which was brightened and sweetened by fond and tenter domestic ties. The anniversaries of the Royal marriage, and of the birth of both parents and their offspring, were joyousty celebrated. On these festival days, for a few hours at least, the labors and worries of state were put aside, the labors and worries are the labors and the labors are the labors and the labors and worries of state were put aside, the labors are the labors and the labors are the labors and the labors are the labors and the labors are the labors are the labors are the labors and the labors are the labors ar or an extraction and severated by food and teacher of the comparison of the food points of the comparison of the food points at least of the comparison of the food of the comparison of the food and younce united in innocent diversion. They and character were extended and gritter were the comparison of the food and younce united in innocent diversion. They are districted as the control of the property of the food and younce united in innocent diversion. They are districted to the comparison of the food of the property of the food of the property of the food of the property of the food of the comparison of the food of the property o

near contemplation of a character, parameter, stated, and efficient in a very high degree.

INTUITIONAL PHILOSOPHY,
COMPARATIVE PSYCHOLOGY; OR, THE
GROWTH AND GRADES OF INTELLIERNER. By
JOHN BASCON, Author of "Philosophy of Religron," "Principles of Psychology," "Philosophy of English Literature," etc. New York:
G. P. Patnam's Sons. Chicago: Jansen, McClarg & Co. Svo., pp. 297. Price, \$1.50.

In his "Principles of Psychology" Dr. Bascom had laid down the rules which in the present work he has expanded and traced out still
further toward their logical results. Believing,
as he does, in the radical and inextinguishable
difference between matter and mind, he has, in
this present volume, undertaken to show how
the data given by the materialists can be equally well used by the intuitional philosopher;
more than this, how they must be used by the
latter if he would keep pace with the development of thought and utilize the latest and best
facts in physical science in the discussion of his
theories, or else confess that his theories are insufficient to explain the facts.

The author is a thorough and consistent adversary of the school of Spencer and Mill; but
he shows a mest catholic spirit, and a readinesa
to accept the new facts they have discovered,
while in no way admitting the truth of their
conclusions. He defines Comparative Psycholory as "a knowledge of intelligence, of conscious activity as it exists in all forms of lives;
a tracing of its development in its several stages
through the entire animal kingdom." Having
shown, in a former work, the existence of certain mental and moral faculties, and the difficuity, or rather impossibility, of accounting for
we expressing all the phenomena of mind in
terms of matter, or by movements of physical

pable of kindness, anection in him as regards his patinds. If sel confidence in him as regards his patinds. The Empress Engenie won equally gracious pinions,—the Queen declaring:

She is full of courage and supressed that the manual is most charming. With all her great ireliness, she has the prettiest and most modest manner.

Her manner is the most perfect the most prefect thing I have ever seen,—so gentle, and graceful, an tind, the courtesy so charming, and so modest the hitring withal.

Altogether, I sm leithated to see how much albert likes and ad-

nires her, as it is so seldom I see him do so with The fear of assassination would seem to have troubled the Queen during the festivals attendant upon this sojourn of the Emperor in London, as she remarks, after a brief walk along a crowded nessent was a ster a brief walk along a ant upon this sojourn of the Emperor in London, as she remarks, after a brief walk along a crowded passage-way:

Nothing could have succeeded better. Still I own I felt anxious, as we passed along through the multitude of people, who after all, were very close to us. I felt, as I walked on the Emperor's arm, that I was possioly a protection for him. All thoughts of nervousness for myself were past. I thought only of him; and so it is. Albert says, when one forgets oneself, one loses this great and foolish nervousness.

The occasion of the visit of the Queen and Prince to Paris, in 1856, was one of peculiar significance, as no English sovereign had entered the city since Heury VI. had there asserted his claim to the fealty of the land. The account of the entertainment of their Royal guests by the Court of France is chiefly taken from the diary of the Queen, which is writtenwith much and graphic detail. Her Majesty gave berself up with ingenuous earnestness to the gratification which this short and rare release from the pressure of her duties afforded. The attractions of Paris were fully appreciated, and the genuine kindness of her hosts warmly recipaceated. Pleasant visions of herself occupying quiet moments with her pencil sketching the scenes that were most picturesque, walking alone with the Crown-Princess in the gardens of St. Cloud, or driving through Paris incognito. are mingled with descriptions of public fetes and celebrations, at which the great world looked on. While inspecting the Tulleries, the Emperor conducted his guests to his own apartments—

wents—
Which consist of a suite of rooms, six in number, opening one into the other. . . In his bedroom are basts of his father and uncle, and an old glass case, which he had with him in England, containing relics of all sorts that are peculiarly valuable to him. In some of the other rooms are portraits of Napoleon, Josephine, his own mother with his elder brother, and one of her with his brother and himself as little children.

The Hotal des Invalides was insided by the containing the containing

relates:

We thanked the Emperor much for all his kindness and for this delightful visit. He said, "Yous reviewfars?" and we hoped he would come to England. I embraced him twice, and he shook hands very warmly with Albert and the children. We followed him to the ladder, and here I once more squeezed his hand, and embraced him, saying. "Encore une fous, birs?" We looked over the side of the ship, and watched them getting into the barge. The Emperor called out, "Adieu, Madame, au recoir," to which I replied, "Js Pespere bien."

A few weeks after the visit to Paris the

This prudent scheme of the elders proved, as such schemes are apt to do, untenable, and a passage from the Queen's journal relates how it fell through:

forces alone, in the present treatise he only discusses these points incidentally. At the outset he cautions the reader or student of Psychology against the danger of rejecting the use of all the faculties; of refusing to enlarge the mind so as to inciude all new facts without mutitation or distortion; and of attempting to infer from a similarity of external appearances an equivalence of internal conscious states, though the two sets of facts are found on very different planes of life. He then goes on to discuss, in successive chapters, mind and matter, physical forces as related to vital forces, vegetable life, the nervous system, animal life as organic, animal life as instinctive, animal life as organic, animal life as instinctive, animal life as power which will cause the reader to stop and meditate, the uselessness and logical fallacy of trying to account for all the variable phenomena of mind and reason by movements of ganglia and nerve-centres,—purely physical operations. Taken with his "Principles of Psychology," this work gives a clear and forcible statement of the doctrines of Intuitional Philosophy. Based on the general principles of the Scottish school, it is framed to meet new hypotheses and difficulties, or new forms of old officulties not known when Stewart and Hamilton wrste.

AFTER DEATH, WHAT?

ETERNAL ROPE. FIVE SERMONS PREACHED IN WESTMINSTER ABERT, NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1877. By the Rev. Frederick W. Farrar, D.D., F. R. S., Canou of Westminster, Chaplain-in-Ordinary to the Queen, etc., etc. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 12mo., pp. 225. Price, \$1.25.

with his elder prother, and one of her with his brother and himself as little children.

The Hotel des Invalides was visited by the Royal party late one evening. The coffin of Napoleon I. reposed in the small chapel of St. Jerome, and into this, writes the Queen—

The Emperor led me, and there I stood, at the arm of Napoleon III. his nephew. before the coffin of England's bitterest foe; I, the granddaughter of that King who hated him most, and who most vigorously opposed him, and this very nephew, who bears his name, being my nearest and dearest ally! The organ of the church was playing "God Save the Queen" at the time, and this solemn scene took place by torchlight, and during a thunder-storm. Strange and wonderful indeed.

Among the goasipy trifles which enliven her diary, the Queen records that the Imperial cuisine "generally is simple and good, but with less variety timn ours."

On the return of the Queen and Prince to England, the Emperor escorted them to Boulogne, taking a kind leave on board the Royal yacht. The parting was sincerely affectionate, according to the account of the Queen, which relates:

We thanked the Emperor much for all he bind.

Madame, as revoir," to which I replied, "Je Pespere bien."

A few weeks after the visit to Paris, the Prince Frederick William of Prussis arrived at the Court of St. James, with the intent to sue for the hand of the Princess Victoria, the eldest child of the Queen. The young people were known to each other, and the heart of the Prince had some time before surrendered to the charms of the Princes. The Prince-Consort, writing of the affair to his friend and confidant, Baron Stockmar, says:

The event you are interested in reached an active stage this morning after breakfast. The young man laid his proposal before us, with the permission of his parents and of the King. We accepted it for ourselves, but requested him to hold it in suspense as regards the other party till after he confirmation. Till then the simple unconstraint of girlhood is to continue undisturbed. In the spring the young man wishes to make his offer to herself, and possibly to come to us along with his parents and has engaged sister. The 17th birthday is to have elapsed before actual marriage is thought of, and this will, therefore, not come off till the following spring.

This prudent scheme of the elders proved, as and schemes are ant to do uniterable and a

Davis; "Easter Lilies," by Susan Coolidge;
"Science and the Erodus," II., by J. W. Dawsop; "John Bannock," by John Talbois;
"Charles Kungales," by E. A. Wasaburn; "The
Pir Tree," by Rose Terry Cooke; "Ethics of
'Advanced Science," by Borden P. Bowne;
"Tom's Heathen," X., XI., by Josephine R.
Baker; "Some European Churches, "III., IV.,
by H. Everett; "Our To-Morrows, by Fannse
R. Robinson; "The Truth About Barbars
Fritchie," by Caroline H. Dali; "Charley's IcePibe," by Emily Adams; The Episcopal Outleok," by Julius H. Ward; "Life Against Life,"
by Elizabeth A. S. Chester; "Money and
Morala," by W. G. Sumber; "Editor's Table;"
"Literature."

MERICAN LAW REGISTER for March (D. B.
Cauifield & Co., Philadelphia).

FAMILIAR TALK.

DBUNKENNESS IN ENGLAND. The vice of drunkenness is said to have been of rare occurrence in England prior to the reign of Eitzabeth. But, when a portion of her troops went over to the Netherlands to assist William of Orange in defending the liberties of his country against Philip II. of Spain, they there acquired convivial habits, which, on their there acquired convivial habits, which, on their return, were speedily spread over their own land. Camden states, in his "History of Queen Elizabeth," that "The English, in their long wars in the Netherlands, first learnt to drown themselves with immoderate drinking, and, by drinking others' healths, to impair their own. Of all the Northern nations, they had been before this most commended for their sobriety." The same

Westwarts Asset, Novemen and Decay.

Ber. B. D. B. F. R. S., Canon of Westmann, C. C. P. C

ton. Left by chairman and servants all drunk. I can hardly get to the Princess." It is recorded that in some houses a servant-lad was kept for the express purpose of loosening the neckcloths of the guests who fell under the table. By active and efficient lerislation the evil was gradually subdued; and it is observed by Lecky that among the favorable results ensuing was the decrease of dropay, which had risen in London to a wholly unprecedented point between 1718 and 1751, but now "immediately diminished, and the diminution was ascribed by physicians to the marked decrease of drunkenness in the community." Still, continues this writer, the measures passed "formed a palliation and not a cure, and, from the early years of the Eighteenth Century, gin-drinking has never crased to be the main counteracting influence to the moral, juteliectual, and physical benefits that might be expected from increased commercial prosperity. Of all the pictures of Hogarth, none are more impressive than those in which he represents the different conditions of a people whose national beverage is beer, and of a people whose national beverage is beer, and of a people whose national beverage is beer, and of a people who are addicted to gin; and the contrast exhibits in its most unfavorable aspect the difference between the Hanoverian period and that which preceded it."

STANLEY. Mr. H. M. Stanley has been elected a life member of the London Society of Arts, in rec-ognition of the services he has rendered comognition of the services he has rendered commerce by his explorations in Africa. English man of science are generous and warm in their acknowledgment of the heroic qualities which this brave traveler has exhibited, and of the valuable assistance he has afforded toward an understanding of the geography of Central Africa. Full credit is awarded him for what he has accomplished, and no detraction is made because the man, endowed beyond most others with the gifts needed for successful exploration, is perhaps lacking in the elegant acquirements of the scholar and the man of society. In short, Mr. Stanley is estimated by the Englishmen most competent to judge of his achievements for what he actually is,—the pluckiest, and readiest, and swiftest traveler who has yet ventured into the wilds of Africa. Not a leaf is torn from the laurels he has honestly won, on account of either fancied or real sins he may commit against refined taste or fastidious no-

commit against refined taste or fastidious notions.

The editor of Nature, in an article upon Stanley of several columns' length, accords the explorer unstinted honors. For tearly two hours, it states, before St. James' Hail was opened on the night when Stanley addressed the Geographical Society, the doors were besieged by an eager throng, and hundreds, if not thousands, were unable to obtain entrance. "In view of the many hard words," says Nature, "that have been spoken of Mr. Stanley's conduct under certain trying circumstances, the sight on the platform of the stately figure and genial face of the venerable missionary and explorer, Dr. Moffat, the father-in-law of Livingstone, was exceedingly gratifying,—showing, as we think it did, that so humane and experienced an 'African' as he does ng. consider that Mr. Stanley has greatly sinned."

Remarking upon the term, "the Bismarck of African exploration." which has been applied to Stanley, Nature says of these two distinguished men:

latter is taken away, they do not pile up a few grains of earth and thus cross the barrier. Despite the many observers and the plentifulness of ants' nests. it is still doubtful how their nests commence. Sir John's experiments show that the workers of Lasins flavus will not adopt an old queen from another nest. But, on the other hand, the queen of Myrmica ruginodus has the instinct of bringing up larve and the commence. Sir John's experiments show that the workers of Lasins flavus will not adopt an old queen from another nest. But, on the other hand, the queen of Myrmica ruginodus has the instinct of bringing up larvæ and the power of founding communities. As to intimating to each other discovery of food, he considers this not necessarily to imply any power of describing localities, but that rather by a simpler sign co-workers accompany each other to the treasure. They do not summon their brotherhood by sounds to a repast found by them. Their affection for friends is outbalanced by haired of strangers. A few of each being kept prisoners in separate bottles with wide-meshed muslin over the mouths, those free outside again and again excitedly endeavored to attack the latter, but used no means to free the former, their own companions. Further experiments prove that scent more than sight guides them in following up food which has been shifted in position after its baving been partaken of and a return to the nest made. Ants avoid light when thrown into their nests, and they then congregate into the darkest corners. Taking advantage of this habit, by a series of ingenious experiments—wherein strips of colored glass, in other instances shallow cells containing colored solutions, such as carmine, bichromate of potash, chloride of copper, etc., were used—Sir John arrives at the conclusion that ants are influenced by the sensation of color, as are bees; though, in the case of the ants, its effects probably are different from those produced in man. A predominate preference is given by the ants to red, green follows, yellow comes next, while to blue they have a decided aversion. The longevity of ants would seem greater than generally admitted, some specimens of Formica tusca being at least 5 years old.

African exploration." which has been applied to the Stanley, Nature says of these two distinguished men:

In the one case as in the other, there has been a well-defined purpose, carried out by means of a clear and cool head, firm nerve, andinching will, and (perhaps more important than all) as iron constitution. One of the most remarkable characteristics of his work is the unprecedented rapidity with which it was accomplished, considering the rich harvest of results. As he told his followers at Zanzibar he meant to do, he snot across the Continent like an arrow. In two years and a half, with many zizgazs and subsidiary explorations. Africa was crossed from Hagamayo to the mouth of the Congo. The great work of the explication, the exploration of the Lualaba from Nyangwe to the sea, occapied only five mouths. Concerning Stanley's exploration along the Congo, the writer adds:

It is difficult, indeed, to see how the work could have been accomplished for generations except by a man of Stanley's character, and by the method adopted by him. In whatever light we regard this part of his recent work in Africa, whether as a mere exploit, or as a vast addition to geographical knowledge, or in the light of the great results that are likely to follow to civilization, commerce, and showledge, or in the light of the great results that are likely to follow to civilization, commerce, and showledge, or in the light of the great results that are likely to follow to civilization, commerce, and a mere exploit, or as a vast addition to geographical knowledge, or in the light of the great results that are likely to follow to civilization, commerce, and a mere exploit, or as a vast addition to geographical knowledge, or in the light of the great results that are likely to follow to civilization, commerce, and a mere exploit, or as a vast addition to geographical knowledge, or in the light of the great results that are likely to follow to civilization, commerce, and of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of

Lisbon has been visited with a snow-storm,

The botanist accompanying the French expedition to the Islands of St. Paul and Amderstam, in 1874, for the observation of the Transit of Venus, collected from fifty to fifty-five spe-

MAKING SILVER DOLLARS.

The Processes of Minting-Progress of the Work from the Melting to the Stamping-How the Silver Is Alloyed-The Capacity

How the Silver Is Alloyed—The Capacity of the Three Mints.

Bese York Times, **Berch II.

The capacity of the various coining mints and Assay Offices in the United States will be fully tested during the coming year. The law of Feb. 28, 1878. demands that between 2,000,000 and 4,000,000 of the new dollars shall be turned out every month. The officers of the mints think that 3,000,000 will be the maximum of production for the present, and to coin as many allyer. that \$,000,000 will be the maximum of production for the present, and to coin as many silver dollars as that a month will require brisk work at the mints. It has already been announced in the Times that the dies for the new dollar are to be made from the design of Mr. Morgan, an English draughtsman. The coin will undoubtedly be one of the handsomest that has ever been circulated in this country. There will be, as a matter of course, no lack of silver in the mints to work upon. On the 11th of December last eleven tons of silver were sent to Philadelphia potash, chloride of copper, etc., were used—sit Joha arrives at the countison that an are influenced by the sensation of color, as are bees; though, in the case of the ants, its effect, probably are different from those produced in man, to red, greate preference is given by the ants to red, greate preference is given by the ants to red, greate preference is given by the ants to red, greate preference is given by the ants to red, greate preference is given by the ants to red, greate preference is given by the ants to red, greate preference is given by the ants to red, greate preference is given by the ants to red, greate preference is given by the ants to red, greate preference is given by the ants to red, greate preference is given by the ants to red, green preference is given by the ants to red, green preference is given by the ants to red, greate preference is given by the ants to red, greate preference is given by the ants to red, greate preference is given by the ants to red, greate preference is given by the ants to red, greate preference is given by the ants to red, greate preference is given by the ants to red, greate preference is given by the ants to red, greate preference is given by the ants to red, greate preference is given by the ants to red, greate preference is given by the ants to red, greate preference is given by the ants to red, greate preference and the greate preference is given by the ants to red, greate preference and the greate to be a subject to the preference. The district is represented by the control of the greate preference is given by the control of the greate preference is given by the greate the greate to red, greate the g and these, in their turn, are run through a steam punching machine which cuts planchets the proper size for the coln. From 100 to 240 are cut in a minute. As the metal gets greasy during this process, the planchets are then dipped into a bath of diluted sulphuric acid, which is too weak to act upon the surface, but effectively removes all foreign matter. Tae planchets are then adjusted; that is to say, they are carefully weighed, and all that are lacking in weight are cast aside; such pleces are called "lights," and the "heavies" are the pieces which weigh too much and are filed off. The adjusting is done by women. It is a process which requires much delicacy, and scales are used which are sensitive to one-saxty-fourth of a grain. After the adjusting is finished, the next operation is the milling, which is done with a curious sort of machine. The edges of the

The control of the co

THE HOME.

TO JEMIMA. Jemima, the story you tell in The Home
Is certainly excellent reading:
And yet there's a notion crept into my head,
That, too, it is slightly misleading—
For is there a woman now living, my dear.
Who'd like to keep house on three hundred a year?

Now, I'm a poor man, and my income is small, Or at least it is not very large;
And, to tell you the truth, it is all I can do
My payments in full to discharge.
So gladly I second this noble idea
Of learning to live on three hundred a year.

Had I your acquaintance, I gladly would shake,
Would you let me, the hand which has penned
This advice to young people just starting in life,
Which, if taken, most surely will tend
To placing them where before long will appear
The way to spend more than three hundred a year.

O didn't I laugh when I read what you said About learning to live in one room! But then, for my life, I dare not say a word, Or I should be killed. I presume.
But let me just whisper these words in your ear:
Hurrah for Jemima's three hundred a year!

My better-half says that she thinks it is best To keep single than is it to wed
A man who has not a good home for a wife;
And she raises particular Ned
Whenever I mention your name; and I fear
That she does not favor three hundred a year.

I dare not say much, but I think all the more, And, had I a schoolmaster's pen, I'd do all I could to persuade our young folk

To make Love a prime factor again— For with it they'll make a three hundred appear Much more than, without it, three thousand

*CHICAGO, March, 1878. PUT YOURSELF IN HER PLACE.

In The Home was a very nice letter— Twas written of course by a man. I'd say to that lord of creation, Put yourself in our place. If you can.

When Fortune around us is smiling, secure in our beautiful home, We sigh not for rights of the woman, Nor long in new pathways to roam.

But storms of adversity, raging.
Despoit us of all; then, alone,
We wage for our very existence
The war that to poverty's known.

With courage and hope for an armor, We hattle like soldiers; but then, Alas for the skirts of the woman! They trip us again and again. We learn with amazement and sorrow Life's harder for woman than man, For Prejudice, tyrant and ruler, Keeps woman still under a ban.

O pray, sir, have done with romancing, And look you the fac's in the face; You'll vote equal rights for the woman

If you e'er put yourself in her place. QUINCY, Ill., March 11, 1878. TO CONTRIBUTORS. TO CONTRIBUTORS.

To the indy who wrote the rither abustive letter to the conductor of The Home, he would say no more than that he doesn't intend to say anything to the hornets' nest, so long as the hornets don't say anything to him. He desires to add that for sharp-tongued abuse, envy, malice, and all uncharitableness, he has never in threescore years met anything equal to the criticisms of "some ladice" upon some other faddies,—not especially the letter which is referred to above, but generally. To set a young man to conduct this department for half a year would make a celibate of him

ment for half a year would make a celibate of him if he survived. He would in one week lose faith in all those sweet and gentle qualities which AUNT HELEN—I judge from your question that you do not read The Home. In the issue of Jan. women claim for themselves.

you do not read The Home. In the issue of Jan. 5 was given the following editorial note:

LARRA LEMLAND The origin of the quotation is absolutely unknown. The oldest recorded case where it occurs is the following from an English poet; but even he cannot be identified further than the lipes were current fully 250 years ago:

Tut. tut, my lassle; such thoughts resign,

Tomparisons are cruel.

Fig. 10 trames as fine,

Consistency's a jewel.

Consistency's a jewel.

Tt is very nearly exasperating to read in a letter:

"I have long been a reader of The Home," etc., and then to find such questions as have been answered oozens of times. For instance, it may be said, for perhaps the twentieth time, that The Saturday Tribuva, containing The Home, can be

J. H., Decatur-If you could be sure that as large a proportion of good women as of bad would vote if allowed, then your argument would be a

good one. As the matter now stands, it is a bundle of assertions without proper backing of fact.

A few contributors perist in the very unpleasant practice of trying to write a long letter in the finest hand on a postal-card. If they will not write legibly, their favors will go unread.

the paper your letter is refused. Juliet, your letter went the same way for the same reason. ILLINOIS—The terms are so common that you can

find them in any dictionary without taking up valuable space here.

**BELEN—Have sent your letters direct to the

lady who wanted the information. There are letters in this office for the following-named contributors. Those intended for persons living out of the city will be forwarded by mail-upon receipt of address. Residents can call or send to Room 38 TRIBUNE Building and get their letters: THE LETTER-BOX.

letters:

Moltke (2),
Marron,
P. R. M.,
Mrs. Field,
A. M. B.,
Harrie B. Free,
Lallah,
Zoe No. 1,
Joseph Perkins,
Tonic,
Aidyl,
Mrs. M. Thorpe,
Happy Little Housekeeper (2).

A WORD TO OVERWORKED MOTH-

Happy Little Housekeeper (2).

A WORD TO OVERWORKED MOTHERS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Stcanors, Ill., March 11.—To Amber, Romola, Aunt Carrie, and many others, whose strong, womanly words give a new impulse to The Home each week, a hearty greeting and godspeed. One of the surest indications of our national progress is seen in the increasing proportion of earnest, practical, and cultivated American women who speak to us both with tongue and pen from out the wealth of their own personal knowledge and experience, striving by example and counsel to emancipate the sex from the tyranay of those mistakes, weaknesses, and follies that still rule the many with s rod of iron. These it is that so often undermine the dignity and prosperity of the home to a fatal extent; and any wind of reform that would sweep society clean of them all might peweloomed as ittle short of the milliennium.

But to my subject. The ground has been pretty well covered by Amber's guns, but I may perchance faul a corner that has escaped special notice. There is a class of mothers to whom my heart goes out with an almost impatient desire to help, and they are all the more pitiable in that their mistake proceeds from over-consciousness. A case in point is that of a friend, who, with limited income and ambitious tastes, strives to dress her family and keep up the appointments of her house on a footing with those of wealthier neighbors. To do this she must economize somewhere, so she very often piles her needle till past midnight, dispenses with needle help, and starves soul and body in various other ways. Of course she often wakes in the morning with a headache to begin the weary round of amounter day, and augments her present nervous irritability by fresh excesses. It is pitiful to see a face, young comparatively in vears, with care written all over it, and aircady overcast with the descending shadows of ill bealth. And yet she is therefore, and they will be descended with the idea that she is therety on the propose." Her course you was a prop

them to be both helpful and thoughtful of you; dispense with the parlor if necessary, and cease to wasse the most precious things that God has be stowed upon us here. Then take the rest, recreation, and time for mental improvement that will bring back some of that old elasticity, you thought utterly gone. Guard your health as your pearl of price, remembering that it is your best wealth, and that the flow of healthy blood makes audible music. Teach your children that there are many things infinitely superior to keeping step with the fashions; that strong mental, moral, and physical vitality alone will make them rich and truly noble; and thus do your part toward helping the next generation unward to a nicher plane of strength and intelligence. Your children's minds are gardens in which you are commissioned to plant every choice thought within the limits of your wisdom, always keeping them refreshed with shower, sun, and breeze from the resources of your own nature; for, he assured that if you neglect them, there is no lack of mischievous gardeners who will invade your unguarded premises and plant all manner of evil there; so that you will perchance wake some day to find the piace overrun by brambles and ceded to thisties. Lastly, since we cannot take away anything but our souls when we go hence, why not put some of your fine affiching into your children's spiritual garments, so as to make them presentable in their Father's house?

It is a fact that nineteenth-century mothers can endure only about so much before health gives way, and the question is, for what purpose shall they husband and exert their limited executive forces? It is clear that the power behind the domestic throne is the mother, and what we want there are women of character, strong, efficient, wise, and withal tender. Can they be all this while wasting the precious oil of life's lamp far into the night, when Nature has decreed otherwise, and holds in sure reserve a bitter reward for all who transgress her laws? Can they be this when their feet are

BRONCHITIS.

BRONCHITIS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Chicago, March 14.—In answer to Mary Moore:
The first thing to do is to try to abort the inflammation of the mucons lining of the bronchial tubes. For this purpose use aconite and verstum in the same manner as directed for croup. If this is done early it will generally succeed, but often the first symptoms are not observed and the "cold" becomes "settled." You will then need, in addition, and expectorary and additive sirun. This is excellent: agencally succeed, but often the first symptoms are not observed and the "cold" becomes "settled." You will then need, in addition, and expectorant and sedative sirup. This is excellent: Finite attract sobelia, one-half onner, sirul persons virginians, two connects; old anise, 15 drops: mix. Dose, from one-third to one test-spoonful every two or three hours, multi relief is obtained, or vomiting occurs. Counterirritations extremely useful. The best applications for children (because least painful) are knowned oil, of a actic acid, shaken up well, or finely-powdered camphor, rubbed up in lard. Whatever's used, it should be watched, and not allowed to go too far. This treatment is all that larequired in an ordinary case of acute benchmark. The second because least painful are received the attention that spound which has never received the attention that spound which has never received the attention that will continue to be practiced. Simple acute bronachitis, such as we are considering, and even pneumonia occurring in healthy children, assailly be induced by middlend and safe called to receive the standard of the same class, and in the diseases of the amount and safe called to receive the standard of the same class, and in the diseases of the same class, and in the disease of the same class, and in the disease of the same class, and in the disease of old age. Tar

flicted. Under conditions which often exist in disease, it is capable of producing great, and even fatal mischief. It is perhaps more immediately dangerous in acnie lung disease than in any other, especially where the substance of the lung is involved. Though a remedy of great value in many chronic conditions, its use in a large range of scute diseases cannot be too severely criticised. The use of the ammonium chloride would appear to be free from objection.

But to return to the questions. Increased susceptibility to cold indicates lowered vitality, the causes of which must be sought by one acquainted with all the conditions in the case, and the remedy applied accordingly. For a nursing mother, a rather concentrated diet is best, avoiding the coarser vegetables, as well as pickles, saids, etc., but drinking freely of any warm bland drinks that are relished, in addition to the usual tea and coffee. The coriander seed has a specific effect in increasing the secretion of milk. I have used it myself-and can recommend it. The seeds should be fresh, graind coarsely, and well steeped; or the fluid extract may be used. I hardly know the dose required in this form, but it could be easily ascertained by trial.

As regards the proper food with which to supplement the natural infant diet, pure fresh country milk is the best, and sweetened. If the infant digestion is strong, and great care is taken to prevent fermentation, this milk will be likely to answer well. It, however, it should produce diarrhea, the sulphite of sods should be given immediately, and the milk discontinued. When obliged to discard milk altogether, out-made and barley are the best grain foods. The gruel from oat-meal or from pearled barley crushed in a coffee-mill, or what is better, if you can get it, the boited flour from one of these grains and roasted gently in the oven before maxing into gruel. Prepared in this way you will have an article equal to the high-priced "infants' foods" sold at the drug-stores.

to the high-priced "infants' foods" sold at the drug-stores.

I have answered all letters received, except the last one from a lady at Evanston, who omitted her signature, having come to the conclusion that Gunaika was of the masculine gender. She will be glad to learn that this is not the case. I suppose that Bobbles has been answered under another name, as I received no letter with this signature. I have been mildly curions to know why I should have been so generally mistaken for a man, and am sorry to have created this impression. When I wrote my first letter to The Home I had no thought of ever writing again, and my nom de plume was used merely as a passport to the editor; otherwise, I would have selected one more generally understood.

THE USES OF ADVERSITY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Historical Illingwood, Ill., March 15.—I think one of the sorriest sights in this sorry world is the first realization of youth that all hearts are not kindly disposed, all protestations not genuine, all professions unmatched by practices of rectitude and honor. Is there a mother of us to-night, who, bending above the cradle-bed where sleeps the dearest baby that ever was born, does not feel her whole heart melt in tears to think of the trouble and the anguish that shore. born, does not feel her whole heart melt in tears to think of the trouble and the anguish that cherished one shall surely know, if God spares it to us out of Heaven? For a few bappy years, perhaps, the little hand shall be folded close within our own,—against the shield of our love shall beat the arrows aimed against its peace, and then despite our warnings and our prayers, that stern old mentor, experience, shall take the callow heart in charge, and tutor it in her own relentless way. There will be betrayala, sharper than death,—battles from be betrayals, sherper than death,—battles from which no bugle blow shall call retreat, until the unquestioning faith of childhood is slain,—shadowy valleys, through whose groom none-but the Savior's love can comfort and uphold. God know how we would bear it all if we could! We would press every thorn to our own breast if only they might gather roses; would drink to the dregs each cup of sorrow if their lips might be unwet; would bend our own shoulders to the burden if they could walk erect.

All this we know, but I question if we always stop to think of the uses of adversity, and the hidden love that wisely ordains life's discipline. There are very few strong characters who have not attained strength through suffering. The flowers upon which the sun always shines are beautiful in leafage and blossom, but it takes the tempest and the shock of mighty storms to develop pine trees. It is not in halmy June that the juice of grapes turns to mellow cordial; the frosts must find them first. The house that is built on sunny sands soon crumbles, but the foundations that are struck in granite outlast decay. So, think, we should teach our children that sorrow is not so grievous a thing after all. That disappointment, and betrayals, and all the stony paths of life's experience are sure to be best for character-building in the end. He who would be a soldier must endure hardship.—It is left for the shallow headed and the indifferent alone to join the ranks of the stay-at-home guards. Welcome be all sorrow, then, that turns the eye of the soul heavenward. As the earle, whose gaze is on the sun, soars far out or reach of the hunter's am, so we, if our courage is steadfast and our initial firm, may rise above the slings of sorrow, ascenating evermore toward, God. Let us take our children by thoshand, then, when the time comes that be betrayals, sherper than death, -battles from which no bugle blow shall call retreat, until the

they must mingle first with the world, and tell them frankly what difficulties are sure to beset them,—what sorrows threaten, and what anguish and misery may awalt them. But teach them to hold themselves in readiness for it all, as soldiers for the battle whose end is certain peace. Teach them to endure all things, only striving to strengthen and sweeten through suffering. Unselfahness is the most Christlike virtue possible for human nature to attain to, out did a person ever grow unselfish through a life of indoient ease? Did fruit ever yet amount to anything that grew on unpraned trees, or a garden that was not 'infimately acquainted with the severe discipline of the hoe? Only when sorrow comes to shake us out of self, as the winds shake the down from the heart of the thistle, do we learn the true lesson of unselfah love for others. Educate your children to the expectation of sorrow; not as the monster who is to devour them, but the angel who is to meet them by the way and lead them up to Heaven. Teach them to desire the discipline of life, and make ready for it, content to undergo the furnace heat awhile, if so be the gold shall be released from dross. I can imagine the terrible outcry of the different parts of an organ while under process of building, each mighty pipe complaining of the rending tooth of the saw, the grind of their torment is never done. But when the perfect adjustment of part to part is accomplished, when the master hand is laid upon the keys, what melodies—tender as Heaven, grand and resistless as the tide of sonrfule seas—enrapture the hearts of all hearers! Well may the pang of formation be forgotten in such glorious achievement. So we, I think, when at last we come to understand the meaning of life's discipline, when the harmonies of Heaven shall forever banish the memory of these few discordant days, shall bless the wisdom that pianned our life and meted out our verses when the profess and the rue.

PIFTH TALK ABOUT SINGHNG.

FIFTH TALK ABOUT SINGING. To the Editor of The Tribune. CRICAGO, March 14.—Often, when trying to impress upon my pupils the necessity for continual care with regard to directing tones to their proper places, I am greeted with the natural question of, "When can we begin to stop thinking about our tones? When will they come right of themselves?" To this I invariably answer, "Never! You must always think of them, and remember that you have caused excess rectors, when you can at will. have gained a great victory when you can at will, by dint of thought and care even, put those tones into their places." Singing differs from plain playing in this respect: that there is, or ought to be, nothing mechanical about it. As every word sung has a meaning, so every tone joined to a word be, nothing mechanical about it. As every word sung has a meaning, so every tone joined to a word has a double significance, — musical and rhetorical, — and requires care and thought to make both perfectly understood by your hearers. Some one has very aptly defined "care" to be the "conscience of music." In pisnoforie playing, after a certain number of months and years' steady practice, the fincers fall almost of themselves into their proper places, and you may play certain passages mechanically without giving them much thought; but in singing practice gives you only the sure-thanically without giving them much thought; but in singing practice gives you only the sure-ty of reaching the point desired, as the result of each distinct effort; or, to make it more clear, perhaps, after you have placed your voice, although you must always think where each tone is to go, yet by thinking you are sure it will go wherever you intend it to. The moment you cease to think of your tones they cease to obey you. You get into the sabit of singing rightly by always intending to sing rightly.

One often hears the remark among singers, especially amateurs, "I am always so hoarse after I have sung," or "Singing tires my throat and markes it ache." Now, rest assured that such a state of affairs is entirely wrong. If you have no cold or previous disease of the throat, and are in no other way ill, singing in moderation ought never to make you hoarse; and if you study according to a pure method founded on nature and common sense, instead of being fatigued (except perhaps a little around the waist and in the abdominal region from the unaccustomed use of those muscles), you ought, at the end of an hour's practice, —

ofttimes much easier and more agreeable than correct ones; and it is a pity they are; so very pleasant, since they are wrong. I believe that, had Mr. Goldbeck, who is an excellent planisf and a delightful composer, devoted as much time to the study of the voice as he has to his own branch of music, he would never have permitted his pupil to carry her chest tones beyond the F.

Next week, kindly permitted by the editor of The Home, I shall give you some of the exercises for acquiring execution, or agility, as the Italians call it, and I renew my invitation to you all to call on me Thursday afternoons, from I to d.

ANNIE M. R. BARKETTE, 366% Wabash avenue, Flat 5.

MANAGEMENT. To the Editor of The Tribune.

PRINCETON, Ill., March 13.—One thing should be thought of in discussing the bill-qf-fare question where economy is necessary, and that is, many of the most expensive articles usually included, such as spices, raisins, rich cake, and pastry, are not at where economy is necessary, and that is, many of the most expensive articles usually included, such as spices, raisins, rich cake, and pastry, are not at all casential. The physical system may be properly nourished—provided with all the elements necessary for perfect health and vigor—without them, while to many they are positively injurious. Consequently, these should be the first things left out, and the necessary outlay be for such food as will best supply absolute needs. There is also an economy of time and strength, saving many wearlsome steps to the housekeeper, accomplished by good management, that seems to me of equal importance. It is astonishing how much time can be saved by a study of this economy and a wise planning of work in advance, to say nothing of the freedom from wrong and annoyance gained thereby. Why is it that Mrs. A, with small house and a family of little children, seems always to have her work "done up," her nouse tidy, herself and children neatly dressed, has leisure to make and receive calls, time to read and amuse the little ones, keeps the same girl year after year, is serene in spite of chance guests at dinner, and composed amid the disagreeable daties of washingday; while Mrs. B., across the street, with two grown-up dauryters, larger means, and more conveniences, is always hard at work, and always in a habbab. Call at any hour of the day, and she is so busy; everything is tonay-tury, her girl has just left, or she is breaking in a new one. Should any one be so indiscreet as to drop in unexpectedly to toa, the clatter of slove and cooking utensils, the noise of beating eggs, together with the flushed and heated appearance of the ladies of the house, testify to the commotion the guest has caused. One manages well,—the other does not manage at all ks on much laster, and discussed by the whole family there is some one who can read aloud, and there are many stormy days undistanced by callers, and long evenings that might be spent in this way with pleasure and profit. Thus many books an

COURT YOUR OWN WIFE. COURT YOUR OWN WIFE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, March 5.—Marchioness asks what she shall do for her fuchsis. With drooping plants of various kinds I have tried watering with cold black tea with success. Insect-powder I have used with good effect, sprinkled dry, over the leaves of plants, whose leaves fell unwilled, with no apparent cause. In regard to your foliage plant, you probably water it too often. In warm rooms the drier plants are kept without wilfing (except when in bloom) the better they thrive. in bloom) the better they thrive.

The question of how to live on a small sum seems to engage the attention of The Home, and no wonder. In these times, when every bit of money put into a woman's hands is accompanied with the injunction, "Make it go as far as possible," at the same time that a good meal is ex-pected to be spread three times a day, and clean towels, bedsing, and table lines, to say nothing of clean cuffs, collars, and all the etceteras of dress must be forthcoming when needed, it becomes a problem that requires considerable skill to solve, to make the expenses of a family tally with the income.

problem that requires considerable skill to solve, to make the expenses of a family tally with the income.

If the men don't believe it let them try them selves to meet the demands every day made upon the mistress of a family. The work of a man mainly consists of one or two operations that can be carried on for hours without interruption; but a woman must be ready at any moment to receive company, take up the baby, find Dick's hat, or from John's collar or handkrechief, or sew on a button, or get a lanch for some one going out in a hurry; and, meanwhile, mend, and make, and clean up generally. She may be worn out by sleepless nights and grow thin and pale, but too often no one thinks anything of it. Her John, Dick, or Harry, whatever his name, does not notice that, while she serves others, she carcely eats herself; does not with thoughtful care stop on his way home for a little fruit, or, a new book or dainty picture of small value, or even some little personal adornment, for a surprise, to quicken the bilood and bring a freshness to her day. Not these things cost money and thought, and "the times are hard, etc., and so on." And, again, some pestering book-agent has been in, or some one soliciting money for something about which you know little and care less, and you gave him a dollar "just to get rid of him," and, of course, you must economize. O no! it would never do. She might get into the habit of expecting such things, and then what would you do? Why, you might even have to give up your fourth cigar, and what a niece of self-denial that would be! Ah! how many wives are wearing out physically and mentally for the fack of care and love when their days might be fall of sanshine. For in the days of courtailp and early married life their little tastes and fancies were humored and admired; and now in the dull monotony of their lives they of times feel, with bitter, hopeless discouragement, that they are not all in all to those a form and admired; and now in the dull monotony of their lives they of the say, and

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S OWN.

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S OWN.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

Chicago, March 11.—Astonishment and admiration atrive for the mastery when I hear Mabelle, who has \$24 for housekeeping expenses, express the wish to learn to do with one-fourth of it. I think her exceptionally sepatible.—for, after the practical object of eating is obtained, I consider money more foolishly sepat in that direction than in almost any other. I wonder how a a Christian woman, who professes to believe that all women are her sisters, can conscientiously spend dollars in money, simply for the momentary gratification of the nalate, while they know that many of their sisters are suffering for a crust of bread. I call it wicked.

Olga, I have slavys considered sour milk one of the most healthful things the human stomach is heir to, but can't tell the scientific reason why the articles I mentioned are a healthful combination, but know from experience that they are for us.

I am glad Aunt Carrie has given our minds a jog on the subject of children's literature; and, in answer to her question, I can state that have found some of it to be positively injurious. My little girl goes to Sunday-school. It is conducted by popular teachers, and I gave no thought to the books and papers she brought home, until she awoke one night screaming in terror. Sae had 'dreamed that an awful white thing was standing over her bed like the one in the Sunday-school paper.' On consulting the paper, I found a picture of a child asleen, and an angel, with overspread wings, above her bed, pointing to Heaven. Its face was horrid enough to frighten an adult. No effort has been sufficient to induce her to sleep alone since. A neighbor's little boy said he read a story in the Sunday-school paper, I found a picture of a child asleen, and an angel, with overspread wings, above her bed, pointing to Heaven. Its face was horrid enough to frighten an adult. No effort has been sufficient to induce her to sleep alone since. A neighbor's little boy said he read a story in the Sunday-school p

thank Margery every time you sweep for dusting for you.

Georgina, weal shanks cooked according to your formula are very nice. Beefsteak which has been once cooked is made eatable by warming in the oven with a bit of butter on the top to keep it soft: or in a large family, where there are more scraps of meat, chop fine, boil a little while, and season, and cook in a crost same as any pie.

Boiled Indian pudding for small family: One cup sour milk, one-half teaspoonful saleratus, same of salt, a few currants, or cried fruit of any kind: make a thick batter with corn-meal, put in a bag, and boil one hour. Eat with milk and sugar.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, March 13. — Beatrice Gaze, for a frica-ee or boiled chicken, you will find the oldest, require from three to five hours' steady boil and a little salt pork with them. For a frica cut every joint separate, the back in two, and the breast in three or more. Stew in water enough to cover them at first, when the meat is very tender, cover them at first, when the meat is very tender, and only about a teacop of water is left in the pot. Add a large cup of sweet milk, in which a teaspoonful of flour is smoothly mixed; season with sait and pepper, and boil a few moments longer; if you add, about half an hour before serving up, a couple of slices of sait pork in fine strips, you will find it an improvement, and not fasty, miess the pork is boiled too long. Many like cold soda biscuita, added at the same time; cut them in two.

Mary Moore, if you wish to prevent taking cold easily, wash your body every morning to your waist, at least, in cool or cold water,—dret your face, then the arms, before the body; then use a flesh brush night and morning. You'll soon be as tough as I am.

For your nursing baby to have rich milk and plenty of it, eat all kinds of food you can get or fancy; do not 'stop forcabbage, sanerkraut, or onions; baby will enjoy the whole; give him a little pinch of sait every morning before his breakfast; babies need salt as well as any other lambkins.

little pinch of salt every morning before his breakfast; bables need salt as well as any other
lambkins.

Your hyacinth was ruined by the change of water
when upset; the water should never be changed,
only added to.

To W., Jasper County, Ind.: I send you a prize
recipe for curing hams, shoulders, etc.: For
every eighteen pounds of meat an even tablesmoon
of saltneter, one-fourth pound of brown sugar;
rub this well all over the ham; pack in
tubs, and cover each piece with salt; let them stay
so for from three to six weeks, according to size.
Before smoking rub off all the salt, and cover well
with ground black peppers, particularly about the
hock and bone; let them drip a couple of days,
then smoke from six to eight weeks in wood smoke.
A. M. B., any druggist will give you the article
for removing indelible ink. A couple of drops will
be enough.

Garnet, your remarks on that Young Men's
Christian Association over a brewery reminds me
of the lines written about a Philadelphia church
long ago that was above a wine cellar:

There's a spirit above and a spirit below,
A spirit of low and a spirit of wee;
The spirit above is the spirit divine,
The spirit above is the spirit divine,
The spirit sleiow is the spirit of wine.

I feel the strap pulled.

OMNIBUS.

I feel the strap pulled. To the Editor of The Tribuna.

BATTLE CHEEK, March 11.—The Marchioness, a good way to clean white slik lace as to cover a bottle with clean linen, and wind the blond around it (secure the ends with needle and thread), not leaving the edge outward, but covering it as you proceed. Set the bottle upright in a strong cold lather of white soap and clear soft water; gently rub the suds up and down on the lace, and place in the of white soap and clear soft water; gently rub the suds up and down on the lace, and blace in the sun. Keep in the sun every day for a week; change the lather daily, always rubbing slightly when you renew the suds. At the end of the week, take from the bottle (without rinsing), and pin it on a pillow covered with a tight case. If scalloped, care must be taken to pin down each scallop nicely, and the the plain edge must be straight and even. When enttrely dry, take it off, but do not starch, iron, or press it; lay it in loose folds until wanted.

Bonne Amile, I have bleached fresh-water clamshells by boiling them in strong lye, and some of them are beautiful, without punting.

Vouice, when mice refuse to nibble toasted cheese, a few drops of the oil of nibodium willigenerally attract before morning. Pour it on the oottom of your cage or trap.

Adell and others, a simple preparation for blackening the eyebrows is the juice of elderberries or burnt cloves.

Perrepper Marquis, dissolve sealing-wax, in the proportion of three sticks to one pint of alcohol, paint your basket over, and, while wet, sprinkle broken rice ever it; when dry, repeat the process, until yon have the desired shade. The brush used should be of hair or feathers.

Basybody, a very simple and harmless remedy for freckles is equal parts of pure glycerine and rosewater; apply every night, and allow to dry; or try lemon juice alone, several times daily.

Happy lattle Housekeeper, for roaches try freshburned plaster of Paris, with wheat flour and a little sagar; mix theroughly and distribute in places they frequent; renew for three or four nights, and you will not be troubled; or try pulverized borax and four, equal surva, in the same manter (by mixing and placing where they frequent).

Will Della B. H. send her P. O. address to me, care of The Home? Will then send patterns.

mainer (by mixing and placing where they frequent).
Will Della B. H. send her P. O. address to me, care of The Home? Will then send patterns.

COLA. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Del Rey, Ill., March 13.—Della B. H., mix some more frosting just as stiff as possible, and, with your fingers very clean and well-powdered with corn-starch, mold and shape leaves, and vein them by pressing on with the back of a caseknife. Make wheat heads by molding one grain at a time, and placing in nosition to form a head; imitate the beard parts by pressing the back of a knife into the frosting of cake while soft. For vine, take a small bit in your well-starched hands and roll until perfectly round and the right size; place all in position before the frosting is quite fir or hard. To Mary Moore, the milk of a good, healthy. fresh cow, regularly milked, and the cow fed on good, fresh, sweet feed, will be the best for the hungry little boy if the natural fountain fails. Will Calls Lilly please tell what proportion of camphor and water for sprouting flower-seeds? To Walter F. Carleton, a linnet would be probably the best. Can some one give me the words of a poem commencing:

What are another's faults to me.

Have I a vulture's bill?

Stamps will be returned if some one will send hem to me.

GERALDINE.

AUBURN, Ind., March 12.—Blue, my faith in wheat bran as the best medicine for dyspepsia grows stronger with use. Will give, as you request, explicit directions for its use. Get clean, fresh bran, eift, if you prefer, through a very coarse sieve. Place a large tablespoonful in a tambler by your plate each meal; moisten with your coffee, tea, milk, or erarm water, and eat or drink all of it with your food. Be sure not to leave it till through eating.

Coarse, damp salt sprinkled on carpets before sweeping prevents dust arising, makes them look

Coarse, damp salt sprinkled on carpets beroze sweeping prevents dust arising, makes them look fresh and new, and prevents moths getting into them.

A shank of beef costing 25 cents will make three good dinners for a large family. Place in a kettle of cold water, and boil till the meat will fall from the bone; remove the fat, meat, and bones; season the stock with a cup of milk, a teaspoon of sugar, salt, and pepper to taste; drop in, while boiling, noodles made of three well-beaten eggs, three-fourths of a cup of sweetmilk thickened with flour to thick batter. Serve at once.

Next day cut up the meat into small pieces, cover with cold water, add one-half a grated onion, one teaspoon sage, sugar, and catsup, a pinch of celery salt, and salt, pepper, and butter to taste; let it come to a boil, and thicken with flour and milk, and bake in a quick oven between two inchthick crusts made like rich baking-powder biscuits. Bake in a deep pan or pudding-dish.

The bones boiled, as at first, from breakfast till dinner, make a rich stock for vegetable soup.

Thanks, Aunt Carrie, for many valuable lessons. Please write next on systematic housework.

I wanted to tell Rhode Island that I think he arguments for theatre-going far from convincing. I think the pulpit should lift up the people, not the people draw the pulpit down to their level.

Fairn C,

To the Editor of The Tribune. To the Editor of The Tribuna.

CHICAGO, March 12.—Florence, if you will let me have your patterns, I can let you have about ten different kinds of flower-seeds,

I should like some one to try my pudding: One cup of bread-crumbs, two cups of chopped ap-ples (tart), one-half cup of sugar, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, two tablespoonfuls of butter cut into small bits; butter a deep dish and but a layer of chopped apples at the bottom, sprinkle with sugar, a few bits of butter, and cinnamon. Proceed in this order until the dish is full, having a layer of crumbs on the top; cover closely, and steam three-quarters of an hour in a moderate oven; then un-

crumbs on the top; cover closely, and steam turcequarters of an hour in a moderate oven; then uncover and brown quickly; eat with sugar and
milk. This is a plain, but very good pudding,
especially for the children's table.
Unohoo, I have a pretty apron-pattern I can let
you have.
I have a good recipe to corn beef if any one
would like it.
You are welcome to my recipe for curing hams:
Hang up the hams a week or ten days, the longer
the tendere and better, if kept perfectly sweet;
mix for each good sized ham one teacup of salt,
one tablespoonful of molasses, one ounce of saltpetre: lay the hams in a clean, dry tub; heat the
mixture and rub well into the hams, especially
around the bones and recesses; repeat the process
once or twice, or until all the mixture is used; then
let the hams lie two or three days, when they must
be put for three weeks in Brine strong enough to
bear an egg; then soak eight hours he old water;
hang up to dry in the kitchen or other more convenient place for a week or more; smoke from
three to five days, being careful not to heat the
hams. Corn cobs and apple-tree wood are good
for smoking. The juices are better retained if
smoked with the hocks down. The up carefully in
bags for the summer.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

BARABOO, Wis., March 11.—Susan Nipper, here is my way of preparing lemons for summer use: Press your hand on the lemon and roll it back and Press your hand on the lemon and roll it back and forth briskly on the table, to make it squeeze more easily; then press the juce into a bowl or tumbler—never into tin; strain out all the seeds, as they give a bad taste. Remove all the pulps from the peels, and both in water—a plat to a dozen pulps—to extract the acid. A few minutes boiling is enough; then strain the water with the juice of the lemons; put a pound of white sugar to a pint of the juice; boil ten minutes; bottle it, and your lemonade is ready. Put a teaspoonful or two of this lemon sirup in a glass of water, and you have a cooling, healthful drink.

Who will tell me how to dye yarn a bright scarlet? Mrs. Major asked for navy blue. I am anxious to see that too.
Orlens, your letter on tucks, ruffles, and puffs was just grand.
Yiddie, with this I send you the words of the farewell song.
Rockport, I want to thank you for your baking-powder recipe; when I tell you that I bake all my bread, biscuits, case, etc., with baking-powder, you will see at once why I am glad to be able

dor, you will see at once why I am giag to be dor, you will see at once why I am giag to be dor, you wrote. I trust it will save many girls from trying shop life in cities.

Laura Earle, in elevating woman's sphere please stick carefully to the printed letter of your text; you will see I did not say I did not care. —I just said I did not know.

Sunsume No. 1.

To the Editor of The Tribune. MATTOON, March 14. -A. D. M., dissolve a little Marroos, March 14.—A. D. M., dissolve a little lump of oxalic acid in hot water; when cool rub the stained garment in it. If the stains are not re-moved try a second application, and rinse thorough-ly or the cloth will be tender. The acid is a

While promenading between the dining-room while promenantly between the dining-room and kitchen—in the meantime clearing away the breakfast-table—I fell to pondering upon the nuch-agitated subject of help. I send an epitaph hearly a century old, which, if it does not assist to ettle the vexed question, may at least suggest the robability of a period of rest in the dim fature:

e vexed question, may at reast at ty of a period of rest in the dim Here rests a poor woman who always was tired. For she lived in a house Where help was not hired. Her last words were: "Friends, Fare ye well: I am going To a place where there's nothing Of washing or swing. Then weep not, my friends, Then weep not, my friends, The number of the time of tim

MAUDE LEE. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Rock Hill, Ill., March 9.—Last week Beatrice Gage asked for a recipe for chicken-asiad which I will give, hoping she will like it: To one chicken take two cups of chopped celery. Boil the chicken and pick it into fine bits (it is better than being chopped); four eggs boiled hard, cut the yolks smooth with a knife, and sweet cream until thin as a batter, two tablespoorfuls dry mustard. smooth with a knife, add sweet cream until thin as a batter, two tablespoonfuls dry mustard, three teaspoonfuls salt, two teaspoonfuls black pepper, rinegar enough to moisten, one teaspoonful sugar, two tablespoonfuls melted batter; mix and pour over the chicken and celery. Buth Pinch, I would like the directions for a workbasket, and will send a canvas pattern in return. Will some one please send me patterns of Chinese air castle, scrap-bag, slipper-holder, and towelrack! My wants are numerous, but, in exchange, I will send directions for picture-frame, matchafe, pattern of counterpane, pair of slippers, directions for hair-pin and hair receiver. Now, please, some one send these to MARA Moss.

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

BRYAN, O., March 11.—Since some one has re-

BRYAN, O., March 11.—Since some one has re-quested a good recipe for curing meat, I think i will have to send mine, which has been tried by will have to send mine, which has been tried by many, and is always pronounced excellent; it is good for beef and pork: To one gallon of water take one and one-half pounds of salt, one-half pound of sngar, and one-fourth ounce of salt-petre; let it stand until it dissolves, and when it will bear an egg it is ready to pour over the most. In this ratio the pickle can be increased to any required quantity. Pour it over cold,—it does not need holling,—and let the meat remain fise or six weeks. There should be sufficient brine to cover the meat entirely, and it should remain at least two days after killing slightly sprinkled with salt, which will remove all the surface blood. If this recipe is properly iroul it will never be anandoned. Now, as one good turn deserves another, will some one give me a tip-top recipe for making salt-rising bread? One that is not accustomed to baking salt-rising finds it difficult to make it just right.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Muscating, Ia. March 13.—To ary-clean wilk:
Mix well equal quantities of baking-powder and
pulverized magnesis, and rab the lace in it as you
would in water. Subing, use block magnesis for a
face powder. It is perfectly harmiess and very
good. Mrs. H. B. F., try hot applications to the
head, and a few swallows of salt water for your
headache. Can some one tell me hiow to cleam my
gilt picture-frames?

To the Editor of The Tribune.

ELEWOOD, Ill., March 11.—I think if Adjutor,
Florence, or Margery will try clean sawdnest for

Florence, or Margery will try clean sawdnet for sweeping carpets, they will find it much cleaner than salt, corn-meal, or anything else you have ever used. Two quarts to a common room; let it soak in water while you set the farmiture out of the room; aweep thoroughlv; then take a dry broom and sweep a second time, and your carpet

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

Houghton, Mich., March 12.—Some one was decisiming against the prevalent household architecture. Her great want seemed to be closets. I have often felt the same to such a degree that, when we build, Mr. Snow says we will have a closet in every room except the pariors, and, if there should be a corner to spare, we will have one there too.

Blue-Eyed Gypsy, if you clean your white kid gloves in benzine, but will leave a disagreeable smell, which will disappear in a short time, but I always clean mine each time I wear them, and, when only slightly soiled, white castile soap cleans them nicely. Put on the glove, take an old handkerchief, moisten slightly, and rub on the soap, then on the glove. Wet the glove as dittie as possible, and only on the soiled parts. Did any one say they had smilax roots to spare? If any one has, and will send one to me. I will return stamps and money to pay if you wish.

Like Bonne Amie, I want some applique patterns.

BETTT Snow, care Home.

To the Editor of The Tribune. GALESBURG, Ill., March 11.—Betrice: Gage wishes a recipe for chicken salad. Here is one I know is good: One chicken boiled and chopped fine, four hard-boiled eggs, four tablespoonfuls butter, one tumbler vinegar, one teaspoon mus-tard, one teaspoon salt, one of black pepper, chop fine equal parts of celery and cabbage, not quite as much of these as chicken, mix all well; add more vinegar if not moist. This is enough for twelve persons.

vinegar if not moist. This is enough for twester persons.

Here is a splendid mock mince pie: One cap soaked crackers, one cup butter, one cup sirup, one-half cup vinegar, one cup chopped raisins; spice to taste.

If Red Riginghood and Beth will send their addresses to Lesi, care of Home, I will send patterns of Chinese air-castle and slipper-case. I have all kinds of animals if any one wants them. Would like Unohoo's apron pattern; can send her almost anything in fancy work, or will return stamps.

Leal.

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

MAPLE HOLLOW, Ill., March 10.—Some one asked for my recipe for chocolate caramels, so here it is: One cup of sugar, one-half cup of molasses, one-half cup of molasses, one-half cup of milk, ene-half cup of grated chocolate, a piece of butter the size of a walnut. Boil twenty minutes and pour in buttered tins; cut in squares an inch wide when it is warm. I gave the canary Cayenne pepper in his food, and I think it had a good effect, for he sang a little. I tried T. E. M. 's remedy, and think it will prove a success, as he has commenced to plume his feathers. If this don't make him sing I shall iry sait pork, as some one advised. Many thanks to those who answered my questions. Will that person who said she would give directions for cotton-batting dolls please do so? A subscriber signs his name Joseph Perkins. I wonder if we are not related in some way. If I have any relations that I don't know of I would like to hunt them up immediately.

POLLY PERKINS.

sprinkle their carpets before sweeping with strained coffee-grounds, they will be well satisfied

And if they would like a nice dish for these times of economy, let them take one or two kinds of cold meat or fowl, chop fine, with an onion, some bread-crumbs soaked in milk, sait, pepper, a little butter, and an egg; mix well together; make into small cakes and fry.

If A D. M. will moisten the fruit-stains on her white goods, rub on acetic-acid, and then pour on boiling water, letting them remain a snort time, the stains may be removed—ruse thoroughly. Dipping flour-sacks in a solution of oxalic acid will remove the brand.

If the sisters pour meited beeswax on a cloth, and keep it with their ironing utensils, they will find it so handy to rub the isoms with on ironingday.

To the Editor of The Tribune

ses for our family of two average about \$3.25

about 25 cents of that amount. We have coffee twice a day; one-haif of a pound lasts about ten days. We use Rio and Java mixed, but unground. We do not care for tea. I do not use much butter in cake. I have two recipes for cake that I use until we are tired of them, then they are easily varied a little.

For the beneft of Olga, I will say that the expense of a family does not increase in the same proportion as its size increases. A family of six could be supplied with food at about the same expense as a family of five, and so on. The waste is supposed to diminish as the numbers increase. With some recipes it has been very difficult for me to cut down and cook a small enough amount for two.

With a little trouble and not much extra expense, one can make plenty of nice dishes for breakfast or tea,—such as pancakes of all kinds, out-mealmush, fried mush, mufins, gens, waffles, toasts, johnny-cake, rolls, puffs, etc. Desserts may also be made at a small cost. There are a great many inexpensive puddings. I carefully select economical recipes for everything,—puddings, cakes, etc. We very seldom fail to have dessert. Occasionally I do not have time to prepare it. We do not care much for it. Whenever we wish for a change, we make it by cooking more vegetables or treating ourselves to fruit-puddings, fruit-cake, or whatever else we crave.

Our meat seldom costs more than 75 cents a week. There does not seem to be much difference in expense whatever kind we buy.

It helps me to make out a statement of expenditures every week. Then I can make the creense greater or less as it choose. Every frew recks I average the statements, so that I am constantly posted as to the amount spent.

The letter upon slang was just what we all need. It is difficult to refrain from incorrect expenses whatever kind we buy.

The letter upon slang was just what we all need. It is difficult or refrain from incorrect expensions when we are hearing them constantly on every side. Let us strive to improve in everything. Certainly our great pattern nev

To the Editor of The Tribune, CHICAGO, March 11.—In answer to F., I would state that I did not include rent, because I don't pay that out of my allowance. If you calculate three pounds of butter a week for yourself and

pay that out of my allowance. If you calculate three pounds of batter a week for yourself and husband, then a family of ten persons would use fifteen pounds; don't you think that a rather extrawagant item? I certainly vary our diet, but I am sure that the editor would not like it if I gave you a bill of fare for every day in the month. We do not use canned vegetables or fruit, but, when fresh fruits and vegetables are in season, then I shall certainly have them on my table, but I am not willing to pay a fancy price for them. I think the best thing for a honsexeeper to do is to keep account of every cent she spends, otherwise she cannot control it.

My, I fry my crullers in lard; don't make them now, because I consider them rather expensive for strict economy. That molasses cake of which I gave recipel in my last is good and very chean, only the printer made a slight mistake. It should read: one tablespoon lard. Here is another cheap cake: One cup lard, one pound granulated sugar, three eggs, two caps milk, a little salt, one teaspoonful soda, two teaspoonfuls cream of tartar, flour enough to make a thick batter. Here is a cheap dish for a small family: Get a peer's kidney and shred the lean part very fine, put one tablespoonful of butter or drippings in a sauccoan, add the kidney, and one whole onloh stock with skx cloves, cover it tight and let it stew for half an hour, then eth in a heaped tablespoonful of sour, then add enough hot water to make a good, round gravy, salt and pepper to taste, and a little vinegan. Boiled potatoes are very good to eat with it, and the whole won't cost you more than five cents.

Mary Moore, if your baby has a cold again, try my recipe: Chop some onlons very fine, put them between two cloths, and lay that across his chest. The best prevention is, to wash his chest every day with cold water, feed him with corn-starch boiled in new milk.

Aunt Carrie, please give me recipe for ox-tail soup.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

QUINCY, March 12. —If The Home sisterhood will

as to the results.

And if they would like a nice dish for these times

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Chicago, March 13.—If Happy Little House-keeper will get five cents' worth of pulverized borax and spread it where the roaches come, or in their hiding-places, she will take much more than five cents' worth of comfort the next day in sweeping up the remains of her unwelcome visitors. I wish she would send me a sample of crochet trimming, and I will return stamp for the same.

LADY DEDLOCK.

THE BILL-OF-FARE QUESTION.

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

CHICAGO, March 13.—I have been interested in reading the accounts of Georgina and others con-cerning housekeeping experiences. The table exper week. For these hard times I am satisfied and think we live comfortably. Our account at the bakery is between 40 and 50 cents per week. If we did not buy anything in that line we would save about 25 cents of that amount. We have coffee twice a day; one-half of a pound lasts about ten

will some one be kind enough to send me pattern of hanging-basket and Chinese air-castle; also, some flower seeds? Will send anything in return that is wished for.

Sepis, I would like to join Sketching Club.

My Hussanu's Wirk, care Home.

My Husnand's Wiff. care Home.

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

Aurona, March 13. — The bill-of-fare question is one of great importance, and I would like to take My by the hand and tell her how nicely we have passed through the winter on a small income without incurring debt. Our family numbers six grown persons: we have mone or less company, and have lived very well on \$6 per week, but to do so requires care, thought, and oftentumes hard work.

I do my one washing and froning, bake my own bread, brown my coffee, and look after each meat to see that everything is used to the best advantage. It would hardly be possible to give you our bill-of-

fare, as I vary it daily, believing that change in diet is essential to health.

We always have some kind or mest for breakfast, with fried mush, or buckwheat cakes, or potatoes, good bread and butter, sometimes fried cakes, always a good cup of coffee; when we have fried mush we do not need buckwheat cakes are sirap.

For dinner, meat of course, vegetables, sometimes baked beans, turnipis, potatoes, parsnip, onions, varying them so that we do not have the same two days in succession, but always something of the former, as they are less expensive, though more for dessert, pudding or pie (have much more of the former, as they are less expensive, though more troublesome), which, with bread, butter, and coffee, make a good dinner.

For tea, bread or light bisenit, often corn bread, good butter, cookies, or some kind of plain cake, with sauce, peaches, plams, apples (dried), with canned fruit occasionally and jelly for a change, sometimes cabbase salad, and a good cup of tea.

We had roast turkey, plam-pudding, cranberry sauce, with vegetables, and everything necessary for a good dinner, on Christmas-Day, and since that have had a family gathering where twenty were sented at the table, part of them hangry children, and at that time had roast turkey, with vegetables, suet-pudding and currant pie for dessert, apples and nuts for the evening; and all this we have done on \$6 per week. This includes son, kero-sene, etc., but not rest or fuel.

Aunt Carrie, have tried your soup No. 1, and found it excellent. Kittle, your cooke recipe was very nice.

I would like to thank the Isales of The Home for so many useful recipes; they have been a great benefit during the hard times. Stany Nirran.

WHAT THEY WANT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

LAPORTE, Ind., March 12.—Mary Moore, I think if you will grease your baby's lung every night and morning with Kennedy's ointment you will soon see the change for the better; and if it is directly not the change for the better; and if it is directly not the change for the better; and if it is directly not the change for the better; and if it is directly not the change enough to cover his chest, leave it on all night, and you will be supprised to see how quick his couch and breathing will change for the better. If his cough should still continue, in the course of an hour give him a dose or two of Mrs. Allen's lung balsam, and his cough will soon cease.

Can any of the kind readers of The Home tell me what alis my calls lifty. Have had it for four years, and it never blossomed before this winter; it had a very large bud, but it blasted before it opened. Did I keep it too warm or not enough water on it? Will some one please answer?

Isora, will you kindly remember me for variety cake recipe?

Marguerits, can you, or some other kind person in our Home, send me a pattern of something pretty to hangen the wall to hold dried grass, fall leaves, and flowers? I wish to get something made of card-board or cigar lighters. Will gindly pay postage, if I knew where to send.

Aunt Mattle, I must thank you a thousand times for your trouble, and is there not something that I can do for you? Must say your potato said is not like mine; on not use cabbace, nor herring, or cream, the latter being very scarce here. Wen I use herring I call it nerring said.

Villa, have you received my last letter? An answer would be very welcome.

Dewonor. WHAT THEY WANT

To the Editor of The Tribune.

WARSAW, Ill., March 12.—I will state to the Wansaw, Ill., March 12.—I will state to the many inquirers that coal-oil will stop itching of the scalp, eradicate dandrull, and effectually prevent the hair from coming ont. I have used a and know it to be sure. If Bess will make her baby a cloak of white Turkish toweling, I think she will like it. Have a French back, cut off five inclusions from the bottom, and put a side-plaited dounce on. The a wide brown or navy-blue ribbon bow across the back at the head of the balsia. It washes well, and is warm. I have a great many point-lace paterns, wide and narrow edges, insertion tidis, child's bib, etc., which I would like to exchange for plants. I particularly wish a Daphne, lift of the valley, Japan lilies, or any nice plant. Also have fancy, work patterns, among them a lovely washstand set and splasher.

John John, care Home.

To the Editor of The Tribune. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Chicago, March 8.—I should like to request Omnibus or some other of our pedants to write me a copy of the poem beginning, ""Twas whispered in Heaven," or please tell me in what collection; may find it? I do not find it in my Byron. Also, and too much of an infringement, I should like may find it? I do not find it in my Byron. Also, if not loo much of an infringement, I should like so much to have some of our well-informed Home bodies send me a copy of the familiar poen containing the line, "Thou art so near and yetse far." I have little to offer in return except a few cats to the distressed sister who wrote from the village. If she will send her little boy over to our house with a clothes-basket. I will send her a basket full of assorted mousers. Can spare them just as well as not. Do not hesitate to send.

Makron, care of The Home.

To the Editor of The Tribune To the Editor of The Tribune.
CRICAGO, March 12.—A discussion has just come up in our house regarding home happiness. My father argues that it all depends upon the wife and mother. He thinks a man has performed his whole duty if he provides well for his family. I hold that no matter how good a provider a man is, if he those not do his share of overlocking and make it pleasant for his family, his family cannot make it pleasant for him.

make it pleasant for him.

Our attention was called to this subject by one of our neighbors, who has left his wife and family and gone—ho one knows where. Father ails if his wife had made it comfortable and eajoyable at home he would have remained. We have left if for The Home people to decide. Can a woman do the whole work? Must not the man do his share! I am only a young girl, and may possibly be wrong. To the Editor of The Tribune.

ROURES PARK, Ill., March 12.—Sancebox, of Riga, N. Y., will you please send me your recips

Riga, N. Y., will you please send me your recipe for starch for collars as you kindly offered to do a short time since? I could not get my Saturday Tairdyns ior a few Saturdays, and so, if the recipe was published, I must have iniseed it. Yiddie, if you receive the words of the song. "Donglas, Douglas tender and true," etc., will you please send a copy to me and I will try and reciprocate.

Lastly, has any lady patterns for crocheted edging to exchange with me?

As there are several Amys in The Home now, I will, to prevent confusion, sign myself

Rogens Pank Asy,

Care of The Home.

Care of The Home.

To the Editor of The Tribana.

Newton, March I.—I am very anxious to know if any of the Homers can tell me where I can fad a poem commencing. I think, Pale and still my Monn lies"; and in one verse are these lines: "To daffordilises, made of light, to please her with a pretty eight, toss high vour levely heads. "Also a spring song, "The winds of March are hu aming their parting song," etc.

When there is room, by and by, I can give some results of builb-raising and bilooming in the house, if any one is interested. To me they have been soonstant pleasure and surprise, and so much less trouble than other plants that I would like to encourage others.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

Ottawa, Ill., March 13.—Evening Star sals what kind of yarn to use for knit suspenders. I nee white stocking yarn, or any color desired may be used.

what will restore the color of black kid glores!
Will some one piease send me a pretty crochetidy pattern, or a pattern to work on honey-combetanyas? Will return stamps. I recognize some of The Home members as friends, But who is Free And, by the way, where is Aunt Emma? I women if I know her? And, by the way, where is Aunt Emma? The the Editor of The Tribuns.

BLOOMINGTON, March 11.—I want some of the kind ladies of The Home to send me some seeds of the pink, and will Zebrina send me some seeds of the Jerusafem cherry? As I am not the kind of an animal that makes fancy work, I can't send you patterns in return, nor can I send you seed, as have none; but I will willingly pay the mosty for them. And you will gain thanks everlasting from the Editor of The Tribune.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

DUBUQUE, Is., March 11.—If Questions will send me her address, care of The Home, will send lily-of-the-valley, also some mixed pink seed both double and single, for the little blae-que flower-girl. If some of The Home friesds will send me tidy pattern for boney-comb canvax, will send in return a pattern for toilet mats, is be worked on the same kind of canvas.

Take

WARSAW, March 12.—Will some kind mother please tell me how to make, and of what material my httle laddle's summer suits? He is over 4 years old. Come to the rescue, good mothers! Then if some of The Home housekeepers will be good enough to inform me how to make biscuit like my "husband's mother," I'll bless you. Kam.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

PAW PAW, Mich. March 10. —Will Unchoo please give a description of the "mock art gallery!"

And would Hattle send pattern of bisek "aircastle!" If so I will send stamps or will exphange patterns of fancy work, recipes for war, work skeletonizing leaves, or of coral work. I will send some choice cake recipes if any one would like them.

To the Editor of The Tribuse.

CLINTON, Is., March 12.—Will some one send patterns of cotton-batting dog and doll, also black card-board air-castlef and you shall be repaid fit your trouble either oy sending patterns in return or stamps, if preferred. Put Epsom saits in your starch; much improves the laundry work.

To the Editor of The Tribuse.

Laponts, Ind., Breh 11.—I see that Borton says, in making much, we must stir from the bottom, and Mrs. E. G. says stir at the top of the water. Now, unless some one comes to the re-

water. Now, unless some one comes to the re-cue I am arcaid I shall be found stirring in the center, and then my "much will be dough."

Chicaso, March 11.—Wechange lily-of-the-valley torget-me-not?
Would Unoboo like to ever titchen-apron pattern To the Editor

sit, Wis., March me applique pattern of a lthough I havn't anythin To the Editor of

KEWANEE, Ill., March please inform me through Home what the Cuban lily i obtained? Is it hardy? Is

CRICAGO, March 12.—Wi me how, or where, I can of entitled "Bennie's Repr Saturday's issue of THE Th ago? and greatly oblige To the Edstor of MILWAUKEE, March 13. to prevent styes; also, wi

FLORAL To the Editor of FARMINGTON, Ill., March to those who have written have answered all reques patterns, bulbs, and dir have answered all requests patterns, bulbs, and direct roses, and wrote on postals. It only cost me six or seven quests. A few such do not hundred, less many, would Traisunk a vear. Postals as stamp will be disregarded applogize to The Home edi may have had to pay for in asking for name of seed fire write to me, inclosing stamp the name of the farm or writillustrated catalogue. To start primrosus seed, mewspaper to fit in and lay opaper whenever the soil plants come up, transplant pois; when all danger of posts on the north or northese or bushy plant, so they we shine, except the seriy and before the nights get cool in been my plan. Perhaps abetter. Would be gind if the Mrs. A., write me if you loon pattern. Got mine of the interest of the series o

you.

Buch Wisteria, of Sandy you trailing arbutus. If street till she comes where it sides she will find the swee roadside. I gathered qua rondside. I gathered qua-ago, and then, like the child and the third offered, I feli not carry all of it away. Lieweilyn, I do not know letter in my best scrap-book ror, but it is marked to be cut and I hope we shall hear it you get married. To the Editor of Marroon, Ili., March 14.-

white and pink moss roses lily, pink, white, and yellow seed. In return, can send-following: Annuals, doub phlox, drammondil, canna-of fine annual roses, syrings Can any one spare me a few Exclewood, March 10.-

the flower seeds she wis turn slips of pine-appl scarlet, salmon, or doub been in want of the ba send me one my heartfel ever does. Mary Moore, is too old. They say the year. To the Ratter of DURUQUE, March 14.-epace to say to the ladi stock of liles-of-the-val

received as many flower as which I return thanks. I am some one will send me a w A will send anything I have in Zunning. The Home how to start, and lyssum and lobelis for has summer?
Will Calla-Lily please say that sends for outdoor calls

To the Editor of HENRY, Ill., March 10.—' other reader be so kind to to make my rose-bush bloom? year, and see no signs of nicely. To the Editor of Microsan Cirr. Ind., Mindles of The Home will a plants or flower seeds I w of trailing arbuins.

THE OSCULATO To the Editor of Youngsrown, O., Marche readers of The Home is a very silly girl. The form idea from the manner in worded, the latter from the Of course, as we are unaged that I am not but I does not be the I am not but I does not be the I am not but I does not be the I am not but I does not be the I am not but I does not be the I am not but I does not be the I am not but I does not be the I am not but I does not be the I am not but I does not be the I am not but I does not be the I am not but I does not be the I am not but I does not be the I am not but I does not be the I am not but I does not be the I am not but I does not be the I am not but I worded, the latter from the Of course, as we are unacue that I am not, but I can expeither will think me so. Home anything about a get We girls have a debating other societies of the kind sensical subjects. Strange had but one talk that purcharacter, and then we discountship could be conducted anything and the countship could be conducted anything of the countship could be conducted in the idea that it editor (having confidence is houng thereby to get so clothing for my old ones. Llewellyn, if is my opiniteriticise young ladies and a nice old bachelor uncle of the country of the count

THE STRON Critcano, March 13. -Catcaed, March 13.—Dench a nature as to call I hearted indies, and finds a will you allow me to distrong-minded women? Y strong-minded women to me if I say our opinion of is one having on the armost of illed with "faith, ho leaves nothing undene to and will as a housekeeper. I world calls strong-minde a deep, dark channel; the Jaming to the right nor a bright, joyous flowers the will as a housekeeper. I world calls strong-minde a deep, dark channel; the Jaming to the right nor a bright, joyous flowers the little far aboye them. I fow; they can only we like a reason only we like a reason of the right of the right nor a bright, joyous flowers the little far aboye them. If

will be glad to exchange lilies of the valley for pink uxalis if A. M. B. will send her Post Office address and will tell her how to remove indelible ink stalis from cotton goods. Will Mary Moore please tell me where she got her Cuban fily? If Plotence will send her lambraquin pattern, I will send her some new patterns for lace work. If Spitsend her some new patterns for lace work. If Spitfie has more copies than she wants of "No Sect fire has more copies than she wants of "No Sect in Heaven," I wish she would huri one at my head; in Heaven, "I wish she would huri one at my head; in Heaven," I wish she would huri one at my head; ily, believing that change in malth, one kind of meat for breaksh, or buckwife it cakes, or poand butter, sometimes fried of cup of coffee; when we have of need buckwheat cakes and of course, vegetables, someturnips, potatoes, parsnips, m so that we do not have the ccession, but always something idding or pie (have much more hey are less expensive, though which, with bread, butter, and dinner. To the Editor of The Tribune. March 11. -Would Zebrina care to ex-CHICAGO, March 11. -Would Zebrina care to ex-chiage llly-of-the-valley pipe for Scotch gowan, or

ney are less expensive, though the witch, which, with bread, butter, and i dinner, witch with bread, butter, and i dinner, tight bisenit, often corn bread, es, or some kind of plain cake, es, plums, apples (dried), with onally and jelly for a change, saind, and agood cup of tea, key, plum-pudding, cranberry bles, and everything necessary mchristmas-Day, and since that gathering where twenty were part of them hangry children, dreast turker, with vegetables, cursant ple for dessert, apples wening; and all this we have ek. This includes soap, keroreat or fue!

e tried your soup No. 1, and Kittie, your cookne recipe was change in enot?
foret-me-not?
Would Unohoo like to exchange her apron pattern
for kitchen-apron pattern?
XABIPHA,

THEY WANT

THEY WANT.

""" of The Tribune.

h 12.—Mary Moore, I think
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nedy's olutionent you will
the better; and if it is diftake a piece of white and
this olutionent middling
th large enough to cover his
sil night, and you will be surputic his couch and breathing
better. If his cough should
course of an hour give him a
lien's lung balsam, and his

ind readers of The Home-calla lily. Have had it for four-blossomed before this winter; bud, but it blasted before it p it too warm or not enough some one please answer?

7, or some other kind person
10 a pattern of something
all to hold dried grass, fail
11 to hold dried grass, fail
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12 to send.
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r of The Tribune.
h 12.—I will state to the

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s. or any nice plant. Also
erns, among them a lovely
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John John, care Home.

solity of The Tribune.

8.—I should like to request ther of our pedants to write me beginning. "Twas whispered tell me in what collection I find it in my Byron. Also, infringement, I should like me of our well-informed Homepy of the familiar poem control art so near and yet so to offer in return except a few desister who wrote from this send her little boy over to our hes-backet I will send her a mousers. Can spare them to not hesitate to send.

ditor of The Tribune.

A discussion has just come wing home happiness. My tall depends upon the wife and its a man has performed his rowides well for his family. It how good a provider a man is, his share of overlooking and his family, his family cannot him.

chim.

called to this subject by onetho has left his wife and family
knows where. Father said if
t comfortable and enjoyable at
re remained. We have left it
e to decide. Can a woman do
ust not the man do his share?
g girl, and may possibly be

Jon.

lifor of The Tribune.

1. March 12.—Sancebox, of on please send me your recipe as you kindly offered to do a could not get my Saturday sturdays, and so, if the recipe thave missed it. eive the words of the song, tender and true, "etc., will y to me and I will try and

Amys in The Home now, I asion, sign myself
ROGERS PARK AMY,
Care of The Home.

ditor of The Tribune.

L.—I am very anxious to know so can tell me where I can find, I think, Pale and still my me verse are these lines: "Ye flight, to please her with a hy our lovely heads." Also winds of March are hu mming etc.

official way in the sound of th

itor of The Tribune.
rch 13.—Evening Star asks
to use for knit suspenders. I
yarn, or any color desired may

nembers of The Home tell me e color of black kid gloves? see send me a pretty crochet: tern to work on honey-comb stamps. I recognize some of as friends, But who is Prue? cre is Aunt Emma? I wonder CHEUSA.

OSEROSE. Wis., March 14.—Will Estelle send me applique pattern of a butterfly? If she hasn't any, will Leso be kind enough to do me the favor, although I havn't anything to offer. Has any one handsome tidies of fruits and leaves worked on garas? REWAYES, Ill., March 10. Will Mary Moore please inform me through the columns of The Home what the Cuban lily is, and where it can be obtained? Is it bardy? Is it a winter bloomer and the cost of roots or bulbs. And online,
ALPHA HOME.

CRICAGO, March 12.—Will some one please tell e how, or where, I can obtain a copy of the poem nittled "Bennie's Reprieve," published in a marday's issue of The Thibune about two years of and greatly oblige

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

Milwauker, March 13.—I desire to know how to prevent styes; also, what will cure inflammation of the eyes.

M. E. A.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Farmingron, Ill., March 12.—Allow me to say to those who have written to me this week that I have maswered all requests so far. Some asked for patterns, bulbs, and directions for raising primnes, and wrote on postals or inclosed no stamp. Honly cost me six or seven cents to fill these re-

roses, and wrote on postals or inclosed no stamp.

Rosly cost me six or seven cents to fill these requests. A few such do not amount to much, but a
hundred, less many, would pay for Tax Saturnax
Tribuse a year. Postals and letters containing no
sianny will be disregarded this week. You can
addegize to The Home editor for any stamps he
may have had to pay for in forwarding. So those
sixing for name of seed firm in Saturday's paper
write to me, inclosing stamp, and I will send you
ite name of the firm or write them to send you an
ilinistrated catalogue.

To start primrose seed, sow in a box, then cut
sewspaper to fit in and lay on the soil; dampen the
spaper whenever the soil gets dry; as fast as the
plants come up, transplant to three or four-inch
post, when all danger of frost is over, sink the
post on the morth or northeast side of some shrub
or bushy plant, so they will not get much sunsine, except the early and siate of the day; take in
before the mights get cool in September. This has
been my plan. Perhaps some one can tell us a
better. Would be glad if they would.

Mrs. A. write me if you would like the chemiloon pattern. Got mine of the Dress-Reform Committee, Boston. I can also send a recipe for makfing a paper to trace stampling-patterns on cloth. It
goes shead of stampling; won't rub off, but will
washout. You lay the paper over the article to be
stamped, your pattern over that, and trace with a
lead-peacil. Please let me know if you have patterns for doll's clothes.

Mary Moore, send me your address and stamp
and I will write you concerning your boy. One
thing I do not want you to wait for, commence
eating outmeal and milk at once. Milk with the
cream stared in. If you do not like it. Cooked
properly, I do not see how any one (except a peppeer-fod Mexican) can help liking it. Will give yon
all particulars in a private letter when I hear from
you.

the flower seeds she wishes, but can send in re-turn slips of pine-apple balm; slso, of the ivy, searlet, salmon, or double geranium. I have long been in want of the bulb, and if Zebrins cannot send me one my heartfelt thanks will go to who-cier does. Mary Moore, perhaps your hyacinthe is too old. They say they only bloom nicely one year. Lally-OP-THE-VALLEY, care Home.

DURUQUE, March 14.—Will you allow me the space to say to the ladies of The Home that my stock of lilies-of-the-valley is exhausted. I have To the Editor of The Tribune.

To the Editor of The Tribute.

Chicago, March 11.—Will some one say through
The Home how to start, and when, seeds of sweet
lyssum and lobelia for hanging-baskets for the
summer?

Will Calla-Lily please say what month is best to
start seeds for out-door cultivation?

EMMA.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

HENRY, Ill., March 10.—Will Calla-Lily or some other reader be so kind to tell me what I can do to make my rose-bush bloom? I have had it about a year, and see no signs of a rose yet. It grows nicely.

EARLY RISES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Michigan Citx, Ind., March 13.—If any of the indies of The Home will send me slips of choice plants or flower seeds I will send in return a box of trailing arbuins.

Thalling Arbutus, care Home.

TRALING ARBUTUS, care Home.

THE OSCULATORY QUESTION.

To the Editor of The Tribing.

To the Editor of The Home must certainly think me a very stilly girl. The former could conceive that ides from the manner in which my letter was worded, the latter from the snswer he gave me. Of course, as we are unacquainted, I cannot prove that I am not, but I can explain the matter so that neither will think me so foolish as to ask The Home anything about a gentleman I might love. We girls have a debating society, and, like all other societies of the kind, often bring up non-sensical subjects. Strange to say, we have never had but one talk that partook of a matrimonial character, and if it could, were it best, etc. I believed in the idea that it could, and asked the editor (having confidence in his opinion) about it, houng thereby to get some new ideas or new tothing for my old ones. Am I vindicated?

Liewellyn, it is my opinion that you should not criticise vourig ladies and girls so severely. I had a nice old bachelor uncle once who liked girls well mough, and intended to marry some time, but was liways looking out for "slang," and all that,—"sas afraid of being deceived. He kept that up intil 50 years old, and then did not get the right woman after all.

Susan Nipper, lemons will keep fresh for weeks by keening them in your sugar barrel or box partly gravolly covered.

Matron, a diet of beefsteak and dry buttered koat will rednee your fiesh. Take nothing else m

by keeping them in your sugar barrel or box partly or woolly covered.

Matron, a diet of beefsteak and dry buttered loast will reduce your flesh. Take nothing else man, he may of food. Drink tea, coffee, or water as anni, no milk.

Frue, were you speaking ironically about young married people boarding? I do not think it advisable, because, if one was to spoil bread, etc., at the start, he would not scold, as one would be too new and doar to him.

Spitâre, wish you would send one of the copies.

"No Sect in Heaven," to me, care of Home; I will waters stamp.

turn stamp.

I wonder if the housekeepers of The Home know hat the best way to wash a corset is to scrub it sith a clean scrubbing-brush on a wash-board. No whale-bones are broken in this way.

Sisset Jupp.

THE STRONG-MINDED.

THE STRONG-MINDED.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

Cuncaso, March 13.—Deronda, your letter was of such a nature as to call forth the thanks of all true-learted ladies, and finds an echo in many hearts. But will you allow me to differ with you in regard to strong-minded women? You say it is the desire of all trong-minded women to vote. Will you pardon me if I say our opinion of a strong-minded woman one linving on the armor of truth, and her heart of lied with "faith, hope, and charity" that she saves nothing undene to promote the happiness at welfare of all who come within her influence; as who deserves above all to be a homekeeper as well as a housekeeper. There are many whom the world calls strong-minded that dif for themselves force, dark channel; they pass on and on never arming to the right nor to the left, leaving all the right, joyous flowers that go to make life beautiful far above them. Their minds become narrow; they can only see and think of the maless they are working for. To vote becomes

these ambition, or it may be the pursuit of some maginary good they are going to bring about for the benefit of mankind. They leave home, children, hasbands, all the sacred ties God has bestowed upon them, to dig down to the dark and lonely way that leads at last to the realization of a disappointed and wasted life. She alone is strong-minded who can break away from the fetters that tend to drag us down, and hount the ladder of good deeds, step by step, beckoning and encouraging many to follow. She alone is strong, minded who learns to honor the broad sphere 'on which God placed her, and not those who "step down and out."

1 tender my thanks to the kind friend who sent me the skeleton leaves, accompanied with many pretty quotations, but, not having sent her, name. I do not know to whom I am indebted. Will send quotations in retarn in a receipt to her or any of The Home friends who would like to make "photo-enamel."

A DIVERSION.

A DIVERSION.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

Cureaco, March 14.—I have respected your wish to "bottle up" for quite awhile; but one of the bottles has burst, sad its contents will out. I know, this being the season of Lent. I ought to practice self-deniel and rebottle, but I am going to adopt the plan pursued by many others, and make a compromise with the tempter by writing a short letter. It will be really more of a sacrifice than not writing at all. Having only a few words. than not writing at all. Having only a few words to say, am going to try hard to condense them into to say, am going to try hard to condense them into less than half a column. You may have observed, Mr. Editor, that I have a failing, which is verbosity. It has always troubled me. As a schoolziri, that oughear of writing compositions never distressed me half as much as the stopping. I never could come to a stopping place. Quackenbos ought to have had one of my compositions to sout in his reteoric as an example of the diffuse style. I've undoubtedly missed my vocation. I ought to have been a Mrs. Southworth or a Scheheragade on paper.

have been a Mrs. Southworth or a Scheberausde on paper.

I commenced writing a short story for a paper once. It was from real life, and the incidents all transpired in two weeks. I used up nearly a quire of paper, and hadn't reached the second day. The editor didn't want a serial, and had to reserve some space in his paper for telegraphic news, advertisements, local items, etc., so my story wouldn't fill the bill. It was a great loss to the reading public. If any country editor would like to make an engagement with me to supply 'copy' I can go on with it; am suce it would soon double his subscription list, peeple would be so interested, noping they were coming to something at last. I should follow the plan in vogue with some bf our novel-writers of darkly hinting at something thrilling that was going to happen, but would take care not to let it come too soon; in fact, would be subject to the editor's orders, as I could postpone the grand catastrophe indefinitely.

But it is time for these two or three words I'm going to say.

the grand catastrophe indefinitely.

But it is time for these low or three words I'm going to say.

First, I would like to ask Llewellyn's Englishman, whom I strongly suspect of being a Welshman, whom I strongly suspect of being a Welshman, whom I strongly suspect of being a Welshman, how much worse is the American Indies' nee of the words 'fearful,' 'gorgeous,' etc., than the favorite words of the English 'beast ly,' 'masty,' and 'wile.' How often are those words in the mouths of English ladies, both in real life and in books. I suppose they are not so very much misappled, especially when in London, if you talk about 'beastly' weather or a 'masty' day. But I have often heard English ladies call a tune they didn't like a 'beastly' thing, the color of fit of a dress 'masty,' paper that was not perfectly smooth to the pen 'wile,' etc. Have we departed from the original signification of those words, and prostituted their meaning to baser uses? And does all perfection dwell in Albion's islet I heartily indorse Llewellyn's atticle, only he ought not to shoot against American girls only.

My second word is to Laura Earle; her sentiments are mine. I wonder if Deronda doesn't feel as if he had been 'eat upon '-slang, I know, but when ''cultured' Boston sets us the example, are we not excusable? If Llewellyn and Richard Grant White would only consolidate and go around as missionaries, they might succeed in reforming the English language, as spoken by Americans.

crossed hands and all, Garnet might of young to be right, but I think the great fault is in the husband. Will Amaryllis now please withdraw the negly thing she said?

What pleasure can a wife have in playing the "Moonlight Sonata," when she is interrupted every three minutes by a loud yell of delight from her husband as he strikes a rich vein from the Detroit Free Frees or the Burlington Handseye? Who can blame her if, after a while, she concludes that all the music she wants she can get from the concerts and operas, where Mr. Man can go to sleep or keep awake as it suits him, but where he will have to keep still except between the acts, when he can go out and—get rested if he wants to. Who can blame her if she joins the sewing, Dorcas, or missionary societies, goes to all the church sociables, hospital committee meetings, or tends the down-town church restaurant, while the plano is saut up and the baby learns. "Hold the Fort" from the urse! Is it to be wondered that she abandons music and takes up spatter-work and the culture of cotton-flannel elephants so long as her husband never asks her to play or sing, or, upon trying it a year or so without asking, she finds when the grand finale is reached that he has quietly skipped out and only roturns late in the evening accompanied by much redness of countenance and uncertainty of movement! If there is ever a time or ever could be a time in a woman's life when she fairly and squarely hates herself it must be when ahe thinks what a fool she was to suppose her future husband knew anything about music, just because he sat still while she played, and went into raptures when she had finished,—and as she now believes, because she had finished,—and as she now believes, because she had finished. It is not to be understood that women are wholly blameless for this neglect of this accomplishment. Will Amaryllis confess their (not her) faults! If she will also please make that elephant I will gladly send a trunk for it.

Chicaeo, March II.—Liewellyn is rather severe on the average young lady. Pray, my dear sir, what girls most attract the sex who are supposed to be looking for wives? Do not those same dear, innocent, but gashing girls whom you censure for the use of innumerable adjectives in their conversation have a constant succession of beaux to parties, concerts, and theatres, while the more quiet—let us say more refined—may stop at home, unless they happen to attract the attention of some settled bachelor like yourself? But, bless you, they don't mean any harm with their slang—they are as innocent about it as they would be to rash across a room and call you a "dear old soul," with a squeeze of their pretty arms (if you happen to be dear to them).

Now, I sm sn unmarried girl myself, and I have been in society with all sorts of girls,—brilliant, quiet, slangy, and refined. I think I know where of I speak, and, while I deprecate the use of slang by my own sex. I must say that girls must have more incentive than they have now in order to stop it. How many gentlemen of your scquaintance practice what you preach, by slighting the slangy girls and paying suit to the quiet and refined? Do you? Does not the girl of quiet tastes, of cultivated and refined manners, get the reputation of being strong—minded and a blue-stocking: and does she not have to give way in point of attention and admircra to the gushing girl of the period? Who marries the guod, domestic creature, who, after her parcental and domestic duties, tries to cultivate some ideas above dressing and firting? Nobody. Not even you, Llewellyn. You can find plenty of those dear girls if you want them. But you don't. You are only a sour old bachelor who do not want a happy hearth and cheerful home,—only want to rail against those who do.

Amber, I know your words to be most sally **

DEAD-BEATS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

GENESEO, March 13.—D. B.'s—that means "dead-beats." Now, girls, don't skip this. It's not the tramps I am going to talk about; it's your own pretty selves; for you are dead-beats, as a whole, as a class. Oh, I know how you will all curl your pretty noses, and how the courteous, polite maie will also give me the cold shoulder. But if the stating of this truth robs me of .every friend in the world, I'm going to state it all the same.

Men are called dead-beats because they hang round saloons waiting for an invitation to "take something," which they siways do, —"seeing it's you,"—because they in short live upon the kindness or courtesy of their friends and neighbors. A than who allows himself to accept favors without.

silk. I have colored silk the cinnamon brown, but never entered it in the logwood dye, but should not fear to try it. This is beautiful for cotton for a stripe in a carpet, and, after your rags are colored, the dye has strength enough for the warp. This is a durable color,—a thing hard to be obtained on cotton. It is also suitable for wool, as I have tested it. Who will be so kind as to furnish me with a little Chinese primrose seed? Would send something in return for some.

Parrowing. A QESTION IN MUSIC.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHERKYILLE, Wis., March 12.—Uns Voce, you propose to answer questions about music. Please help me: Richter, is "Lehrbuch der Harmonie," page 4, says: "Verminderte ... exten ... sind harmonisch undenkbar." Why is this? The intervals would appear to be equivalent, in numbers of semitones, to perfect fifths; but are not diminished sevenths equivalent to major sixths, and diminished fourths equivalent to major thirds?

and diminished fourths equivalent to major thirds? Yet Richter employs these.

Again: You disregard the triad formed on the leading note. Is your scheme different from that of others, or do you intend to introduce this triad by and by?

These may be simple questions: but I am just beginning the study of harmony by myself, and with few books. I have not seen your earlier letters. Can you or any other Homer furnish them? If so, I should be much gratified to receive them.

Mr. Editor, I have come in, not unbidden, for you will have room for me, and two others as large, without crowding anybody out, if you will omit the mad-line, 'To the Editor of The Thirtyme,' which stands so imposingly over each of the fifty or sixty letters in The Home each week.

Timo Musicus. FOR COUGHS.

FOR COUGHS.

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

Definit, March 11.—The spirit moved me to answer Mary Moore's appeal for help in yesterday's Home. The following is an excellent remedy for loosening up a cough and cold, especially for children, as it is pleasant to take: One concessweet oil, one counce sweet nitre, one counce paragorie, one conce locate; mix in one pint of sirup and take a teaspoonful every hour or two. I have found that a cup of warm milk taken three times a day—say at meal-times—adds considerably to the nourishment for baby. Avoid coffee.

Pree, I beg to differ with you in regard to you ug people commencing their married life in a boffreing-house. If a girl don't know any more about housekeeping than "sour bread," etc., would warrant, she ishould remain in a single state of blessedness till she does. According to my idea, it is easier to furnish a house nicely at the beginning, when their wardrobes, presumably, are new, and will not need replenishing for some time, than after a year or two when heavier expenses come crowding in. You may say. "They coule awe up money against going to housekeeping," but in the majority of cases they won't do it. Having nothing to do, they go out more than they would otherwise, and have many ways, to spend the "dollar of our daddies." I've been there, and "know how it is myself,"—if you will excuse the sisned Junista, received your letter. For cake-recipe, please accept thanks.

EMBROIDERY.

EMBROIDERY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Monnours, Ill., March 11.—I. M. M. . 'Ladies'
Guide to Needlework and Embroidery." by S.
Anna Frost, is what you need.

Xaripha, point russe or Russian embroidery is principally a button-hole stitch with plain and shaded embroidery sills. The stitch is taken so as to present the puried or button-hole edge, on all the outer leaves and flowers.

Knotted embroidesy: In forming knots for embroidery for the centre of flowers or ambasque work, bring the needle up in the spot where you

broidery for the centre of flowers or arabasque work, bring the needle up in the spot where you wish to place the not. Wind the silk twice round the needle and push it down in exactly the spot where it was pushed up. Let the silk be drawn through slowly, being careful it does not tangle, and the twist around the needle will form the knot. It requires practice to do knotted embroidery well. If you wish any information about embroidery, I can assist you.

Paste for scrap book: Stir dissolved alum in four paste to prevent molding, or pour enough soft water on best landery starch to wet it, then stir smoothly. Slowly pour on boiling water, and stir until you have a jelly-like mass. Use when cool. Who would like to know how to bleach leaves without using chloride of soda, taking one-half the time required when done the usual way?

I would like directions for making a "straw aircustle."

ART FURNITURE. To the Editor of The Tribune.

KEROSHA, Wis., March 14.—Permit me through
your valuable columns to extend my hearly thanks your valuable columns to extend my hearty thanks for recognizing my letter of inquiry of the 7th inst., in regard to art furniture and bric-a-brac. I followed your advice and called on Mr. J. S. Bast, 272 North Clark street. I found there, as you intimated, an infinite variety of original art furniture, as well as the choicest of bric-a-brac, and am satisfied that I saved at least 25 per cent on the purchase made. Gratefully yours.

Miss. K. L. G.

DEVERON.

Ambrosial smells from gowaned fells,
From heathered hills and arbored dells,
Go floating down on Devecon;
But, issuing from that pearly gate
Where red-clad lips as porters wait,
Comes sweeter breath than ever breeze
Did waft from Forglen's scented trees,
And winds float down on Deveron.

A thousand rills from green-based hills
Flow down with music to the sea.
St. Congan's bells send music-swells
O'er Forglen's wood, where cushats brood,
And eastward far by Delgatty.
But song of rill, nor chime of bell,

And those soft eyes! Italian skies Were never yet so fair a blue. O Heaven that lights ftalian skies! O Love that lights my true love's eyes! Ye both are true.

So fair of form, so fair of face, With soul to peer the outward grace, What wonder that I love her on. And see her, from this far-off place, Go musing there, by Deveron?

By day I dream—by night I seem. To wander with her by the stream. Which, wimpling in the moon's pale beam. Winds bubbling down by Turriff town.

O patience, Love! O patience still! A little while, and we, too, will Together walk by Michigan
At eventide; then thou and I
May muse on happy days gone by,
And talk of Scottish Deveron.

WYNESS BANNERMAN.

HE LOVES HER YET.

I used to think you very fair,
And O so very simple,
Because you had a childlike air,
And such a saucy dimple.

I used to think you loved the birds, And lived among the flowers; And that you meant the whispered words You said in twilight-hours.

And O I thought you would be true, Although you were so never; And yet I will be true to you Forever and forever. I wonder if you quite forget The days we spent together, Or if you think with vague regret Of tangled grass and heather.

I wonder if your eyes are still As blue as when we parted; I saw them turn away and fill, And thought you broken-hear

O well! you were a sad coquette,
But I'll forget you never;
The lock of hair I've treasured yet,
And I'll keep it, yes, forever.
Chicago, March 16, 1878. By Einnay.

A Ree' the Bastle of Worth,
A Correspondent writes to a London newspaper as follows." The Castle of Frocebweiler was the key of the position at the battle of the service was the key of the position at the battle of the service was the key of the position at the battle of the service was the key of the position at the battle of the service was the key of the position at the battle of the service was the key of the position at the battle of the service was the key of the position at the battle of the service was the key of the position at the battle of the service was the key of the position at the battle of the service was the key of the position at the battle of the service was the key of the position at the battle of the service was the key of the position at the battle of the service was the key of the position at the battle of the service was the key of the position at the battle of the service was the key of the position at the battle of the service was the service of the service was the service of the service was the service was the service of the service was the s

[Original contributions will be published in this department. Correspondents will please send their real names with their none de plume addressed to 'Puzzlers' Corner.' Answers will be published the following week.]

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES. ATE STATE T ETC U IRA E ANT TRADESUNION ADD W TOY ETOP N WOMAN PAR N No. 170. F I R E I R O N R O O D E N D S

No. 171. N-acre, E-stray, L-ever, L-abel-Nell, No. 172, A soft answer turneth away wrath. No. 173

No. 174. No. 175. Dorah Yarron. WHEEL PUZZLE-NO. 176

1. The Capital of one of the United States. 2. A city in Alabama. 3. A faoled monster. 4. A province in Asia. 5. A switch. 6. A fairy. 7. A voiley. 8. A mermaid. The perimeter, an ancient battle-field. The spokes read from the centre out. HIGHLAND PARK, Ill. Proc.

ENIGMATICAL DICKENS CHARACTERS—NO.

177.

1 A vessel and something sweetest when stolen.

2. A token, a blow, and a meadow. 3. A wager.
a body of water; a quick motion, and
a forest. 4. A male nickname, a relative, and
impudence. 5. A syllable of the musical scale, to
do wrong, a negative, to avoid, to furnish with
feathers, and an insect. 6. Resignation, a jockey,
and a covering. 7. A measure and to scent.

Chicago.

Across—One who subdues; charges; regulated; laded; general meaning. Down—In Garth; a preposition; to twist together: departure; to receiv; withered; a secluded place; a verb; in Pop-CHICAGO. JARED SWARN.

HOUR-GLASS PUZZLE-NO. 179. A title of noblity; keen; part of the head; a consonant: a tree; to vilify; a bird. The central letters read downward disclose a shell-fish. Chicago.

CHARADE-NO. 180. CHARADE—NO. 180.

It will take to make me of syllables three.

My first is found on the shores of the sea;

My second. perchance, a vowel may be:

My third you would do if you took aught from me.

My whole is a land-point—I must not say more,

Or in guessing my name you'll not long be

"ashore."

PAXTON, Ill.

GARTH.

BROTHER IKE'S RIDDLE-NO. 181. Then you are puzzled, and will wonder and doubt Until the riddle is solved and the truth found out South Bend, Ind. BROTHER IKE.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA-NO. 182. I am composed of ten letters.
My 1, 2, 3, 4, is a complication.
My 7, 8, 5, is a snare.
My 10, 6, 9, is a pet name.
My whose is an interesting quality of The Cor-ENGLEWOOD, Ill. T. M. C.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA-NO. 183. I am composed of seven letters, and am the name of a European dignitary. My 3, 1, 2, is the Christian name of a celebrated nusician.

My 7, 5, 6, represents a part of the face.

My 6, 4, 1, is a figurative expression.

Roselle, Ill.

Anjer.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA-NO. 184. My whole, composed of eight letters, is spread.
My 8, 4, 2, is a disagreeable person.
My 3, 7, 5, 1, 6, 7, is a ruler.
GRAND CROSSING, Ill.
ENIMA YARRON. NUMERICAL SHAKSPEREAN ENIGMA-NO.

185. I am composed of eighty-three letters. My 52, 34, 44, 61, 78, 50, 70, 27, 45, 65, 71, 15, 12, 40, 35, 82, 9, 77, 2, 22, is the advice Pomy 13, 76, 55, 83, 73, 12, 47, 64, is a character in . King Lear."
My 74. 19, 18, 41, 58, 68, was a true and honorable wife.
My 82, 79, 17, 11, 77, 63, 28, 40, 74, 2, 55, 74, 30, 60, 81, is what Lady Macbeth says of her hus-

30, 60, 81, is what Lady Macbeth says of her husband.

My 20, 2, 36, 11, 48, is the food of love.

My 21, 5, 8, 16, 2, 33, 32, 10, 75, 55, 23, 38, 30, 36, 2, 77, 56, is one of Shakspeare's plays.

My 4, 43, 31, 12, 56, 3, 74, 18, 56, 29, 48, 22, 27, 17, 66, 38, 54, 37, 30, 55, 69, is one of Shakspeare's plays.

My 48, 7, 32, 18, 47, 60, 14, 6, 42, 51, 16, 82, 46, 81, 8, 77, 44, 38, 41, 49, 30, 6, 58, 64, 52, 73, 9, 7, 22, 70, is part of Wolsey's charge to Cromwell.

My 28, 5, 57, 22, 37, 1, 73, 77, is what Rosalind asid men are when they are wed.

My 20, 38, 33, 13, 24, is what Queen Tamara said is nobility's true badge.

My 63, 68, 18, 25, 43, 18, 59, 52, is a character in 'King Richard III.'

My 28, 11, 64, 54, 43, is a character in 'Ail's Well that Ends Well.'

My 67, 57, 41, 42, is a fairy in 'Midsummer Night's Dresm.

My 80, 56, 75, 72, 5, 83, 53, 60, is a commander in 'Troilins and Cressida.'

My whole is a quotation from 'Othello.''

COERESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENCE. Willie Battin, city, gives the solutions to the ten problems of last week. ten problems of last week.

Chance Visitor, city, misses but one, -No. 167;
the remaining nine unswers are O K. Benoni, Avery, Mich., is correct in all his enswers, and does not stop even at the Dictionary. A. H. B., Oshkosh, Wis., couldn't measure the Gasometer roundelay. He stops at nothing else in

THE PUZZLERS CORNER.

Original contributions will be published in this partment. Correspondents will please send their lames with their nome de plume addressed to puzzlers Corner." Answers will be published to contributions will be published in this partment. Correspondents will please send their lames with their nome de plume addressed to Nos. 168, 169, 170, 172, and 175 early in the week and concludes to take her leisure to answer affiliation.

Emima Yarron, Grand Crossing, Ill., solves the ten puzzles, and says she thinks Enena should go to the head for answering Dorsh's puzzle. The "little sister" makes her bow among the puzzlers this week.

The following is the way Ned answers No. 174:
The bland and heathen Sing Lo put on a rat to toast.
But his mate soon saw the game, and stole the savory ross.
Better fifty minutes' puzzling than a cycle of Cathay—
"Gasometer" is the answer to Enema's roundelay.

Better fifty minutes' puzzling than a cycle of Cathay—
"Gatometer" is the answer to Enema's roundelay.

Garth, Parton, Ill., wears a smiling countehance, judging from her letter, for the ten answers
are correctly given, after a two hours' wrestle with
The Corner Saturday evening. Garth would like
to know how under the sun E. C. made out that
rhomboid. It was a mystery, certainly.

Fritz, city, after an absence of some weeks,
makes an early appearance with answers to all;
but three of these are different from the authors,—
No. 168, 169, and 175, but will pass. Dorah
Yarron was the nom de plume, and not Trainvirate, in No. 175; although the latter can be made
from Herr Tenco's lines.

Belle Bobbin, Dixon, fll., once more steps into
The Corner, with "Eureka!" on her lips, and an
answer to each and all the puzzles. She, too,
hopes D. Y. will soon return, and The Corner
echoes the wish, as well as one that the
"puzzle-unwinder, Belle Bobbin by name," will
again become a regular instead of a casual visitor.

Dumwirste, Parton, fll., mail answers to all, but
Nos. 167, 169, and 171 are not quite correct. They
are aware of the fact, however, stil send the answers with some misgivings. They Sing Lo as follows in relation to No. 174:

This puzzle well own was much of a trick,
And Miss E. C. of Dixon is surely a brick.

J. W. F., city, who has been an absentee for a
long time, makes his reanpearance with each twist

And Miss E. C. of Dixon is surely a brick.

J. W. P., city, who has been an absentee for a long time, makes his reappearance with each twist unwound correctly. He thinks they were very hard, and will probably be surprised to see the number who have solved them all. He must remember that The Corner's contributors are "the best in the world," and only give them half a show at a passle and ten to one it will be answered.

The Poplar contributor from Cashoosh, Wis, sends a rhyming answer to each puzzle found; and The Corner regrets that lack of space prevents the letter in full, for the poetry is exceptionally good. Part of the diamond and No. 167 are given; the remainder are answered rhythmically correct. The following is her reply to Nos. 174 and 175:

I long for a mental barometer The weight of my feelings to test; Or, haply, a spirit "gasometer." To mete my unseen soul's unrest!

For words are too weak and too barren, My sense of defeat to express; So, murmuring tow. "Dorah Yarron." I hide till another week's guess. Answers have been received to the puzzles of last week from the following correspondents: Junius, city, to Nos. 167, 169, 170, 171, 172, 174, and 175; Essex, Mattoon, Ill., to No. 164, A. Johnney, Appleton, Wis., to Nos. 169, 170, 172, 174, and 175; Jennie, Milwankee, Wis., to Nos. 188, 169, and 175; E. F. K., city, to Nos. 188, 169, and 175; E. F. K., city, to Nos. 166, 187, 169, 170, 172, and 175; Billie E. M., Janceville, Wis., to Nos. 188, 189, 270, and 175; G. F. D., Englewood, Ill., to Nos. 166 (partially), 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, and 175; Urva Minor, city, to Nos. 166, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, and 175.

. THE DREAMER.

Summer-clouds becaimed on high,
Like grand temples in the sky,
In a sky of dreamy blue,
Arching o'er an emersid land
By soft summer-breezes fanned;
Here I sit and fondly view
Yon paidose of fair Cloudland—
Grand palaces of fair Cloudland.

And from off the Earth I spring On bright Fancy's colden wing, And to yonder pearly halls Like a bird I swiftly soar. Far aloof from worldly roar, And of anything that crawls, On my lofty throne serens, Like a Sphinx I sit and dream.

And I dream of glorious things, And I hear the murminings Of the spirits in the air, Like the hum of unseen bles, Or like murmers of far seas. Hark! I hear them everywhere— Spirits swarming far and near In the upper atmosphere.

And about the sinking Sun
See the gorgeous robes the responPurple curtains fringed with gold;
Crimson oanners, all impearled,
O'er his gateway gleam unfurled,
Brightly glowing fold on fold.
Slowly now he sinks from sight;
Slowly comes his heiress—Night.

And my dreams are areams of the Roseate with perpetual truth—Dreams of things that never fade, Of a far, mysterious land On whose ever-blooming strand Mortal foot was never inid—Of a land devoid of wo.

The opposite of all we know.

And upon my lofty throne, Seated like a Sphinx, alone, In a roseate cloud impeared, There my soul sits wrapt in thought, And I feel a glory fraught With the fullness from a world Royal Scandal in Italy.

Royal Scandal in Italy.

Correspondence Philadelphia Press.

Rows, Feb. 18.—What has generally been known as "The Mantegazza Case" is coming up again. You may remember that, about two years ago, the Marquis Mantegazza was condemned to eight years' imprisonment, by the Supreme Court at Bologna, for fruud and forgery on the civil list. Bills to a vast amount, purporting to be signed by Victor Emmanuel, had got into circulation, and a member of the late King's bousehold swore on the trial that his Majesty had signed them. Nevertheless the signatures were forgeries. The name of Victor Emmanuel's son by his Majesty's morganatic marriage with the woman whom he created Countess Mirailore, was freely mentoned throughout the trial. Mantegazza, who represents a very old family, was sacrificed (it is said and believed) to hush up a great scandal. He submitted to imprisonment, it is also said, from a feeling of loyalty,—hinting that, had he chosen to speak out, he could have inculpated certain other high persons. "Not until the King's death," he said, can I vindicate my honor," Now that Victor Emmanuel is no more, it is announced that the Mantegazza case is to be reopened, and great scandals are expected to be made public.

CHERRINE,

TESTINONIAL.—I think it to be my duty to the public to express my opinion as to the value of the great medicine, "Cherrine. I finuat say it has cared me entirely from an everiasting headache and debility. Some days I was unable to attent to my business, but now feel perfectly well.

237 Division-8. Chicago.

Roses. Roses. Roses.

25.000 strong plants in 2-toch pota, wintered in cold frames, and in splendid condition for planting out, or shifting into 4-inch pots for suring also, were planting out, or shifting into 4-inch pots for suring a suring a control of the following a function of the planting of the following a function of the planting of the following a function of the planting of the function of t

From the Hon. Thurlow Weed

Dr. RADWAY'S R. R. R. REMEDIES After Using Them for Several Years.

NEW YORK, Jun. 4, 1877.—Duan Sin: Having for peveral years used your medicines, doubthuly at first, but after experiencing their effacts with full confidence, it is no less a pleasure than a duty to sunstailly accommon their seasons of the season

R. R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF Cures the Worst Pains in from One to

NOT ONE HOUR After reading this advertisement need any one suffer from pain. RADWAY'S READT RELIEF IS A CURB FOR EVERY PAIN. It was the first, and is The Only Pain Remedy That instantly stops the most exeruciating pains, allay inflammation, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs stomach, Bowels, or other glands, or organs, by one application

FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES. No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the RHEUMATIC, Bed-Ridden, Infirm Crippled, Nerrous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF WILL AFFORD INSTANT BASK

Mill AFFORD INSTANT EASE
Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Inflammation of the Bladder,
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs,
Bore Throat, Difficult Breathin,
Palpitation of the Heart,
Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheris,
Catarrh, Influenza,
Headache, Toothache,
Neuralgia, Rheumatism,
Cold Chills, Ague Chills,
Chilbiains, and Frost Bite

The application of the RRADY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in few moments cure Cramps. Spanns. Somr Stomach, Hoartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysantery, Colie, Windi in the Bowels, and all internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S RRADY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pain from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE. FEVER AND AGUR cured for 80 cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Acuc and all other Malartous, Billous, Scarlet, Typholid, Acuc and all other Malartous, Billous, Scarlet, Typholid, by the state of the

HEALTH! BEAUTY!

Strong and pure Rich Blood-Increase of Flesh and Weight-Clear Skin and Beautiful Complexion secured

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent has made the most astonishing cures; so quick, so rapid are the changes the body undergoes under the influence of this train wonderful medicine, that Every Day an Increase in Flesh and

Weight is Seen and Felt. THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

and decomposition that are continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the Saraparillian will and does secure—a cure is certain; for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of parification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of parient will feel himself stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.

Not only does the Saraparillian Resolvent excel all remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional and Skin diseases, but it is the only possible of the constitutional and Skin diseases, but it is the only possible to the cure of the cure

Kidney and Bladder Complaints, Urinary and Womb Diseases. Gravel, Diabetes, Drong, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urina. Bright Disease, Albuminuris, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of a egg, or threads like white slik, or there is a morbid, dark billous appearance and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is Tumor of Twelve Years' Growth

Cured by Radway's Resolvent Dz. Radway-I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the doctors said "there was no neip for it." at tried everything that was recommended, but nothing belped me. I saw your Resolvent and thought I would try it; but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for trieve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent and one box of Radway's Pills, and two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or fell, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. The worst tumo, was in the left side of the howels, over the groin. I write this. O you for the penefit of others, You can publish it if you choose. HANNAH P. KNAPP.

PRICE, - \$1 Per Bottle. AN IMPORTANT LETTER. ANN ARBOR, Mich., April 30, 1875.—Dz. Rapway—Rind Sir: I have been taking your Resolvent, Regulating Pills, and also using the Ready Relief shout one year for ovarian tumors on the abdones, which the most emineted physicians of our Medical College proposed interusole.

They were like knots on a tree. My weight was 273 pounds when I commenced with your remedies, and now it is two hundred and ten pounds, but they are not all gone yet. I have taken twenty-four bottles of falls ligot the medicines from ti. Grenvill. Piezze send me your book. "False and Tree."

MRS. C. KRAPF.

Another Letter from Mrs. C. Krapf. Dr. Ranway-Kind Sir: I take the liberty to address you again. My health is greatly improved by the use of your medicines. Three of the immors are sufferly one and the fourth is nearly so. Propay is gone, health still improving, and my weight decreasing very fast. I have had a great many calls this summer to insuite of the wonderful cure your medicine has done home one from Ohlo, one from Canada, this summer to insuite of the moderful cure your medicine has done home one from Ohlo, one from Canada, they will know on the from the control of the frequent of the frequent of the frequent of the frequent of the control Ann Arbor, Mich., Aug. 18-1876.

ch 12.—Will some one send ting dog and doll, also black and you shall be repaid for sending patterns in return I. Put Epsom salts in your the laundry work.

ter as Aunt Emma? I wonder Cheural.

Its as The Tribuna.

The Life want some of the ome to send me some seeds of brins send me some seeds of brins send me some seed of? As I am not the kind of an fancy work. I can't send you real I send you seeds, as I willingly pay the money for gain thanks everlasting from Jun 2008. Care Home.

tor of The Rythuna.

tor of The Home, will send less some mixed pink seed.

the, for the little blue-eyed of The Home friends will for honey-comb canyas, will attern for toilet mats, to be find of canvas.

MYRA.

Itter of The Tribuna.

2.—Will some kind mother make, and of what material, mer suits? He is over 4 years scue, good mothers! Then, housekeepers will be good how to make biscuit like my 'I'll bless you.

MARIE. tor of The Tribuns.

arch 10. —Will Unohoo please
the 'mock art gallery?"

send pattern of black 'airsend stamps or will exchange
ore, recipes for war-work,
or of coral work, I will send
cipes if any one would like

DEAD-BEATS.

intent or purpose to recompense soon becomes debauched in sentiment to such an extent that he sinks unconsciously into a "dead-beat." We have "dead-beat." parsons, doctors, lawyers, and a Governmental dead-beat class who throng the lobbies of our halls, boring their sciends for an effice.—ap idea of earning a living, of being independent, never enters their heads.

Now, I've seen the fluest women become just so debauched in sentiment. Absolutely think it was 'real mean" because they were not invited at this lecture or that concert by some young man of their acquaintance, when the truth of the matter is the young man has to "stave off" the wisher-woman to buy his own ticket. Now, why should not the lady buy her own ticket? Then the young man would gledly have offered his escort, and the young lady escorted would have been independent, as she is not now, while her ammibility is bought and paid for. I don't care about the young man's poeket; it's the effect of this "dead-beatism" upon the young lady hersêlf I deplore. She at last looks upon a husband as she did on that young man,—as something which of right belongs to her, and she has nothing to do only to deign to accept him when he comes. Now I will leave it to any married woman if she has not vastly more. Women begin to part with their independence when they allow themselves to accept anything which costs money from their escort; and men begin to look down upon them because they do. They desire female company, and pay for it. Whyshould not they look upon woman as an amasemont, as a plaything? And why should not woman stand in awe of her lord find master? She often is boughten and paid for. To be sare both parties say little about the price, but one feels it is paid, and the other pays it. If it was a horse, or a lead of coal, or anything else of any consequence, there would be more haggling. Opera-tickets, gambling debts, tobacco money, whisky, and women, the lords don't dispute about.

A man will give S5 for a bottle of champagne when he knows it's only worth

PERN-LEAP'S PLOWER-GARDEN. To the Editor of The Tribune.

OTTAWA, March 7.-I think, Denver, you will

OTTAWA, March 7.—I think, Denver, you will find the smoke of tobacco will kill the fly which is troubling you, and, if you do not soon rid yourself of them, you will find their larve in the carth, and you will then be obliged to repot them. If you would smoke your plants once a week, your trouble would cease. Pantomime, plant your balbs now, but do not put out in the border till May,—the latter part of the mouth is best. Certainly the small bulbs will grow. Tuberose bulbs never bloom but once. All bulbs require light sandy soil. Have well-decomposed manure six inches beneath the surface to insure success; water well while growing. S., of Peoria, I received the bulbs, for which please accept many thanks. Have I anything you would like? I have many requests for those bulbs, the amaryllis being many requests for those bulbs, the amaryllis being a great favorite. There are seventy-six species, and many varieties. If you have more than you is simple and damper of frost jac over, sink the provide works of the Amprilla being pass when all damper of frost jac over, sink the miny of the provide works of the Amprilla being a provide works of the Amprilla being a provide works of the Amprilla being which pass the provide works of the Amprilla being a provide works of the Ampr

seeds of primose should be planted immediately, and you will have your reward next winter, when nothing else will bloom for you. My experience has been somewhat different from Susan's of Princeton), as I cannot succeed when I keep them very wet. I know from private letters received from her that she has been very successful, and I have been very successful, and I

SLANGY GIRLS.

To the Edutor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, March 11.—Liewellyn is rather severe

cheerful home, —only want to rail against those who do.

Amber, I know your words to be most sadly true. Would that all young girls could be made to realize the fearful dangers they encounter in a life not hedged around with the protecting care of those who love them.

I fear those ladies who do not consider a piece of boiled meat as economy have never seriously considered its capabilities of being made into different palatable dishes.

Common coarse salt is excellent for sprinkling on carpets before sweeping. Meal is apt to draw moths.

Ladies who find so much difficulty in settling the help question, did you ever think how much good management has to do with the smooth running of a household? And the old proverb of a "good mistress makes a good maid," has more of truth in it than many realize.

DEAD-BEATS.

has been somewhat different from Susan's (of Princeton), as I cannot succeed when I keep them very wet. I know from private letters received from her that she has been very successful, and I have been unusually so this winter, and can boast of having the handsomest I ever saw. I do not mean by this that they will surpass all others, but it has never been my fortune to see any finer ones. They are beautifully fringed and spotted with white, and very double. The double white are as pure in color as the snow we have wished for during the past winter, while the delicate pink of the others reminds one of the lovely tint of the seashell. I would advise all to try them, for they are sare to bloom in winter, and those you raise from seed are much more satisfactory, as you have the pleasure of watching them from infancy, which gives them an added charm. Be sure to keep off the buds during the summer, and let them rest. I have the richardia mactulate, but no bulbs large enough to take off at present. I cannot in these columns tell you where to purchase seed and plants: write and inclose a postal-card, or etamp, and I will try and answer all questions. Gertainly it is time you were selecting your seed. I have always recommended H. T. Williams on Window-Gardening as a good guide for amateurs. Vick's Magazine—for which I am under many obligations—is also a valuable aid. If I have seemed negligent during the past few weeks, please excuse me, and write again. I wish to do justice to all, but, as my pastor once said to me. I cannot visit all tile time; if I preach all day Sunday, I must have some time to think. Sunshine. I wish I had time to write you. "All things are not what they seem." Is all I can say now, however. One person cannot do everything, passicularly if not well. Zaire, anything addressed to Fera-Leaf will reach me. Many thanks for your kindness. THAT FRET-SAW. To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, March 14.—I would like to say to the ladies that I can furnish them with the foottreadle saw for fret-sawing that Bonne Amie de without any trouble. It being unnecessary to even remove the needle. The price would be \$3.00. They work nicely, and would please any one, I think. I have a nice lot of patterns for children; They work nicely, and would please any one, I think. I have a nice lot of patterns for children; also, pressed leaves and ferns; leaves, 20, cents per dozen; ferns, 25 cents; children's patterns, 15 cents and postage. In seading the latter, please do not fasten to paper, as sometimes I cannot remove the stamps, "Mrs. A., Care Carrier 7, South Division, Chicago, Ill." is my proper address. Through some unistake, my name has been written Mrs. R. and Mrs. M. I wish to return thanks to Mrs. P., of Evansville; Sunshine, Marghereta, and others, who have kindly sent patterns, and lent other kindly aid.

A lady in Iowa who has a Wardian case for sale wishes me to say that it is made exactly like the one described by Fern Leaf, and that she will sell it greatly below its original cost. By request, I submit the following list of patterns to the readers of The Home: Elephant, Rabbit, Pig. Cat. Dog, Anchor with Chain. Cross and Crown, Dove, Floater. Hair and Hairpin Holder, Brush and Comb Case, Scissors Case, Comb Case, Letter-Holder, Photograph Holder, Shaving Case, Ilandarchief Case. Card-Basket, Bag for Soiled Caffs and Collars, Starch Case, Spectacle Case, Tollet Mats, Swiss Muslin Apron, Autumn-leaf Holder, Pen-Wiper, Wall-Pocket Bracket, Jewery Boat, Cornucopia for dried grasses. Cornucopia for hair, Shadow pictures, Designs for freti-mychian, Apron. Scrap Bag, Boot Pincushion, Boot Needle-Book, Slipper Case. All of the above at the rate of 10 cents apiece, or three for 25 cents, postage and price to accompany each order. Shoe Bag. Sand Castle. Chinese Alx-Castle, Ladies' Chemilette and Princesse Undergarments, Sewing and Kitchen Aprons, Children's Princesse Dresses, etc., each 15 cents and postage. Donations of patterns respectfully solicited.

Care Carrier 7, South Division, Checago.

THE SEAL-BROWN DYE. THE SLAL-BROWN DIE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Oconomowoe, March 11.—As I have received so nany requests for the recipe for coloring sealstrown, I have decided to send it to The Home, that all who wish may have the benefit of it. Catechu all who wish may have the benefit of it. Catechu brown: For ten pounds of goods dissolve one pound gum catechu in one pail of hot water, in brass or tin; cool down with enough water to cover your goods, bring to a scalding heat, and let stand four hours: then take out and let the goods drain. Frequently handle all goods in dyeing. Prepare a liquor of four cances of bichromate of potash to three pails of water, leave the goods in this at scalding heat one hour, then drain, and, if a cinnamon-brown is wanted, wash in cold water without soap; but, if seal-brown, take for the above quantity one box of logwood extract, dissolve thoroughly, in iron, then set with two ounces of alum previously dissolved. One large pail of water in now anded, bring to a scalding heat, and enter your goods; handle frequently or they will spot. Great care must be taken not to crowd your goods. I have been asked if it would color

An Interesting Account of the People Their Way of Living, Etc.

The Patriarchal System, and How It Don't Always Work.

Advantages of Farm Villages in the Far West.

A Plan of Subdivision for a Farm Village.

Mr. O. C. Gibbs Makes a Square Offer to Those Concerned.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Wa-KERNEY, Trego Co., Kas., March 7.—I have on this, my third trip to this part of Kansas, availed myself of the opportunity offered of visiting one of the three Russian settlements leaved in the estate. ocated in the eastern part of Ellis County, adning this on the cast, and, finding many things connection with their mode of life, habits, oms, etc., which were of great inte est to me, have presumed that an account of them would be of equal interest to readers of THE TRIBUNE. These Russian communities also furnish a practical illustration of the advantages of settlements in a new country in Farm Villages, with outlying farms, instead of each family being solated by location on its own farm, at a disnce of a half mile or mile from any other family or neighbor. Such plans of settlement have been advocated as theories by writers in this country from time to time, but 1 am not aware of any communities being formed on this plan except those made by the Russians in the West. There have been many communities formed by social reformers of this country and from Europe on a Communistic basis, the individual interest being merged in that of the lual interest being merged in that of the nunity, few of which, though fine in

eory, have proved successful in practice. But THESE RUSSIAN SETTLEMENTS nities living in villages, and each retaining his separate individual interest as completely as if living on his own farm. These people are from Southeastern Russia, and are descendants of colonists of German artisans whom Peter the Great induced to settle in Russia on promise of special privileges, among which was immunity from military service for them and their de endants forever. These privileges have been enjoyed by them until the present time, but ur years ago the present Czar of Russia prosulgated a decree that after the expiration of service like other Russian subjects. This an immediate emigration ent among them, many colonies coming country, and others settling in Brazil, and still larger accessions are expected during the next two years. These people are distinct from the Mennonites, being all devout Catholics, while the Mennonites in their church organizations assimilate with the Lutherans with the non-resistant principles of the Quakers. The village visited by me—Catharinestadt—is located about eight miles northeast from Hays City, and is really the representative of the aristocratic element, most of the members being in comfortable circumstances, and some quite wealthy. The other two settlements in the county, one near Victoria, and another in the Valley of the Smoky Hill, are more plebelan in character. and still larger accessions are expected during

s built on a single street, in the Valley of Big Creek, the houses all facing each other from opposite sides of the street. Most of the houses are substantial stone structures, built be thoused by the street with the street of by themselves, each man seeming to be a jack-at-all-trades, and capable of doing any kind of work. The stone, obtained from quarries about a mile from town, is the soft limestone, easily chaped by a saw or ax. Most families erected "sod-houses" for their first temporary shelter, but have since nearly all finshed

and moved into new houses. Some of the finest sod-houses remain. These are plastered on the inside and whitewashed, and cannot be told, so far as inside appearances go, from a stone or brick house. In some of the other villages, I am told, they plaster the sod houses outside as well as in, making them really neat and comfortable, and, when so plastered, they are durable nouses at minimum cost. I have never seen such perfection of whitewashing as in these Russian houses, every particle of wall being as white as the driven snow. The same scrupulous care seems to be extended to all their arrangements, the floors being scoured, and in many houses sanded. Carpets are not the fashion, neither are bedrooms,—the house containing but a single room if small, or, if large, two or more large rooms, with beds in the corners or about the sides.

FOR HEATING PURPOSES
they build large stone ovens about four feet high and wide by eight to ten feet long, with a mouth or door about two feet square. In these they burn straw, corn-stalks, weeds, and any combusticle material. They also manufacture an article of fuel from horse-stable manure by spreading it out in a broad bed, melting and then tramping fine by horses. It is then cut up in cakes, dried, and stored away like peat. It burns readily, makes a hot fire, and when burned in the stone ovens cives out no disagreeable odor. The ovens, from their size and the thickness of their walls, when once fairly warm, give out a steady and agreeable heat, and are, I think, an admirable method of heating, which might well be adopted by other satilers in this country. Like most Europeans,—and some townsite proportions? I have known in this country. They could not get over the idea that land was dear, and so have made their lots altogether too small—10x3 rods, or one and one-half acres, each. This size, with lots facing each other on each side of the samily and orchards. Each family has its lots fenced in, either with a substantial stone-fence or one nade by driving stakes about one foot appa

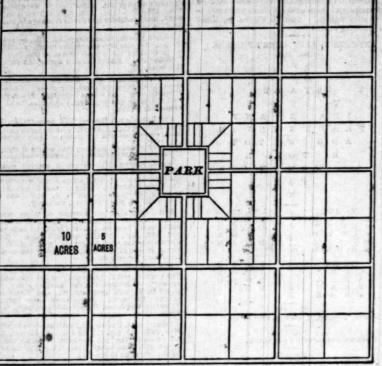
representative strong or weddings, which times the festivities are kept up for ce days. They are exceedingly friendly i hospitable to visitors. At several of the uses at which we called, a lunch was set out us, consisting of tea and coffee, cakes, any

for us, consisting of tea and coffee, cakes, sanage, etc.

I reach now the practical question had in
ricw in writing this article, viz.: Is not this
nethod of settling in farm villages the best
nethod for settlers in a new country! Howver desirable such a method may be, it is imracticable to readjust conditions to it in oidctiled communities, but in a new country like
als in Western Kansas, if it can be shown that
is in Western Kansas, if it can be shown that
is a method of settlement is the best, that it
assesses advantages that far outweigh all the
sacvantage, there is nothing to prevent its
loption, and the gathering of the new settlers
groups and villages, instead of each family
ing isolated and apart from all others.

Let us, then, consider this question of relaregain and loss, to see if we can ascertain on





EXPLANATION OF PLAN.

Whole tract—Six hundred and forty acres.

Park in centre—Ten acres.

Park in centre—Ten acres.

Sixteen lots fronting on park—Seven-eighths acre each.

Eight lots in corners (triangular shape)—Two and one-eighth acres each.

Twenty-four lots—Five acres each.

Total number of lots—Ninety-six.

which side the balance will fall. In this practi-cal age the question of bread-winning or self-support is, and must always be, the paramount question, and of the thousands in our country house and Town-Hail. uestion, and of the thousands in our country to now have their faces set toward cheap

who now have their faces set toward cheap lands,

THE GREAT OBJECT WITH ALL,

or nearly all, is support for themselves and families, which the continued depression in business in the older settled communities has made it out of their power to obtain in their old homes. To accomplish this they are willing to accept the privations incident to the settlement of a new country. But it nevertheless remains a fact, that in going from our Eastern towns, villages, and older settled communities, to settle on new claims on Government lands, with the sparse settlement always incident to a new country, there must necessarily be a loss and deprivation of social, religious, and educational privileges to which they have been accustomed. "Man is a social being," and this is especially true of his wife and children. The man, engaged in his active out-door life, with frequent trips to the town, does not feel the deprivation of social privileges as his wife and children do, and though they may be cheered and buoyed up by the hope and absolute certainty of in a few years, by sacrifice and self-denial, schieving a comfortable independence, they cannot escape the experience of monotony and homesickness sure to be experienced by the new settler's family on a new farm a half-mile or a mile away from any other neighbor.

Let us see what

THE GREAT OBJECT WITH ALL,

THE SPECIAL ADVANTAGES WOULD BE

Let us see what

THE SPECIAL ADVANTAGES WOULD BE

if, instead of each building his home on his own
claim or purchase, all were to come together in
a farm village. There would be the gain in social life, the doing away with the feeling of
loueliness, isolation, the sense of protection,
and security from proximity to neighbors. It
would enable them to maintain and support
schools of a high order for their children,—impossible in a sparsely-settled neighborhood.
The same would be true as regards
church privileges,
religious meetings on week-day evenings;
also gatherings for social, literary, or musical
entertainments. There could be a public reading-room and library, a post-office, stores, mechanics' shops, all the conveniences of the best
organized civil society, all within ten minutes'
walk of any member of the community. There
would be the mental stimulus of frequent contact with others, preventing the rust and stagnation often experienced by persons living apart
from their fellow-men. Such a community would
also attract to it a class of people in well-to-do
circumstances, who

WOULD LIKE TO GO WEST

circumstances, who

would Like to go west
to engage in farming and stock-raising on a liberal scale, but who are deterred from so doing
by the privations, loss of society and privileges
to which their families would be exposed by locating on a farm.

It would take from farm-life its monotony
and drudgery, which under ordinary conditions makes it so monotonous and unattractive
to the farmers' boys and girls, and makes them
on the first opportunity offered leave the farm
for the overcrowded village or city, simply because their natures crave society, social privileges, and mental stimulus that farm-life under
ordinary conditions cannot furnish.

With the labor-saving implements of the
present day doing away so largely with the
drudgery of manual labor, with a village home,
ample and broad enoquin for fruits, flowers, and
ornamental grounds; with the privileges that
could be enjoyed for social life and rational recreation, there is no reason why the farmer's
home, under such conditions, should not be the
pleasantest and most attractive to be found on
earth,—uniting the substantial advantages of
both rural and urban life.

TO OFFERT THESE ADVANTAGES
there will be the time daily consumed in going
to and from the labor on the larm,—perhaps
two or three miles away,—the hauling of such
supplies from the farm as will be needed for
family consumption or the feeding of teams and
stock; but these will be offset in a measure,
as will be seen when we come to the subject of
the town-site plan in which the lots will be
large enough to supply all vegetables and fruit
required, and to furnish work at home on Cays
when the weather is such as to forbid going to
the farm. (Each reader can in his own mind
consider such other disadvantages as may occur
to him, and decide for himself which way the
scale will turn.)

The question will here arise, How can those
who settle upon homestead lands hold their

the farm. (Each reader can in his own mind consider such other disadvantages as may occur to him, and decide for himself which way the scale will turn.)

The question will here arise, How can those who settle upon homestead lands hold their claims and perfect their title, while living in villages away from their claims? To this I reply that the cultivation and improvement of the land for the support of the family is a comoliance with the full spirit of the Homestead law. Its letter can be compiled with by erecting a cheap house—dug-out, sod-house, or board shanty—upon the claim, in which he shall live, eat, and sleep from time to time, since no contests are allowed at the Land Office without proof of an dbandomment of the claim for more than six months. Such a house would always be a convenience, as furnishing a place where hired help or a tenant could live, especially during the busy season of seeding or harvest. The grain or other products to be sold could be stored in granaries or cribs upon the farm, and hauled from thence direct to market.

I now invite attention to the accompanying PLAN of Subdivisions for a farm village, not claiming that it is by any means perfect, or the most desirable, but as serving to illustrate the subject. The streets should all be at least eighty feet wide, allowing a double row of trees on each side, with sidewalk netween. The corners of the park would furnish suitable sites for the school-house, church, town-hall, etc., and the small lots fronting on the park, each with a frontage of about 100 feet, would serve for the "butcher, the baker, and candlestick-maker," the preacher, schoolmaster, and storekeeper, mechanics, etc., who, not having farms, would not require so much room as the farmer. The five and ten are lots will be used by the farmers as their homes, giving room sufficient for ornamental ground, hones and out-buildings, cattle yards, garden, and orchard. These should all be fenced, and would be all the fencing required, as the laws of the State protect the growing cro

stock.

THE LIVE STOCK OF THE VILLAGE

(except milch-cows) can be kept during the graving season in a ranch at a distance, each member contributing provata to the expense, or put into the herd of some ranchman at so much per head. The milch-cows could be taken out each morning by a bow with a pony, and returned to their respective owners at evening.

By reference to the plan it will be seen that the settler on any of the lots except the out-aide, facing outward, can have his home but a trifle more than a half-mile from the centre of the town, while the greatest distance on any of the outside lots is less than one mile.

For the successful inauguration of such a plan of settlement, it is not necessary that a large number of families should be secured at the outset. Twenty good families associated for such a purpose would be sufficient. They could see the success of the sufficient. number of families should be secured at the outset. Twenty good families associated for such a purpose would be sufficient. They could purchase and lay out the section for the town site, having the title in a Board of Trustees, which could give deeds to purchasers. Such a movement would attract to it other settlers of the pest class, who would be giad to have lose and

house and Town-Hail.

THE TOWN-HAIL
should be an important institution in such a community, furnishing for a time a place for religious meetings, social gatherings, entertainments, and everything of the kind promotive of the public welfare. Instead of a church (except these sociany is formed on a denominational the public welfare. Instead of a church (except where a colony is formed on a denominational basis), there should be a simple undenominational association, its membership open to any person of good standing, its object being the sustaining of religious services and Sunday-school, and could also include sociables, a literary society, reading-room and library, furnishing the essential valuable elements of the church, but without dividing the small community into sects, and imposing upon them the support of sectarian churches, when they have neither the membership nor ability to sustain them.

neither the membership nor ability to sustain them.

The reader will bear in mind that I advocate no plan involving community of interest, but only co-operation, each member's individual interest being as separate and distinct as if he were living a mile away from any other family. As before stated, such an adjustment is impracticable in the older-settled portions of the country, but here, where all is new and open, there is nothing in the way; and I believe that under wise direction there can be planted on these broad, fertile prairies, communities which in a few years will show better developments of material prosperity and a more healthy and natural social organization and life than the world has ever seen.

has ever seen.

Conclusion.

I should glad to aid in any way in my power a movement in this direction, and since I am in communication with large numbers of persons who have already commenced, or who have taken steps towards securing homes in Kansas, I offer myself as a medium through which persons desirous of joining such a movement, and possessed of means sufficient to insure success, may be able to communicate with others like-minded, and will cheerfully reply to all letters addressed to me at 108 Dearborn street, Chicago.

Those desirous of a more thorough examination of this subject, which I have hastily and very imperfectly presented, will find a very interesting and exhaustive article by George E. Waring, Jr., in Seribner's Monthly for April, 1877.

Permit me to say in conclusion to avoid wis

1877.

Permit me to say in conclusion, to avoid misapprehensions, that I am not engaged in organizing such a colony. My object is simply to suggest the plan to be adopted by colonists if if should meet with approval. But I will cheerfully aid in bringing together any who may desire to unite in such an enterprise, as also in aiding them in the selection of a suitable locality.

O. C. Ginns. GO WEST, YOUNG MAN.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, March 15.—The era of common sense has hit the country and made the valleys of the West look better than the smoked wails of the city. It points the way to new nat prosperity across lots, and hundreds are daily taking that short cut by rail to the cheap Gov ernment and railroad lands of Kansas and Ne raska. The club of hard times and crowded lines of city labor has knocked so many flat in the mire of city uncertainties that they mourn for the rural independence, full living, and nealth which many of them have forsaken since the War, to live in the city and speculate in wheat, instead of growing it. City servitude in wheat, instead of growing it. City servitude has brightened the look of farm-life into one of solid comfort, generous respectability, and the best educator of the better nature of the man. It was, therefore, a notable event that yesterday fifteen coaches loaded with gentlemen and ladies moved out from one of Chicago's Western roads on their way to settlement in Central Kansas. And they will see little of real hardship. Such as think otherwise should ask their parents or grandparents, who migrated west from New York and New England to Illinois and Indiana thirty or forty years ago, before the railroads were born and loaded teams were driven all the way from Buffalo—ask them to define "hardship." Then modern migration will smack of luxury, with express trains, only a day's travel by team from even the remotest lands.

will smack of luxury, with express trains, only a day's travel by team from even the remotest lands.

Why, follow, for example, the parties just noticed: They go direct to Salina, Kan., on the Kansas Pacific, as the land headquarters, where they find a large "emigrant house," but without any Castle-Garden atmosphere about it, and there leave their families in comfort and free of expense, while, during a day or a week, the men strike out in all directions for the land of special promise to each, and find it in the marvelously-fertile valleys of the Smoky, the Saline, or the Salomon Rivers, the prices ranging from nothing (homesteads) up to \$6, according to location, timber, living streams, etc. They will then return to Salina, perfect their selections at the land-office of either the Governernment or the railroad, purchase teams, erect summer cottages, and within two weeks from the time they left this citymany of them will be breaking the sod for corn and other spring crops. If that is hardship, it is at least soon over. And, from recent trayels in Dickinson, Davis, Riley, Ellis, Ellsworth, Russell, and Saline Counties, and even as far east as Pottawatomie, the county made famous by John Brown in the fiesh, and where his soul goes marching on, I know there are still hundreds of thousands of acres there of the most beautiful and fertile prairie land the sun ever shone upon still in its native state,—bottom-land and finely rolling upland, watered well by the rivers and immerous creeks, some timber along streams, and limestone and coal in convenient quantities. It certainly is a good country for the city man of more pluck than capital in cash to go to.

GATHERED SWEETS.

GATHERED SWEETS.

I had a little brother once—
A bright-eyed, joyous child;
But scarce had vanished o'er his head
Three sunny summers mild.
Ere he was dead. In sorrow I
Refused to call it just
That he, as fair as aught of Earth,
So soon should turn to dust.

I once beheld a beauteous flower,
As bright and fair as day;
A rude gust tore it from its stem—
It withered soon away.
I deemed it wrong, for all around
Grew they of beauty bare,
Who tainted with their noxious breath
The baimy summer-air.

But ah! since then the passing years
Have taught my heart its sin:
That God, Who plants His sweets on Earth,
Hath right to gather in;
That He, from future care and pain,
With His endearing love,
Hath ta'en my little brother's soul
To dwell with Him above.
L. A. OSBORNE.

A Bird Out of Its Latitude. ring the great snow-storm of Jan female Louisians taneger was see a house in Lyne, in which the canaries hanging near the window. An open case, with food, was placed just out of the door, into which the bird at once entered and allowed itself to be captured. It was, to all appearances, a wild bird, and though very hungry was not in a wasted condition. This bird has its home during the summer months in the region between the great plains and the Pacific. In the winter it visits Mexico and Central America. The great show-atorm of January, as he known, began on the Pacific coast of Mexico, passing north and east, with violent winds, progressing about a thousand miles every twenty-four hours. It seems more than probable that this bird was caught in its vortex, prevented by the stormy currents of air from returning, and driven onward some four or five thousand miles to our inhospitable coast.

ARMY NEWS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY. WASHINGTON, D. C.—Special Orders No. 51— By direction of the Secretary of War, the following-named Assistant-Surgeons will report in person to the President of the Medical Examining Board, in session in New York City, for examination for promotion, and upon completion of the examination will return to their proper stations: Samuel S. Jessup, Peter Moffatt, Charles Styer, Joseph K.

Corson, William R. Steinnets.

Special Orders No. 52—By direction of the Secretary of War, Hospital-Steward D. H. Randolph will proceed to San Antonio, Tex., and report in person to the Commanding General for assignment to duty.

By direction of the President, and in accordance with Sec. 1, 225, Revised Statutes, Pirst-Lieut. Henry Romeyn, Pitth Infantry, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute Hampton, Va., and will report for duty according to the processor of the processor of

Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, Hampton, Va., and will report for duty accordingly.

The following-named men have been ordered to be discharged the service: Privates Nicholas Moser, Battery C. Second Artillery; John McGrath, Ordenance Detachment: William Blake, Company E. Tenth Infantry; William Relly, Company B. Sixth Infantry; Peter Morris, Company B. Tenth Cavalry; and W. A. Diven, Company L, Third Cavalry.

MALITARY DIVISION OF MISSOURI HEADQUARTERS, CHICAGO, Ill. - Special Order No. 23-Pirst-Lieut, William B. Weir, Ordnan

No. 23—Pirst-Lieut. William B. Weir, Ordnance Department, having reported to the Lieutenant-General, will proceed to Omaha, Neb., and report to the Commanding General Department of the Piatte, for assignment to duty as ordnance officer at Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.

Maj. Michael P. Small, Commissary of Subsistence, will famish commutation of rations for three days at the usual rates (75 cents per diem) to Thomas D. Godman, late Sergeant Company A, Seventh Cavaliry, en route to the Soldiers' Home at Washington, he being without means of subsistence to coutinue his journey to that city.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

HEADQUARTERS, St. Paul, Minn. - General Orders No. 6-Lieut. -Col. A. D. Nelson, Twelfth Infaniry, having been detailed by the Secretary of War for service in connection with the Paris Universal Exposition of 1878, is hereby relieved from duty as Inspector-General of this Department. In making this announcement, the Department Commander desires to give public efficiency of this regret that annother assignment calls Col. Neighbor 1979.

his regret that annother assignment calls Col. Nelson from this Department, and to convey to him his hearty thanks for the very able and efficient manner in which he has performed the duties of Inspector-General of this Command.

Special Orders No. 29—A general court-martial is hereby appointed to meet at Spotted Tail Agency, D. T., March 15, for the trial of such persons as may be brought before it. Detail for the Court: Capt. W. H. Wessels, Jr., Third Cavairy; First-Lieuts, Daniel F. Calinan, First Infantry; R. E. Whitman, Third Cavairy; Second-Lieuts, D. M. Scott, First Infantry, F. H. Hardie, G. W. Baxter, H. G. Squires, Third Cavairy; First-Lieut, Allen Smith, Adjutant First Infantry, Judge-Advocate.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE. HEADQUARTERS, OMAHA, Neb.—Special Orders No. 24—The telegraphic instructions of the 5th inst., requiring Maj. Montgomery Bryant, with the three companies Fourteenth Infantry under his the three companies Fourteenth Infantry under his command, to return to Fort Hall Agency, and there take post until further orders, are confirmed. General Orders No. 29. The attention of all officers concerned is called to the provisions of General Orders No. 29. Headquarters of the Army, series of 1876, relative to estimates for clothing, camp and garrison equipage. Commanding officers of posts and stations will cause to be prepared and forwarded to the Chief Quartermaster of the Department, so as to reach his office not later than April 30 of each year, the prescribed consolidated estimates (on Form 48, Quartermaster's Department) for the fiscal year commencing July 1 following. The estimates will be prepared with care, and should be made for the authorized allowances as prescribed in the latest General Orders, issued from Headquarters of the Army, on the subject. In the preparation of estimates for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1878, see General Orders No. 106, Headquarters of the Army, dated Nov. 24, 1877.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS. HEADQUARTERS, SAN ANTONIO, TEX. - Speci Orders No. 49-A Board of Survey, to consist First Lieut. H. G. Brown, Twelrth Infantry Aide-de-Camp, and First Lieut. A. M. Raphall

First Lieut. H. G. Brown, Twellth Infantry, Aide-de-Camp, and First Lieut. A. M. Raphall, Eleventh Infantry, will assemble, from time to time, at the San Antonio depot of the Quartermaster's Department, to inspect all forage, long or short, which may be presented for receipt under contract with the Depot Quartermaster.

The telegraphic authority, of this date, granted the commanding officer Ringgold Barracks, to inspect four cavalry horses pertaining to Company H, Eighth Cavalry, reported as unserviceable, and for which Capt. H. J. Farnsworth, Eighth Cavalry, is responsible, are hereby confirmed.

Capt. S. T. Norvell, Tenth Cavalry, is appointed a Special Inspector, and will inspect fifteen mules, pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department, and for which Capt. N. S. Constable, Assistant Quarmaster, U. S.A. Poes Quartermaster Fort Concho, Texas, is responsible, with a view to their disposition for the best interest of the service.

Capt. T. C. Lebo, Tenth Cavalry, is hereby appointed a Special Inspector, and will inspect twenty cavalry horses, reported as unserviceable, pertaining to Company H, Tenth Cavalry, and for which Capt. L. H. Carpenter, Tenth Cavalry, is responsible, with a view to their disposition for the best interest of the service.

Special Orders No. 51—First-Lieut. W. H. Low, Jr., Twentieth Infantry, now at Fort Clark, will return to his proper station via San Antonio, Tex.

MISCELLANEOUS. MISCELLAN EUUS.

Leaves of absence have been granted to Col. J.

C. Davis, Twenty-third Infantry; Capt. A. H.
Rollins, Ordnance Department; First-Lieuts. C.

H. Warrens, Fourteenth Infantry; George A.

Drew, Third Cavalry; F. L. Dodge, Twenty-third Infantry; D. H. Kelton, Tenth Infantry; S. R. Colladay, Tenth Cavalry; G. A. Goodale, Twentythird Infantry; Second-Lieuts. W. P. Norris, Ninth Infantry; E. P. Andrews, Fifth Cavalry (extended); J.R. Pierce, Twenty-fourth Infantry; and Assistant-Surgeon Carlos Carvallo, U. S. A. (extended).

and Assistant-Surgeon Carlos Carvallo, U. S. A. (extended).

S. 881. To suthorize the restoration of E. F. Winckebach to the rank of Captain.

S. 883. To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to examine the evidence of payments made by the State of Missouri since April 17, 1860, to officers and privates of the militia forces of sand State for military service actually performed in the suppression of the Rebellion in full concert and co-operation with the authorities of the United States, and subject to their orders, and to make report thereof to Congress.

H. R. 129. Authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the Town of Avon, State of New York, four cannon for the soldiers' monument in said town.

deliver to the Town of Avon, State of New York, four cannon for the soldiers' monument in said town.

H. R. 3, 743. For the relief of William H. Vainey, Assistant Naval Constructor Unites States Navy, H. R. 5, 774. To fix the rank and pay of retired medical purveyers United States Army.

H. R. 131. Directing a survey and estimate be made under the direction of the Secretary of War of the Illinois River and Illinois & Michigan Canal, in the State of Illinois, with a view to deepen the same so as to be navigable for steamers drawing seven feet of water from Chicago to the Mississippi River.

H. R. 3, 777 and 3, 778. To provide for the payment of the indemnity claim for swamp and overflowed lands in the Counties of White, Richland, Saitne, Jefferson, Hamilton, Wayne, Gallatin, and Hardin, Illinois.

H. R. 3, 785. Making an appropriation for the protection and improvement of the Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming Territory.

H. R. 3, 785. Making an appropriation for the protection and improvement of the Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming Territory.

H. R. 3, 788. To reimburse the States of Kansas and Nebraska for expenses incurred by said States for the United States for repelling invasion and suppressing Indian hostilities.

B. k. 3, 788. To provide for the erection of a building at Brownsville. Tex., for the United States Courts, Post-Office, Custom-House, and other Government offices.

H. R. 3, 804. Authorizing the Secretary of Warto curtail the present limits of the Camp Lowell military reservation in the Territory of Arizona.

H. R. 3, 769. To reduce the present high taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, and to secure to manufacturers of small means the same rights as are enjoyed under the existing Internal Revenue laws only by large capitalists.

It is in Paris of all places in the world that truth is stranger than netion—even M. Alphonse Dandet's fiction. Years ago a young leweler of Marsellies named M. Maunier married the daughter of an Italian dentist, whom he afterward deserted. Mme. Maunier opened a dressmaker's shop, and supported herself and four children. Maunier subsequently became a leading man at Alexandria, where the son of Mehemet All samired his talents, and gave him a position in which he succeeded in amassing a large fortune. He returned to Paris, accompanied by a mistress, and, it was supposed, a large fortune. Mme. Maunier obtained a separation, and an allowance of \$3,000 a year, which, however, was not paid, the husband putting in a pies of poverty. He afterward died, and se

curities to the value of \$120,000 were found in his box, which the mistress divided with the widow. But since then Mme. Maunier has learned that the fortune left by her husband amounted not to \$120,000, but to over \$400,000, the mistress having succeeded at the time in hiding the difference. So the widow is now suinr the mistress again; she demands the annulment of the agreement and the restitution of the remainder of the fortune to herself and family.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

MY DEAD CANARY. As of old, its cage is hung 'Neath the porch, the vines among; But within no bird now sings, Bathes, or eats, or idly swings; Death broke through its wire-bound world, A pd my birdle's wings he furled. Sewing 'neath the fragrant vine, Oft I sit, and oft repine

That the sinner has been given Access to a happy Heaven, While no groves of Paradise
Wait the songster when he dies. DOTTIE DASHER.

CARRIE'S COMEDY. New York Times.

Dr. Bartholomew, of Towarda Falls, Pa., is the proud possessor of an extremely precocious child. Miss Carrie Bartholomew is only 10 years old, but nevertheless she is a young person of extraordinary acquirements and conspicuous culture. At the age of 6 she could read with great ease, and before reaching her 8th birth-day she had developed a marked taste for novelreading. About the same period she made her first attempt at authorship, and soon received an enviable reputation in some local nurseries, where her fairy tales were recited with immense ap plause. In her 9th year she wrote a novel, of which, unfortunately, no copies are now in exist-ence, and began an epic in six books upon "St. Bartholomew's Day," which sanguinary event she

ence, and began an epic in six books upon "St. Bartholomew's Day," which sanguinary event she cast among the ancestors of her family. The epic was discontinued after the completion of book the second, owing to the premature extermination of the Huguenots, but the young auther lashed the Catholic party with great vigor, and denounced Charles IX. as the scarlet person of the Apocalypse. The latest effort of Miss Bartholomew was, in all respects, her crowning work. It was a drama in blank verse and five acts, entitled "Robinson Crusoe; or, The Exile of Twenty Years," and it was publicly performed in the Baptist lecture-room by a committee of children drilled by the author. The proceeds of the entertainment were designed for the conversion of the heathen, and it was attended by a large and hilarious audience. The whole work of mounting the drama fell upon the shoulders of the author. The stage was beautifully ornamented with borrowed shawls, and three fire-screens covered with wallpaper and with tree and flower patterns, did duty as scenery. The costumes were unique and beautiful, and a piano, ably played by a grown-up young lady, supplied the place of an orchestra. The curtain rose at the appointed time, displaying Crusos in his English home in the act of taking tea with his wife. A cradle in the corner held a young Crusos,—plaved with much dignity by Miss Bartholomew's best doll,—and a wooden dog reposed on the hearthrug. Crusos, after finding fault with the amount of sugar in his tea,—a touch that was recognized as wonderfully true to life,—announced that he was to sail the next morning on a voyage to South America. Mrs. Crusos instantly burst into tears and remarked:

Our wedded life has scarce begun! But tree months since you led me to the sitar,

the gulf.

Act three was brought to an unexpected but effective climax. It opened with the entrance of a dozen assorted cannibals dragging two helpless prisoners, who were securely bound. After an effective war-dance, one prisoner was killed with a club and was placed on a painted fire. As the chief cannibal had announced that the dinner was nearly cooked, Crusoe's goat, which had managed to egcape from the green-room, burst upon the cannibals. Two of them were knocked over into the andience, where they wept bitterly, others were strewn over the stage, while a remnant escaped behind the scenes. The prisoner, in spite of the fact that he was dead and roasted, fied at the first onset of the goat, and the curtain was dropped amid wild applause. After the goat had been captured by some male members of the audience, and Crusos immedit had evolutioned that his intended massacre of the cannibals had been unintentionality anticipated, the stage was set for the fourth act, and the play went on.

This particular act was a magnificent proof of the author's originality. The rising of the curtain displayed Crusos sitting on a grassy bank, surrounded by four children, whom he calmly alleged to be his own. Beyond vaguely alluding to them as the gift of Heaven sent to cheer his lonely hours, that astonishing father did not offer to account for their origin. The author's chief object in introducing them was, however, soon disclosed. Friday, who presently appeared, and whose lack of any ostensible origin was doubless due to the recent interference of the goat, was requested to sit down and undergo instruction in the Westminster Catechism. The scene that followed was closely modeled after the exercises of an ordinary Sunday-school; and Crusoe's four inexplicable children aang sonrs to an extent that clearly proved that singing was the object of their remarkable creation. Lest this scene should appear somewhat too solemn, the author omitted to mention. The fifth and last act depicted his arrival home and his final reunion with the

ok back upon it with at least as much we

PLYMOUTH ROCK. PLYMOUTH ROCK, Mass., Feb. 27.-1 have spent the day in company with Mr. Avery, of the Old Colony Memorial, in examining the land, rock, and water marks of Plymouth Colony. "How large is the Town of Plymouth?" I asked Mr. Avery, as we stood in the old Puri-tan graveyard overlooking the town, and looked over chimneys and church-spires into a great foaming, lashing sea.

over chimneys and church-spires into a great foaming, lashing sea.

"It's not a town, sir; it's a city, with 5,000 people, all lighted with gas," said the editor, pointing to a big gas tank, situated under the hill where Miles Standish used to conceal the graves of the dead Pilgrims from the eyes of the hostile Indians.

To learn that the descendants of Miles Standish and Priscills are lighted with gas somewhat astonished me, but not enough to prevent the continuation of my researches.

The beautiful Town of Plymouth is built around Plymouth Rock. The rock itself is a granite boulder weighing several tons. It was once partly in the water, but now is a few feet inland. From the rock, straight up a rteep hill, is the first street ever laid out in America. It was up this street that the Pulgrims used to file, with their guns on their shoulders, to worship in their rude church on the hill, mounted with

four brass cannon on the roof to scare off the

four brass cannon on the roof to scare off the Indiana.

Yes, I was looking at the very rock on which little Mary Chilton, the youngest of the Pilgrims, jumped on the morning of the 21st of December, 1620. Then followed Miles Standish and fifteen men, "every man with his musket, and aword, and corselet." Near the rock is the same freeb-water flook where the Pilgrim narrator saya, "We sat us downe and drunke our first New England water with as much delight as ever we drunke drink in all our lives."

Over Plymouth Rock they have built a Greek pagoda looks like the temple of Vesta in Rome. On the pagoda there is no luscription. They trust to the memory of the people not to forget the birthplace of Christian freedom.

A few years ago a large granite slab was blasted from the original rock and placed in front of Memorial Hall, where it now rests surrounded by an iron fence, on which are cast in iron letters the names of the Pilgrims who came over in the Mayflower.

The fishermen about Cape Cod all agree with the historian that the Pilgrims were driven into Plymouth by a heavy December storm. The coast is still dangerous, for within the list month a boat loaded with thirteen people was wrecked on the reef and all were drowned. Indeed, it is a very common thing, after a storm, to find the dead bodies of wrecked fishermen on the bare rocks, which run out for several miles, forming a breakwater in front of the town.

The country around Plymouth is desolate in-

town.

The country around Plymouth is desolate indeed. I do not wonder that many of the Pilgrims starved to death. In fact, if the 5,000
residents of Plymouth could not depend on
Boston for food, even now they would starve to
death in a few months. Nothing seems to
grow on the soil except sand-bill pine and white
birch.

birch.

On the hill above the town is the old Pilgrim graveyard, full of quaint old gravestones dating back to 1650. Here I saw the graves of Understanding Porter and Consider Perkins. Here were Faith Atwater and Hope Gardiner, and Abrahams, Isaacs, and Jacobs enough to start a new Jerusalem.

The tombstone of old Gov. Bradford reads thus:

Under this stone
rest the ashes of
WM. BRADFORD,
a zealous Puritan
and sincere Christian.
Governor of Plymouth Colony
from April, 1621, to 1657,
the year he died,
aged 69,
except five years, which he
declined.

RIVALRY IN ART. El Puso (Ill.) Journal.

If the religious press gets ahead of the El Paso Journal, we give it a fair warning that it must get up on its spine. We have stood the · Sleeping Cherubs," by the Christian Union; we have gazed on the picture of the wall-eyed virtue with which Brother Talmage ropes in ubscribers from the rural districts unm but when the Christian at Work sends us a pict-

apper and with tree and flower patterns, did duty as scenery. The costumes were unique and beautiful, and a piano, ably played by a growsom. The curial rose at the appointed time, displaying Orssos in his English home in the act of taking tes with his wife. A cradle in the corner held a young Orssos,—played with munding flower of the corner held a young Orssos,—played with munding flower of the corner held a young Orssos,—played with munding flower of the corner held a young Crasso,—played with munding flower of the corner held a young Crasso,—played with munding flower of the corner held a young Crasso,—played with munding flower of the El Faso Journal munded that he was to see the beat morning for the corner held a young control of the same that the rever exist the same that the same that the rever has been father, put on the size into terrase and remarked.

But three months since you led me to the siltar, and the silter, and, a. or a last passionate embrace departed for South America, most in this listed and bidding her teach her surprisingly precipitate infant to rever the is a been father, put on the siland three years, and was beginning to the silter, and the second of the silter, and the second of the silter of the silter, and the second of the silter of the silter of the silter, and the second of the silter of the si ure of two sore-eyed dogs watching three meri-no lambs, and wants us to pay \$20 for it, then,

QUIPS.

A sick baker is weak-knead man.

Jeff Davis denies that crinoline story again. it was furbelow his dignity.—Boston Post. Will the Director of the Mints be pleased to Linderman a few of those new dollars !- Wor-A youngster in a runaway carriage was asked

f he was afraid. He said, "No! but I'm afraid I shall be."

The "Father of his Country" hasn't a mon-

ument as yet; but there is a burgiar-alarm connected with his tomb. A heading in the Cleveland Leader reads:
"Poe's Fee Bill." We are so sorry! Why
doesn't Mr. Poe brace up!—Buffalo Express.

A London paper says Stanley is the son of a Welsh woman, and that his name is John Roland. A Roland for an all over.—Dunbury News. Turkish aide-de-camp comes in great haste to the Sultan-"Sire, the enemy has just stopped his advance."

At last, and where!"

"In your Majesty's ante-chamber."—Paris Charitari.

Charirari.

"If you want to keep your boy at home, make it pleasanter for him than the street." Certainly. Chalk a nopecotch in the hall, put a horshead of molasses on tap in the kitchen, have a dogfight in the back-vard, make a "bully slide" on the cellar door, have a hand-organ and monkey in the reception-room, and a tierman band on the stairs. Hire a "Geevus" to be chaffed. Let the boy chalk callers' backs on the lst of April, throw his base-ball through the windows, ring the bells, and run away and "plug" the cook with fish-balls Sunday mornings; but even then you will have to engage a circus or "great moral show" to drive through the premises two or three times in the season to "make it pleasanter than the street."—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

A DRUNKEN SENATOR.

Washington Correspondence Bufale Commercial.
While the Senate were sitting all night over
the admission of Keliogg and Butler, the same
Senators who disgraced themselves on the
night of the Silver bill vote were in an even worse condition, if possible. When the final vote was taken, one of them, an old and ex-tremely dignified Senator, whose fidelity to the

tremely dignified Senator, whose fidelity to the resolutions of '98 was never questioned, and whose Democracy was inborn, was obliged to notify the Senate that his colleague was paired, and he did so twice. When his colleague's name was called he arose with difficulty, and the following dialogue occurred:

The Senator—"Misser Pres'den!."

The Vice-President—"The Senator from—"

"I am-requestered-ter 'nounce (nic) that my colleague, Mr. —, iz paired wiz ze gen'leman from Maine, Miszer Hamilin. If my colleague (nic) were prezzent 'e would vote 'no,' an' Mizzer Blaine would vote 'no,' an' Mizzer Blaine would vote 'no,' " You're wrong;" "Blaine would vote aye," at which the distinguished Senator became confused, and regarded the Senators around him with profound contempt, and remarked:

"Eh! min' yer own bizznesa."

But he commenced again:

when interrupted, sat my colleague, if present, would vote 'aye' ""

[Cries of "No! no!" from all over the Democratic side.]

"I was about to say that my colleague would vote 'No.' an' the gen'leman from Maine would vote 'No.' an' the gen'leman from Maine would vote 'No.' an' the gen'leman from Maine would vote 'No.' "

[Cries of "You're wrong again!" to which the distinguished Senator responded:

"Nounce it yourself, then."

After the roll-call was completed, and other Senators were announcing pairs, the particularly distinguished Senator got up again and went through a similar performance, rather more incoherently than before, and other distinguished Senators stood around and roared with laughter at the disgraceful scene.

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MEN AND APES.

A Munich Professor on the Present State
of Evidence as to the Relationship.
Prof. Virchow, of Munich, some time since
delivered a discourse before the Conference of
German Naturalists, which has provoked a good
deal of comment. The address concludes by the following very interesting observations on the present state of the evidence respecting the connection alleged by Mr. Darwin between men

"I will cite one more example by way of

illustration. There are at this time few students of nature who are not of opinion that man stands in some connection with the rest of the animal kingdom, and that such a connection may possibly be discovered, if not with the apes, yet, perhaps, as Herr Vozt now supposes, at some other point. I freely acknowledge that this is a desideratum in science. I READ am quite prepared for such a result, and I should neither be surprised nor astonished if the proof were produced that man had ancestors Our stock on lour prices for 187 the decline in fab below, and whole the above advant tory in plain sight ond-sts. should neither be surprised nor astonished if the proof were produced that man had ancestors among other vertebrate animals. You are aware that I am now specially engaged in the study of anthropology, but I am bound to declare that every positive advance which we have made in the province of prehistoric anthropology has actually removed us further from the proof of such a connection. Anthropology is at present occupied with the question of fossil man. We have gone back from the man of the present 'perion of creation' into the quarternary age, the time respecting which Culvier still maintained most distinctly that, speaking generally, man did not vet exist. But in our day the quaternary man is no longer a problem, but a real doctrine. The tertiary man, on the contrary, is a problem the material evidence of which is now under discussion. There shready exist objects with regard to which it is disputed whether they are to be accepted as proofs of the existence of man in the tertiary period. We are no longer making mere speculations on the point, but we are debating about distinct specimens, whether they can be acknowledged as evidence of the activity of man in the tertiary period. The question proposed receives different answers, according as these material objects are deemed sufficient evidence or not. Emioent Churchmen even, such as the Able Bourgeois, are convinced that man lived in the tertiary period. For them the tertiary man how an actual doctrine; for us, who are of a somewhat more critical disposition, the tertiary man' is still only a problem, but, we must so knowledge, a problem fit for discussion. Let us then, in what we have now to say, keep provisionally to the quaternary man, whom we really find. When we study this fossil man at the quaternary period, who must of cours, have stood comparatively pear our primitive ascent, we always find a man just such as men are now. As recently as ten years ago, whenever a skull was found in a peat box, or in pled dwelling, or in snelent caves, people fancied that t NOTICE OUR NOBTHERN PAG NORTHER The Quick

ON AND AFTER MAR enger Trains will leave 85 kindays excepted, connect hicago, and arriving at 18 ext day, connecting the tage Company's Daily Lin coaches for Crook City an are now. As recently as ten years ago, whenever a skull was found in a peat bog, or in piedwellings, or in ancient caves, people fancied that they saw in it a wonderful token of a savage state still quite undeveloped. They smelt out the very scent of the ape—only the trail has gradually been lost more and wor! The old troglodytes, pile-villagers, and bog-people prove to be quite a respectable society. They have heads so large that many a living person would be only too happy to possess such Our French neighbors, indeed, have wareed us against inferring too much from these big heads. It may have been that their contents were not merely nerve-substance, but that the ancient brains may have had more connectivatissues than is now usual, and that, in spite of the size of the brain, their nerve substance may have reminded at a lower stage of development. This, however, is but a sort of familiar talk which is employed in some measure as support of weak minds. On the whole, we must really acknowledge that there is a complete absence of any fossil type of a lower stage in the development of man. Nay, if we gather to gether the whole sum of the fossil men hitherto known and put them parallel with those of the present time, we can decidedly pronounce that there are among living men a much greater number of individuals who show a relatively inferior type than there are among the fossil men he fossil TIME, ST. PAUL 58 H Direct connection with Freight Steamers at Bisme the Yellowstone, and all p ELEGANT SL On all trains betwee Freight by this Line the low rates as by any compe G. G. SANBORN, Gen'l J. W. MORSE, Agent, 1 number of individuals who show a reintively inferior type than there are among the fossils known up to this time. Whether it is just the highest geniuses of the quaternary period that have had the good luck to be preserved to as, I will not venture to surmise. Our usual course is to argue from the character of a single fossil object to the generality of those not yet found. This, however, I will not do. I will not affirm that the whole race was as good as the few skulls that have surfived. But one thing I must say—that not a single fossil skull of an ape or of an anthropid ape has yet been found that could have really belonged to a human being. Every addition to the amount of objects which we have obtained as materials to discuss has removed us further from the hypothesis propounded. Besides, we cannot entirely set aside the consideration that it may perhaps have been only in a particular losition on the earth that the men of the tearr losition on the earth that the men of the tearr losition on the earth that the men of the tearr losition on the earth that the men of the tearr losition on the earth that the men of the tearr losition on the earth that the men of the tearr losition on the earth that the men of the tearr losition on the earth that the men of the tearring profid lived. This might be just as possible in the case of the remarkable discovery made of late years in North America, that the fossil ancestors of our horses are found in regions where the horse itself has long since entirely disappeared. When America was discovered it was generally horseless. In the region where the ancestors of our horses lived, there was not a horse to be found. Just so it may be that the tertiary man once existed in Greeland or Lemuria, and will still be brought to light somewhere out of the depths. Only, as a matter of fact, we must positively recognize that as yet there always exists a sharp line of demarcation between man and the ape. We cannot teach, we cannot promounce it to be a conquest of science, that may appear.

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Between We The Woman's Free institution is open eve 1) to 1 o'clock for the of Women. PROPOSA

And manhood, for God's uses given, O'erflows with every foul secretion; While sad hearts ache, and souls are rives, And jails are crowded to repletion. O what avails our weeping band Of suffering women, who eschew him, When all the rulers of the land Bow down and pay their homage to him?

OUR TYRANT.

A tyrant strides throughout our land, From Eastport to the broad Pacific— Rahing alike on sea and strand. Pettering his slaves with chains terrific.

His votarists crowd in gilded domes.
Or group in grimy basements lowly,
Hold carnival in quiet homes,
Make spots accurated of places holy.

He sears the conscience, chills the hears To every high and noble feeling; Then rends the mask he were apart, All his hideousness revealing.

Then let us rally, great and small, Until the subtle chain is riven That binds us to King Alcohol, And he from our fair land he driven. VALMINGTON. Man. HELEY M. WAREN